



QUEEN VICTORIA



THE  
HISTORY OF THE YEAR

---

A REVIEW OF THE EVENTS OF 1891 ALL AROUND THE WORLD,  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CANADIAN AFFAIRS

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*EDITED BY CHAS. MORRISON*

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ILLUSTRATED

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TORONTO, ONT.: W. J. DYAS  
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## PREFACE.

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THIS volume is devoted to a record of the principal events throughout the world during the year 1891, special attention and elaboration being given to Canadian affairs. A record of every event of importance in politics, religion, science, art, music, the drama, society, sports, etc., will be found either in the chronological table or in the special articles. It is possible that some matters may be treated too exhaustively and *vice versa*, but in the compilation of a work of this description, that is a contingency which is almost unavoidable. It has been our earnest endeavor to provide a history of the year as comprehensive and authentic as could be obtained from the sources of information at our disposal, and in this we trust we have not been unsuccessful.

THE EDITOR.

TORONTO, *February* 29, 1892.

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# CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX OF THE YEAR.

## JANUARY.

- 1.—Seven girls burnt to death at a school fête in England. The German flag raised at various points along the Zanzibar coast to mark German acquisition of that territory. Announcement of the death of Prince Ch'un, father of the Emperor of China. Death of Admiral Aube, of the French Navy, formerly Minister of Marine. Engagement between the United States troops and hostile Indians, p. 203.
- 2.—Fifth Avenue theatre and Hermann's theatre, New York city, destroyed by fire; loss \$500,000. Death of Alphonse Peyrat, French author and Senator. Death of Daniel Clark, United States District Judge for New Hampshire, at Manchester, N.H. Death of Alexander William Kinglake, historian, 201. Cortes opened by the King of Portugal.
- 3.—Deaths of William Weld, proprietor of the *Farmers' Advocate*, London, Ont.; State Senator J. Robertson, at Sidney, Ohio; General Philemon B. Hawkins, at Louisburg, N.C. Fifty lives lost in an explosion of fire-damp in the Trinity coal-pit in Ostrau, Austria.
- 4.—Death of Mgr. Labelle at Quebec city, p. 201. Elections to the French Senate. Death of Charles Keene, the famous caricaturist on the staff of *Punch*.
- 5.—Cobourg, Ont., votes a bonus of \$30,000 to the railway. E. F. Clarke elected Mayor of Toronto, the fourth consecutive term. Another engagement between the United States troops and the hostile Indians, p. 203. Twelve men killed in the Utica mine, Angel's Camp, California, by the breaking of a soft-rope. Deaths of Emma Abbott, the famous operatic singer, at Salt Lake City, Utah; Rev. T. J. McClelland, of Knox Presbyterian church, Shelburne, Ont., and James Redfern, originator of the Redfern seat, at Pittsburg, Ont. Opening of the cattle export enquiry, p. 202.
- 6.—Joseph J. Donoghue, of Newburgh, N.Y., wins the world's skating championship at Amsterdam. Deaths of Dr. Owen Thomas, the famous specialist, at Liverpool, England; Nicholas, Duke of Leuchtenberg, at Paris, France; John Latey, editor of the *Illustrated London News*, at London, Eng.; Hartley Mansford, registrar of Victoria county, at Lindsay, Ont.
- 7.—Revolution breaks out in Chili, p. 318. International Monetary Conference opened in Washington, D.C., p. 232. Death of Charles D. Clifford Lloyd, English diplomatist, p. 203. Deaths of Charles Gottfried William Taubert, German composer, at Berlin; Judge C. Devers of the Supreme Court, Boston, Mass.
- 8.—Lieutenant Casey, 22nd United States Infantry, treacherously shot and killed by hostile Indians, p. 203.
- 9.—Collapse of the American Harvester Company. Death of Sheriff George Perry, of Oxford county, at Woodstock, Ont. Samuel Plimssoll, the British seamen's friend, banquetted in Toronto, Ont.
- 10.—Death of General James H. Butler, of Hampden, Maine, who commanded the Maine Militia on the Canadian border during the rebellion.
- 11.—Sudden death of Rev. W. H. Laird, of the First Methodist church, Hamilton, Ont., in his fourth year. Death of Dr. John Stewart, a prominent citizen of Kingston, Ont.
- 12.—Fire in the Russell House, Ottawa, Ont; loss \$32,000. Behring Sea dispute brought into the United States Supreme Court, p. 309. Deaths of Baron Georges Eugene Hausseman at Paris, France, "the savior of the present city of Paris"; Archibald Henry Algernon St. Maur Seymour, thirteenth Duke of Somerset, at London, Eng.; General Ponce, commander-in-chief of the Colombian forces, at Panama.
- 13.—Opening of the French Chamber of Deputies. Opening of the twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union at Toronto, Ont. Steamer *Bear*, of Grangemouth, runs in the Firth of Forth with the *Britannic*, of Leith, and sinks; thirteen men drowned.

14.—Palais de Justice, at Rouen, France, partially destroyed by fire. Death of the ninth Duke of Bedford, at London, Eng., by suicide. Death of Aime Millet, French painter and sculptor, at Paris, France. Two destructive fires at Craig street, Montreal; loss over \$100,000.

15.—The hostile Indians surrender to Gen. Miles, p. 203. Koch's lymph secret published, p. 204. Donald McKinnon, an old fisherman of Goderich, Ont., fatally shoots his wife and attempts suicide. Death of John W. Root, consulting architect of the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, Illinois. Treaty between Mexico and Ecuador signed, p. 201.

16.—Uprising in the Province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic. Valparaiso blockaded, p. 318. Deaths of the Earl of Devon, at London, Eng., and of Clement Delibes. French musical composer, at Paris, France.

17.—Death of George Bancroft, the historian, p. 205.

18.—Heavy snow storms throughout Europe.

20.—Death of King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, at San Francisco. Destructive fire in James street, Montreal; loss, \$25,000. Japan Parliament House destroyed by fire.



H. R. H. PRINCESS KAIULANI.

21.—Forty miners killed by an explosion of fire damp at a colliery near Charkov, Russia. Governor David Bennett Hill, Democrat, of New York State, elected U. S. Senator for the State.

22.—Confederation of United States Industrial Organizations, p. 206. British Parliament re-assembles, p. 333. Deaths of Benjamin Constant Botelho de Maghales, Brazilian Minister of War, at Rio Janeiro, and of Wilhelmina Alexandrina, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. William Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank of England, presented with the freedom of the City of London, Eng., for averting a commercial crisis by aiding the Baring Brothers. Destructive fire at Glenboro, Man.; loss \$15,000.

23.—Death of Prince Bandouin, of Belgium. Four bye-elections for the Ontario Legislature, p. 190. Death of Cardinal Simon, p. 207. Death of Baron Schmidt, the famous architect, at Vienna.

24.—Death of Mrs. John Thompson, grand-daughter of the poet Robert Burns, at Glasgow, Scotland. Closer commercial relations between Germany and Austria proposed. President Harrison signs the Anti-Slavery Treaty, p. 246.

25.—Fifty lives lost and thirty persons injured by an explosion of fire-damp in the Hibernia Colliery, Gelsenkirchen, Germany.

26.—Deaths of Dr. Nicholas A. Otto, inventor of the Otto Gas Machine, at Cologne, and of Dr. Sullivan Whitney, first American physician to manufacture homeopathic remedies, at Newtonville, Mass.

27.—Egyptian troops capture Handoub, p. 207. John Heslop, Town Treasurer of Ancaster, Ont., murdered by burglars. By an explosion in the mammoth shaft of the H. C. Frick Coke Works, near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., 110 men lose their lives. Opening of the Jamaica Exposition, p. 165. Fire on Commercial Street, Quebec; loss, \$20,000.

28.—Through the efforts of the Farmers' Alliance, John J. Ingalls, the well-known Republican Senator, defeated for another term. Professor William Gay Ballantine, of Oberlin College, Ohio, elected President of the College. Deaths of Senor Felipe Poe, Cuban philosopher and naturalist, at Havana, and of E. G. Thomas, organ manufacturer, of Woodstock, Ont.

29.—The first sugar refinery in British Columbia begins operations. Death of William Windom, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, at New York, p. 209. Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, resigns. Announcement of the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan. Death of Judge Lane, at Owen Sound, Ont.

30.—Death of Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., the well-known English Radical, p. 210. Sir Leonard Tilley, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, elected President of the Imperial Federation League.

31.—Death of Meissonier, the celebrated French painter, p. 210. Revolution in Portugal.

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## FEBRUARY.

1.—Death of the Dean of Bath and Wells, p. 212. Death of General Henry A. Morrow, U.S. Infantry, at Hot Springs, Ark. Socialism in the Belgian army breaks out. General elections in Spain.

2.—Emperor William of Germany accepts the resignation of Count Waldersee, Chief of the Grand General Staff. Dr. Perowne consecrated Bishop of Worcester, Eng., and Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Mauritius. Judgment of the Manitoba Court of Appeal in the Separate Schools case, p. 193. Mr. James McShane elected Mayor of Montreal. Deaths of F. X. Prieur, a veteran of the rebellion of '38-'39, and of Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Congregationalist, both at Montreal. Death of Charles H. Branscombe, at Denver, Col., ex-U.S. Consul at Manchester, Eng. Leave to file an application in the *Sayward* case granted, p. 310.

3.—Michael Eyraud, who murdered M. Gouffe, the Paris notary, in July, 1889, guillotined at Paris. Demetrio Jauregin, and his entire band of robbers, who had long terrorized the State of Jalisco, Mexico, exterminated in an engagement with Mexican troops. Opening of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute, at Toronto. Official announcement of the dissolution of the Dominion Parliament, p. 57.

4.—Sleeping car on C.P.R. express thrown from the track over a bridge, near Schrieber, Lake Superior section, and ten passengers injured. Death of Rev. Dr. T. N. Hasselquist, President of Augustina College, at Rock Island, Ill.

5.—Canon Gregory installed Dean of St. Paul's, London, Eng. Bishop's College, Lennoxville, near Sherbrooke, Que., almost totally destroyed by fire; loss \$39,000.

6.—Destructive fire at Gananoque, Ont.; loss about \$70,000. Sir Charles Tupper arrives in Ottawa, Ont., from London, Eng., to take part in the election campaign. Death of ex-Judge Rainville, of the Quebec bench, at Paris, France. Death of Freeman H. Morse, at Surbiton, Surrey, Eng., ex-U.S. Consul General at London.

7.—Death of U.S. ex-Chief Justice John Appleton, of Maine, at Bangor, Me.

8.—James McLaren's saw mills, at New Edinburgh, Rideau Ward, Ottawa, Ont., destroyed by fire; loss \$150,000. The British steamship *Chiswick* founders off the Scilly Islands; the captain and ten seamen drowned.

9.—Great strike inaugurated in the Connellsville, Pa., coke regions, p. 215. Death of Theodore F. Warner, one of the projectors of the first packet line on the Missouri River, at Kansas City, Mo.

10.—Death of Thomas Darling, one of Montreal's best-known citizens and leading accountants. Death of James Redpath, a prominent journalist, at New York city; struck by a street car. Death of Major Bromhead, V.C., one of the heroes of the battle of Rorke's Drift, during the Zulu War, in January, 1879.

11.—The Grand Trunk freight sheds at Bonaventure depot, Montreal, destroyed by fire. Opening of the Ontario Legislature, p. 190. Death of Clayton Slater, for a long time one of the "cotton lords" of Canada, at Brantford, Ont. Major Nixon, 33rd Burmah Regiment, Madras Infantry, shot dead by a Pathan Naik, who was running "amuck" at Fort Steadman, Burmah, and Lieutenant Jameson, of the same regiment, fatally wounded.

12.—Terrible accident at the Quebec Worsted Company's works, p. 217. Owing to the breaking of a dyke, half the city of Cordova, Buenos Ayres, inundated; 150 lives lost, and three million dollars damage done to property. Ontario Legislature adjourns till March 10th, p. 190. Serious labor riot at Kearney, N.J. Wm. O'Brien and John Dillon arrested at Folkestone, Eng., p. 288. Death of Musurus Pasha, formerly Turkish Ambassador to London.

13.—The new General Hospital at Galt, Ont., an elegant stone structure of modern design, formally opened, and begins free of all debt. Another mysterious murder of a prostitute takes place in the east end of London, which has to be added to "Jack-the-Ripper's" Whitechapel atrocities. Death of John Maclean, one of the best-known newspaper men in Ontario, and who earned the title of "the Father of the N.P.," at Toronto. Death of Admiral Porter, of the U.S. Navy, p. 217. Death of Colonel Richard Dwyott, sr., M.P. for Lichfield, Eng.

14.—Railroad connection between British Columbia and Washington State established, p. 218. The office of *L'Evenement* and *Le Canadien*, Quebec, gutted by fire; loss about \$50,000. Death of Speaker Winram, of the Manitoba Legislature. Death of General Tecumseh Sherman, p. 218.



15.—The First Congregational Church, Kingston, Ont., almost destroyed by fire; loss \$30,000. Conflagration at New Westminster, B.C.; loss half a million dollars. The Egyptian troops occupy El Teh, p. 207. Death of John Macpherson, ex-Deputy Chief of the Toronto Police Force, at Toronto.

16.—Daring theft in a London, Eng., bank, p. 220. The Parnellites pass a vote of confidence in their leader, p. 288. The French Chamber of Deputies appropriate half a million francs to the French Archaeological Institute to assist in the active work of excavating the ancient city of Delphi. The Presbyterian General Assembly Committee on the Revision of the Confession of Faith adjourn after an eleven days' session at Washington, D.C., when important changes were made. Death of Captain George F. Cooke, one of the brightest young lawyers at the Montreal bar.

17.—Diabolical plot discovered to assassinate the Argentine Republic Ministry. Great destruction of property by floods in Pennsylvania. Local option carried in Oakland Township, Brant County, Ont. Death

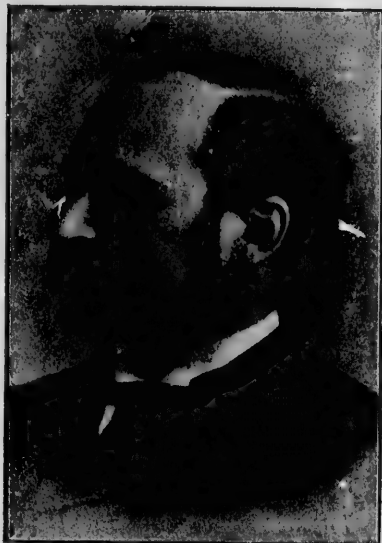
of Baron Hausen, designer of the Academy at Athens, and of the Parliament building in Vienna, at London, Eng.

18.—Lieutenant George A. Badgerow, Q.O.R., Toronto, thrown from his horse and instantly killed. Death of General Hastings Sibley, first Governor of Minnesota, at St. Paul, Minn.

19.—Brilliant victory of the Egyptian troops over Osman Digna's forces at Tokar, p. 207. Gallant conduct of British seamen in Chili, p. 318. Death of Felix Geoffrion, ex-Minister of Inland Revenue, p. 220. The Mayor and Aldermen of Minneapolis, Minn., meet with a cordial reception in Montreal, Que. Death of Frederick Lyon, sixth Earl of Beauchamp, at London, England. Death of Professor Alexander Winchell, of the University of Michigan, the greatest geologist in the United States and author of several works on geology, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

20.—Collision between two freight trains on the C.P.R., near Lachute, Que; a fireman killed and three other men injured. An engine runs into the rear of the Boston and Albany express in the Park Avenue tunnel, New York city, and six persons burned to death through the wreck catching fire from an overturned heater. Death of Colonel Thompson Picton, one of the oldest newspaper men in New York, at New York city.

21.—Terrible mining accident at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, p. 221. Death of George Thomas Keppel, sixth



HON. A. S. HARDY.  
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario.

Earl of Albemarle, who fought at Waterloo, and passed through unscathed. Death of William A. Stephens, the pioneer poet of Ontario, at Owen Sound, Ont.

22.—The American vessel *Elizabeth* wrecked on the beach at North Head, California, and the captain and eighteen of the crew drowned. Death of James Hill Hunter, M.P.P., at Durham, Ont., after only one day's illness. Death of Admiral L. H. Pinzon y Alvarez, Commander-in-chief of the Spanish Navy, at Madrid.

23.—Death of General Robert McAllister, at Belvidere, N.J., who served throughout the war from start to finish. Death of George White, Chief Engineer, United States Navy, at Philadelphia, Pa.

24.—Constitution adopted by the National Assembly of Brazil. Col. Gibson elected M.P.P. for Hamilton, Ont., p. 190. Secretary Foster's appointment to the United States Treasury Department confirmed by the Senate, p. 221. Fire in the Bonsecours Market, Montreal; loss \$40,000. Death of Senator Ephraim King Wilson, of Maryland, at Washington, D.C.

25.—Negotiations in reference to South Africa satisfactorily concluded, p. 221. Destructive fire at Arrapahoe, Ont.; loss \$10,000. Death of George Sylvain, ex-M.P. for Rimouski county, at Rimouski, Que. Death of Sir Richard Francis Sutton, at London, England, owner of the English cutter *Genesta*, defeated

by the Boston sloop *Puritan*, in 1885, for the American cup. Death of Sir William Kirby Green, British Minister to Morocco.

26.—General da Fonseca takes the oath of office of President of the Republic of Brazil. Opening of the Manitoba Legislature, and adjournment until March 10th, p. 175. Nominations for the Dominion Elections, p. 65. Senator Henry William Blair, of New Hampshire, appointed U.S. Minister to China. Death of Fortune du Boisgobey, the celebrated French novelist.

27.—The census throughout India taken, p. 222. The Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany hurriedly leaves France to prevent an outbreak of the Parisians of their hatred against Germany. Heavy rainstorms and floods on the Pacific coast, entailing great damage to property in California and Mexico.

28.—Cossacks massacre a number of Jews who were endeavoring to escape across the frontier into Russia. Heavy floods in Arizona and great loss of life. Death of Senator George Hearst, of California, the millionaire mine owner, at Washington, D.C. Sir Richard Cartwright's speech at West York, p. 65.

### MARCH.

1.—Two hundred and seventy-eight persons massacred in Madagascar. Queen Street Baptist chapel, St. Catharines, Ont., destroyed by fire; loss \$12,500. Death of Rev. T. W. Jeffery, at Toronto, Ont., one of the most popular clergymen of the Methodist Church in Canada, whose name will long be remembered in connection with the great trial in which he was the principal figure, and out of which he emerged with an untarnished reputation. Mr. Laurier's speech at Cobourg, Ont., p. 66.

2.—Convention in connection with Australian Federation meets at Sydney, p. 252. The one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Wesley observed with special services throughout the Methodist world, and a fine bronze statue of the eminent divine unveiled in the City Road, London, Eng., to commemorate the occasion.

3.—Mr. Porter, Reform, elected M.P.P. for North Bruce, p. 190. Death of Edward Horton, barrister, at St. Thomas, Ont., one of the oldest practitioners in the province.

4.—Close of the fifty-first U.S. Congress, p. 330. The Anti-Slavery Conference Treaty rejected by the U.S. Senate, p. 246. Death of Rev. K. L. Jones, Professor of English in the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Death of Leonard Jerome, of New York city, at London, England.

5.—Dominion Elections, p. 66. The General Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists, with delegates from the States and most European countries, assembles at Battle Creek, Mich. Financial panic in Buenos Ayres. Important engagement fought in Chili, p. 319. Death of Bishop Benjamin Henry Paddock, of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts at Boston, Mass.

6.—Official proclamation made of the accession of King Alexander I. to the throne of Servia. Death of ex-Ald. Laurent of Montreal. Hon Edward Blake publishes his reasons for retiring from political life, p. 72.

7.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference of Philadelphia, by a vote of 120 to 98 decide against admitting women delegates to the Electoral and General Conferences of the Church. Death of Gilbert McMicken, at Winnipeg, Man.; he was Commissioner of the Dominion Police in the days of Sir Allan McNab.

8.—Hess Brothers' furniture factory at Listowel, Ont., entirely destroyed by fire, being the work of incendiaries. Death of Prof. Franz von Miklossich, the well-known Austrian author and leader of the Slavist Party, at Vienna, Austria, in his seventy-eighth year. Death of James Carrell, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, Quebec, in his forty-seventh year.

9.—The worst snow-storm of the season sweeps over the United Kingdom. Sir Charles Dilke accepts the invitation of the Liberals of the Forest of Dean to become their candidate for Member of Parliament. Disastrous fire on Maple avenue, Quebec; loss \$20,000. Announced that Chief Justice Sir Andrew Stuart, of Quebec, has embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

10.—The Ontario Legislature re-assembles, p. 191. Manitoba Legislature re-assembles, p. 175. Death of John F. Swift, U.S. Minister to Japan, at Tokio. Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Blaine Behring Sea, p. 310.

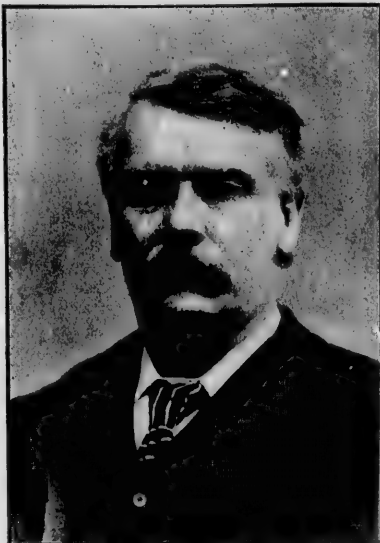
11.—General John M. Palmer, Democrat, elected United States Senator for Ohio. Fire at Thorold, Ont., loss \$15,000. Death of John Lesperance, editor and novelist, at Montreal, who was born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1836, and after taking part in the Civil war in the States he came to Canada in 1868, and was a constant contributor to the Canadian and American newspapers and magazines.

12.—Opening of the New Brunswick Legislature, at Fredericton.

13.—The steamer *Roxburgh Castle*, of Newcastle, England, collides off the Scilly Islands with the steamer *British Peer* from Calcutta to London, the former sinking immediately; twenty-two out of the twenty-four men aboard being drowned. Premier Mercier of Quebec, and Mr. Shehyn leave Montreal for Europe to negotiate a \$10,000,000 loan.

14.—Eleven Italians lynched at New Orleans, p. 224. Two fires in Syracuse, N.Y., destroy property valued at over \$2,000,000. Death of Dr. Windthorst, leader of the Catholic party in the German Reichstag, p. 225.

15.—The *Triana*, one of the largest torpedo boats owned by the U.S. Government becomes a total loss by striking on Schooner Ledge, off Cuttyhunk, her crew escaping with difficulty.



HON. JOHN HAGGART.  
Postmaster General.

19.—Seeding commenced in the vicinity of Calgary, North-West Territories. Proclamation made by the President of the United States of an extradition treaty between the States and the Republic of Colombia. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, on the appeal of the Colony of Victoria, Australia, confirms the right of the Colonial Government to prevent the landing of Chinese immigrants in Victoria.

20.—The Newfoundland Government ask to be heard by a delegation before the British Parliament. p. 281. Death of John M. Young, one of the oldest and best known members of the Montreal Corn Exchange, at Milwaukee, Wis. Death of Lawrence Barrett, the famous actor, at New York city.

21.—Robert Murray, farmer, fatally assaults a neighbor, near Strathroy, Ont., p. 226. Wesley Warner, a farmer of London township, and his two daughters, aged sixteen and eight years, instantly killed by the Windsor express at a C. P. R. crossing, about two miles west of London, Ont. The Bay of Quinte bridge, connecting Belleville, Ont., with Prince Edward county, 1,900 feet long, opened for traffic. Announced that the census of the United Kingdom, according to the estimate of the Registrar-General,

16.—Knox Presbyterian Church, St. Mary's, Ont., destroyed by fire, loss \$15,000. Over ten thousand cases of la grippe reported in Minneapolis, Minn. Death of Sir Joseph William Bazalgette, the eminent engineer, at London, England, who was instrumental in perfecting the drainage system of London, and designed and executed the Albert and Chelsea embankments. Deaths of Judge John R. Brady, of the United States Supreme Court, at New York city; of General Camponon, ex-French Minister of War, at Paris, France; of Colonel S. Moutkouroff, Bulgarian Minister of War, at Naples, Italy; and of Princess Marianne Bonaparte, at Ajaccio, Corsica.

17.—The *Utopia* disaster in Gibraltar Bay, p. 225. The first conversation by telephone between London and Paris takes place, Mme Roche, wife of the French Minister of Industry, making the opening remark. Death of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, p. 226.

18.—Numerous revolutionary Socialistic meetings held in Paris, France, on the anniversary of the Commune, and it is decided to hold a demonstration against M. Jules Ferry. Death of William H. Herndon, law partner of the late President Lincoln, and author of a "Life of Lincoln," at Springfield, Ill. Manifesto issued by thirty deputies against the Brazilian Government policy.

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gives a population of 39,000,000. The forty-eighth boat race between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge rowed over the usual course on the Thames resulting in a victory for Oxford by a quarter of a length. Death of General Johnston, one of the Confederate Generals, at Washington, D.C., p. 227.

23.—James Kane, laborer, Belleville, Ont., an old man, stabs his wife to the heart with a butcher's knife, instantly killing her; the couple had lived unhappily owing to Kane's drinking habits. The Ontario Treasurer brings down his Budget, p. 191. Mr. Scriver, Liberal, elected M.P. for Huntingdon, Que. Koch's lymph declared a failure by the doctors of the Montreal General Hospital, p. 205. Death of Charles Frank Chickering, president of the famous piano company, at New York city. Death of ex-Governor Lucius Robinson, of New York, at Elmira, N.Y. Death of Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C., LL.D., at London, England, who had an extensive experience in the British diplomatic service, and wrote several treatises. Correspondence between the British and Newfoundland Governments published, p. 281.

24.—The interior of the Y. M. C. A. building, Montreal, in course of construction, collapses owing to a defective pillar foundation; fortunately no lives lost. Death of Rev. William Morton, a well-known Methodist minister, at Hamilton, Ont., in his seventy-fourth year. Deputation of merchants trading with Newfoundland wait on Mr. W. H. Smith, leader of the House of Commons, p. 282. Death of Captain Coquilhat, Vice-Governor of the Congo State, at Boma, West Africa.

25.—Floods in Belleville, Ont., cause loss to the extent of \$25,000. Coroner's jury bring in a verdict of wilful murder against Murray, the Strathroy, Ont., farmer, p. 226. Death of Dr. James P. Wickersham, ex-U.S. Minister to Denmark, at Lancaster, Pa. Death of General Count George Frederic Alfred von Fabrice, President of the Council of the Ministry of Saxony, at Dresden.

26.—President Carnot, of France, presented by the Russian Ambassador with the decoration of the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Andrew, and numerous honors also conferred on the Cabinet Ministers. The Bank of Leghorn, Italy, suspends, with liabilities of 50,000,000 lire, and Corrodini & Co., bankers and merchants of Leghorn, fail with liabilities of 20,000,000 lire. Lively engagement in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili, p. 319.

27.—Corner stone of St. Enoch's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, laid by Rev. G. M. Milligan. While Premier Stambouloff of Bulgaria, and his Minister of Finance were approaching their official residence in Sofia, in the evening, the latter was shot and killed by an assassin, who escapes; it was thought the bullets were intended for the Premier and intense excitement followed. Announced from Washington that the treaty with Newfoundland is definitely off, p. 283.

28.—Attorney-General Martin of Manitoba, re-elected for Portage la Prairie. Announced that the Allan Steamship Company of Montreal had purchased the steamers *Alabama*, *Indiana*, *Georgia* and *Nevada* of the State Steamship Company of Glasgow, Scotland, and that they would be put on the St. Lawrence route.

29.—Death of William H. C. Kerr, a prominent lawyer and gold medallist of Toronto University, at Toronto. Death of Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the eminent New York divine, p. 227.

30.—Serious riots by the strikers in the Connellsville coke regions, p. 215. News received of the Manipur massacre, p. 228.

31.—Death of Earl Granville, p. 231. The Italian Minister at Washington demands his passport, p. 225. Death of John Maitland Macdonald, geologist and mining expert, cousin of Sir John Macdonald, at Fort Smith, Ark.

# APRIL.

1.—John Creasor, Q.C., Owen Sound, Ont., appointed Senior Judge of the County Court of Grey. Violent shock of earthquake experienced along the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, Que. At the convocation of McGill College, a lady, Miss Grace Ritchie, receives the degree of M.D., being the first in the history of the College. The great struggle of the miners of the United States for the adoption of an eight hour day commences. Report of the Ontario Commissioner of Crown Lands submitted, p. 191.

2.—About 1,000 stonecutters, bricklayers and hod-carriers, of Milwaukee, Wis., go out on strike. Death of Joseph Tiffin, one of Montreal's wealthiest citizens. The will of the late E. E. Shelton, of Montreal, bequeaths over \$200,000 to the Mission fund of the Anglican Diocese of Montreal. At the



convocation of Knox College, Toronto, Rev. Principal Caven is presented with an address in recognition of his twenty-five years' service. The Quebec Mining Association, at a meeting in Montreal, decide to petition the Governor-General to disallow or suspend Mr. Mercier's Mining Act. Election in Sligo, p. 289. Sir Charles Tupper interviews Mr. Blaine at Washington, on the question of Reciprocity, p. 162. Death of Thomas. Charles Baring, M.P. for London, Eng., p. 232. Desperate battle between strikers in the Pennsylvania coke regions and Deputy Sheriffs, p. 215. Assembling of the Nova Scotia Legislature, p. 173. Deaths of Augustin Thomas Pouyer-Quertier, French Senator, and ex-Minister of Finance, at Rouen, France, and of Mrs. Augustus Craven, authoress, at Paris, France. Death of General Albert Pike, Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite Masonry of the Southern Jurisdiction, at Washington, D.C.

3.—The French Chamber of Commerce, Montreal, pass a resolution *re* Newfoundland, p. 283. News received of a brilliant victory by Lieutenant Grant over the Manipuris, p. 229. Attorney-General Martin, of Manitoba, resigns his portfolio, p. 175.

4.—Premier Mercier, of Quebec, and Mr. Shehyn are granted audiences with King Leopold, of Belgium, and Prince de Chimay, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Appointments of Senators Tasse and Montplaisir to the Dominion Senate gazetted. Edwin Booth, the famous actor, makes his farewell appearance on the stage at the Brooklyn, N.Y., Academy of Music. Joint pastoral published in Quebec Province on the Separate School question, p. 194. Destructive fire in Cote St. Paul, near Montreal, loss \$40,000.

5.—The insurgents in Chili gain an important victory, p. 319. Demonstration of the Amnesty Association in Dublin, p. 289. Charles Hodges, foreman in Geary's dairy, London Township, Ont., fatally stabs a fellow-workman named Hubbard. British Census, p. 233.

6.—Charles Santley, the great English baritone singer, takes part in the oratorio of "Elijah," by the Philharmonic Society, Toronto. Announced that the German Government has definitely resolved to withdraw the embargo on American pork. At Biskara, Algiers, in the presence of a concourse of Europeans and natives, and a large number of Bishops, Cardinal Lavigerie consecrates the *Freres Armes du Sahara*; the aim of the band is not conquest or aggression, but to combat slavery. The British Parliament re-assembles, p. 333. Lieutenant Grant gains another brilliant victory over the Manipuris, p. 229. The Canadian delegates wait upon Secretary Blaine at Washington, but are informed that nothing could be done in the absence of the President, p. 163. Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour commence their tour of benevolence throughout portions of Ireland, p. 241. The Dominion Census enumerators commence their duties, p. 74.

7.—Mr. Justice Stephen, of the Queen's Bench Division of the English High Court of Justice, who tried the famous Maybrick poisoning case, formally retires from the bench, owing to impaired health. Mr. Bedard, Member for Richmond and Wolfe in the Quebec Legislature, resigns his seat, admitting corrupt acts on the part of his agents without his knowledge. In the *cause célèbre* of the Jesuits, and the *Mail*, Toronto, the Montreal Superior Court, after hearing arguments of counsel, allows the defendants' plea of justification. First public meeting of the National Federation in Dublin, p. 289. Newfoundland officials instructed to refuse bait to Canadian vessels, p. 283. Announced that the Dominion Government will not disallow the Manitoba School Act, p. 194. Death of P. T. Barnum, the great showman, p. 233. Deaths of Governor Daniel G. Fowle, at Raleigh, N.C.; Right Rev. Bishop Richard Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, at St. Augustine, Florida; and of Count Reinhold Abraham Lewenhaupt, at Wilmington, Del.

8.—Three men killed by an explosion in Bradley's Glycerine Works, Petrolea, Ont. Opening session of the Congress of Inventors and Manufacturers of Patents, in celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system, held at Washington, D.C. Sir Charles Tupper sails from New York for England. President Harrison issues a proclamation as to Behring Sea, p. 311. Full text of the treaty between the United States and Newfoundland made public, p. 283.

9.—Dalton McCarthy, M.P., banqueted by his constituents at Collingwood, Ont. Destructive fire on King street west, Toronto; Heintzman's piano warerooms, and two other stores being gutted, loss \$60,000. The first train passes through the Grand Trunk tunnel under the St. Clair river at Sarnia, Ont., carrying some of the officials of the road. Members of the English Royal Labor Commission announced, p. 333. Sir Julian Pauncefoot arranges for a renewal of the Reciprocity negotiations with the United States on October 12th. The Constitution Bill of the Australian Federation finally adopted, p. 254. Bills respecting the mining laws introduced into the Ontario Legislature, p. 167.

10.—Canada secures an important concession from France in the admission of her hog products. Death of J. A. Massue, ex-M.P. for Richelieu, Que., at his residence, St. Anne, Richelieu County.

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Warrant issued for the arrest of Edward de Cobain, M.P. for East Belfast, and Deputy Orange Grand Master for Ireland, on the charge of indecent assault on boys.

11.—Death of Ald. Geo. E. Gillespie, of Toronto, at Pasadena, California. Death of Sheriff Scarfe, of Brant, at Brantford, Ont.

12.—Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, the Senior Admiral of Her Majesty's fleet, celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. One million dollar fire on West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

13.—Warrant issued for the arrest of Capt. Verney, M.P. for North Buckingham, England, on the charge of procuring girls for immoral purposes. Enos H. Nebeker, Covington, Indiana, appointed United States Treasurer. Advices received of horrible scenes in Iquique, Chili, p. 319. Meeting of the Evicted Tenants' Committee in Cork, Ireland, p. 289. Serious labor riots in Bradford, England.

14.—Ten inmates perish in a fire at a lunatic asylum in the town of Sorau, Prussia. Premier Stambouloff orders the Bulgarian army to be in readiness for active service. Annual meeting of the share-

holders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, in London, Eng., at which the President, Sir Henry Tyler, denies the charges made against the Company by Sir Charles Tupper. Attorney-General Robidoux, Provincial Secretary Langelier and party of Quebec, return from a tour of the gaols, hospitals and asylums in the leading cities of the States. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., of West York, banqueted by his constituents. President Harrison starts on his tour across the United States.

15.—The Earl of Kimberley succeeds Earl Granville as Liberal leader in the House of Lords. Employees of the Montreal and Sorel Railway, whose wages are in arrears, seize the engines and prevent trains running; five ringleaders arrested. Serious riot at Benares, India, owing to the demolition of an old Hindoo temple; 500 rioters arrested.

16.—Owing to serious irregularities in the Halifax militia, Major General Herbert, suspends Colonel Worsley, D.A.G., and appoints Major Gordon, of the Infantry School, temporary successor. Don'd McKinnon, the Goderich, Ont., fisherman, accused of murdering his wife, discharged, the jury believing that the woman committed suicide. G. L. Foster, of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, appointed warden of the penitentiary at Stony Mountain, Man.

17.—Advices received that the British ship *St. Cathar's* was wrecked off the Caroline Islands and ninety persons drowned. Conflagration in Banks and Hudson Streets, New York; loss \$375,000. Navigation opened in Montreal by the arrival in port of a steam tug. Canadian mail service transferred from the Allan line to New York. Death of Tamasese, formerly King of Samoa.

18.—Six postal clerks and two engineers killed by a collision on the Lake Shore railway, at Kipton station, Ohio. The Newfoundland delegates interview Lord Salisbury, p. 284. Prorogation of the Manitoba Legislature, p. 175. Death of John Elliott, a well-known contractor, at Toronto.

19.—The members of an artillery battery at Portsmouth, Eng., mutiny in order to call attention to their grievances of excessive drill and other onerous duties; the leaders arrested. Baronetcy conferred on ex-Judge James Fitzjames Stephen. Mr. Parnell issues a manifesto, p. 290. Announced that the British defeated the Miranzai tribe in India, p. 231. Canadian Pacific workshops at Hochelaga, Que., destroyed by fire, loss \$100,000. Death of Rear-Admiral Alfred Taylor, United States Navy (retired), at Washington, D.C.

20.—Large number of election petitions in connection with the Dominion election, lodged at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Mr. Whitney's bill to make bribery at elections punishable by imprisonment, defeated in



DALTON MCCARTHY, M.P.

the Ontario Legislature by a vote of 32 to 25. The markets of Venezuela opened to the free entry of cereals from abroad. General Lockhart's troops signally defeat the Manipuris, p. 229. Fight between the Portuguese and British in Africa, the latter victorious. Deaths of Rev. Dr. Henry Darling, President of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N.Y.; Mrs. Mary E. Gough, widow of the noted temperance lecturer, at Boylston, Mass.; Bishop R. Disney, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, at Chatham, Ont.

21.—The Local Government of Prince Edward Island resigns.

22.—Robert Watson, M.P., bequeathed at Carberry, Man. A bequest of \$350,000 to General Booth's scheme left by a Scotch lady. New Prince Edward Island Government sworn in. Advices of a gross outrage upon a British officer by the native King of Gambia received, p. 234. Pitched battle between the coke strikers and sheriff's officers in Pennsylvania, p. 217. Death of ex-U. S. Senator Benjamin B. Buckley, at Paterson, N.J.

23.—Advices from Madagascar report that the Sakalavas of Merrombo had massacred the Governor of Tubear, fifty-seven Hova soldiers and thirteen Customs' officials, the victims' bodies being terribly mutilated. Chilian insurgent warship sunk, involving great loss of life, p. 319. The Newfoundland delegates heard at the bar of the House of Lords, p. 284. The budget submitted in the Imperial House of Commons, p. 333.

24.—Lord Randolph Churchill leaves England on his mission to South Africa. Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson resigns command of the Montreal Field Battery after thirty-five years service. A New York "Jack-the-Ripper" kills and mutilates a woman in a low hotel. Advices received that recent floods in Peru had caused a loss of \$2,000,000 to property and the loss of many lives. Rev. Dr. Randall T. Davidson consecrated Bishop of Rochester and Rev. Dr. Creighton, Bishop of Peterborough, in Westminster Abbey, London, England. Portuguese Cabinet consents to the free passage of the Pungwe river in Africa. Death of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke, p. 234.

25.—Mr. Boswell re-elected Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. General Graham's column defeats the Manipuris, p. 230.

26.—Rev. Dr. Talmage's costly new tabernacle in Brooklyn, N.Y., opened for service. The National Convention of Theosophists opened in Boston, Mass. The *Sayward* case in the U.S. Supreme Court adjourned till October 19th, p. 312.

27.—Newfoundland Coercion bill receives its second reading in the House of Lords, p. 285. The great strike of cotton workers in Bradford, England, amicably settled. Navigation opened at Montreal for the season.

28.—The Grand Trunk Railway directors re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Dr. Daniel Clark, Toronto, elected President of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at the annual meeting in Washington, D.C. The championship sculling match at Sydney, New South Wales, between McLean and Stansbury, won by the latter. The new C. P. R. steamship *Empress of India*, arrives at Victoria, B.C., from Yokohama, after a passage of ten days, fourteen hours, beating all previous records.

29.—Opening of the Dominion Parliament, p. 128. Narcisse Larocque, found guilty at the L'Orignal, Ont., assizes, of outraging and murdering two school girls in October last, and sentenced to be hanged on June 4th.

30.—Chief Engineer Hawks, of the Michigan Central Railway, turns the first sod near Windsor, Ont., of the proposed tunnel under the Detroit river. Montreal branch of the Anglo-American Cable Company opened. Rev. Dr. Bridgeman of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, resigns, as he feels that he cannot any longer believe in the doctrine of eternal punishment. Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., elected to the office of Bishop, to succeed the late Bishop Paddock. Death of Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Roman Catholic Bishop of Prince Edward Island, at Halifax, N.S. Sensational developments announced in the Behring Sea controversy, p. 312. The Governor-General's Speech from the Throne, p. 128.

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## MAY.

1.—Greek Christians at Zante, Greece, on refusing to retire from the Hebrew quarters, which they had besieged, are fired upon by the military, and several are killed and wounded. Death of Patrick Purcell, ex-M.P., at his residence near Cornwall, Ont. At Newmarket, England, Fenwick's *Mimi* wins the 1,000 guineas stakes. First meeting of the English Royal Labor Commission, p. 333. Serious May-day disturbances throughout Europe, p. 235.

2.—Opening of the Naval Exhibition on the Chelsea embankment, London, England, by the Prince of Wales. The Duchess of Sparta, sister of Emperor William of Germany, and wife of the heir to the throne of Greece, formally admitted into the Greek Church at the Royal Chapel in Athens. Mr. J. B. Snowball, of Northumberland, N.B., called to the Dominion Senate. The big arbitration suit of the C. P. R. v the Queen, in which millions are in dispute, again opened on the ground in British Columbia.

3.—Provisional junta formed in Chili, p. 319. Immense labor demonstration in London, England. Death of Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, at London, England.

4.—Death of Captain Forbes Michie, 10th Royals, at Toronto. Bricklayers in most of the centres of England go out on strike with disastrous consequences to the building trade. Motion to delay the Knutsford Coercion Bill defeated in the House of Lords, p. 285. Prorogation of the Ontario Legislature, p. 191. Death of Charles Pratt, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company, and founder of the Brooklyn Industrial Pratt Institute, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

5.—Debate on the Governor General's Speech from the Throne concluded without a division, p. 128. Death of the Archbishop of York, p. 237. Mr. C. C. Chipman, Secretary to the Dominion Minister of Marine, appointed Commissioner for the Hudson Bay Company.

6.—Captain Verney, the English M.P., charged with procuration, pleads guilty, and is sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Eight persons killed and seven injured by an explosion at the Serle pit, Saarbrücken, Rhenish Prussia. Mgr. Jacobini appointed Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, Portugal. A Canadian delegation give evidence at Buffalo, N.Y., before the United States Senate Committee investigating trade relations with Canada. Death of Father Lory, of the Jesuit Order, in Paris, France, who was formerly rector of the St. Boniface College, Man. Over a million dollar fire occurs in Pittsburg, Pa. Outbreak in Honduras. Negotiations for a settlement of the Chilean troubles fall through, p. 319. The Newfoundland Legislature refuse to pass a temporary Coercion Bill, p. 286. Decree of expulsion of the Jews from Russia suspended, p. 339. The French Chamber of Deputies reduce the duty on wheat to three francs, for one year.

7.—Death of Senator Robert Poore Haythorne, of Prince Edward Island, at Ottawa, Ont. The city and county general hospital at Stratford, Ont., opened, fully furnished and ready for the reception of patients, unencumbered by debt. Attempt to assassinate the Chilean Cabinet, p. 320. Mr. Blaine's reply to Lord Salisbury published, p. 312.

8.—Death of Madame Blavatsky, the well-known theosophist, p. 237. Death of Sir John Robertson, formerly Premier of Victoria, Australia, at Sydney, N.S.W. Messrs. Redmond and O'Kelly, Parnell delegates, tendered a public reception in Montreal. The village of Alliston, Ont., almost wiped out of existence by fire; loss \$500,000, insurance only \$125,000. C.P.R. train from Montreal for the Pacific coast goes through a burnt bridge near Straightlake, 500 miles west of Montreal, resulting in one passenger being killed and six injured. Expulsion of the Jews from Russia continued with renewed vigor, p. 339.

9.—The German Exhibition opened in London, England, by the Lord Mayor. Andrew McGuire, convicted at the Cobourg, Ont., Assizes, of having attempted to murder Margaret Tucker, by pushing her under a moving train last December, sentenced to imprisonment for life. Death of Mgr. Ducet, Grand Vicar of Chicoutimi, at Malbaie, Que. The U.S. man-of-war *Charleston* starts out to capture the Chilean vessel *Itata*, p. 320. Sugar Bill passed by the German Reichstag.

10.—Opening of the Argentine Republican Congress.

11.—Eight men killed and twenty-five injured by a terrific explosion in the firehold of the British steamer *Tancarville*, while undergoing repairs on the dry dock at Newport, England. Several lives lost, and a large number of people seriously injured by extensive forest fires in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Death of Murdoch M. Laing, one of Montreal's oldest citizens. Newfoundland Legislature endorses the



action of its delegates, p. 286. Mr. Tarte, M.P., makes his charges on the floor of the House against the Public Works Department, p. 150. Attempt to assassinate the Czarewitch of Russia in Japan, p. 238.

12.—Captain Verney, M.P. for North Buckinghamshire, expelled from the House of Commons. Riaz Pacha, President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, and Minister of the Interior and Finance, resigns owing, it is said, to ill-health. Announced that Mr. G. M. Dawson, assistant director of the Canadian Geological Survey, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of England. Death of Dr. Jesse Beaufort Hurlbert, one of the best-known residents of Ottawa. Upper House of the Prussian Diet passes the new Income Tax Assessment bill. Renewed fighting between the Portuguese and British in Africa, resulting in the defeat of the former.

13.—Tenth annual meeting of the C.P.R. at Montreal. Premier Mercier of Quebec, created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by His Holiness the Pope. Executive Committee of the Equal Rights Association condemn the Government for their action in defraying the costs of testing the Manitoba School Act, p. 195.

14.—James Hudson, aged twenty-two, and Maud, aged six, burned to death in the house of their father, J. Hudson, a prosperous farmer on the Chesley road, near Ottawa. Rev. Thomas F. Caylor, Chancellor of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., elected Bishop of Georgia. Death of Senator Leonard at London, Ont. Clifford Sifton, M.P.P. for North Brandon, sworn in as Attorney-General of Manitoba, p. 177.

15.—President Harrison returns to Washington from his tour across the United States. Committee on Privileges and Elections commence the hearing of the Tarte charges, p. 151. Mr. Adam Brown, Dominion Commissioner to the Jamaica Exposition, gives the results of his mission to the Montreal Board of Trade, p. 166. Annual statement of the Bank of Montreal issued and causes a sensation in financial circles, as it shows a startling falling off in profits. Death of Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. Death of Edwin Long, R.A., the eminent painter, at London, Eng.

16.—A. A. Macdonald, of Prince Edward Island, gazetted to the Senate in succession to the late Mr. Haythorne. Resignation of the Portuguese Ministry. Death of Sir Edward Kenny, at Halifax, N.S., p. 179. Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, mobbed by a gang of Socialists in Sheffield, Eng.

17.—The Duchess of Fife, daughter of the Prince of Wales, gives birth to a daughter at the Duke's London residence. Grand Duke Sergius of Russia and his wife, make their official entry into Moscow, and are enthusiastically received. The Pope's encyclical on the labor question distributed.

18.—Serious fighting in Belgrade over an attempt to expel ex-Queen Natalie from Serbia, p. 237. News received of a French savant's horrible death in Algeria, p. 239. Death of Lord Edward Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P. for the Western Division of Derbyshire, Eng. Dominion estimates for 1891-2 submitted, p. 128.

19.—Seventeen men killed and many seriously injured by an explosion of giant powder in a railway car at Tarrytown, N.Y. Formation of the U.S. "People's Party," p. 240. The Trans-Mississippi Congress assembles in Denver, Colorado, to discuss legislation on questions of public importance. The Senaputty of Manipuri and other rebels arrested, p. 231. Expulsion of ex-Queen Natalie from Serbia effected, p. 237. Prorogation of the Nova Scotia Legislature, p. 173.

20.—Opening of the International Postal Congress at Vienna, p. 245. Ex-Speakers Kirkpatrick and Ouimet sworn in as members of the Privy Council, being the first instance in Canada in which politicians not entering the Cabinet have been admitted to the Council. U.S. Secretary Rusk issues an order making all sheep or swine imported from Canada into the United States subject to the quarantine regulations of the Department of Agriculture. Senator Frank Smith, on behalf of the Toronto Street Railway Company, formally hands over the plant and road to the city corporation. First division in the Dominion House of Commons, p. 128.

21.—Right Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, Bishop of Lichfield, appointed Archbishop of York, as successor to the late Archbishop Magee. Great destruction to property and many lives lost by terrible cyclones in Missouri and Illinois. Death of Colonel Taylor, commandant of the School of Infantry, Winnipeg, Man. Dr. Green, of Princeton, elected Moderator at the Presbyterian General Assembly, Detroit, Mich. James Kane, who murdered his wife at Belleville, Ont., on March 23rd, hanged. Peter Jackson, the colored Australian pugilist and Jim Corbett, of San Francisco, fight a drawn battle after sixty-one rounds, in San Francisco. Revolt in the Province of Cordova, Argentine Republic. General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church meets at Detroit, Mich., p. 260. Representatives of

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Ontario municipalities make a huge claim upon the Dominion Government, p. 240. Strike in the Pennsylvania coke regions settled, p. 217.

22.—Mr. Bergeron, Member for Beauharnois, appointed Deputy-Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons. Protest against the election of Mr. A. W. Ross, of Lisgar, dismissed by the full court. Ten men killed and many injured at the Pont-y-Pridd Colliery, Wales, by a portion of the roof falling in. Mr. Morine, one of the Newfoundland delegates to England, returns and submits a draft bill for the approval of the Legislature, p. 286. New Portuguese Ministry formed. Death of Sir Robert Fowler, M.P., for the city of London, Eng., and ex-Lord Mayor.

23.—At Bari, Southern Italy, 165 ruffians, members of the Mala Vita Society, convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for their numerous crimes. Newfoundland Legislature adopts the bill framed by the delegates, p. 286. Lord Romilly and two of his servants burned to death in his residence, London, Eng. Destructive fire in De Bresoles Street, Montreal, loss \$100,000.

25.—Treaty between Portugal and the Congo Free State signed. Manipuris, who killed the British officers, hanged, p. 230. Death of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, p. 241. Sir George Stephen raised to the peerage, p. 242.

26.—Professor Geo. W. Parmelee appointed Secretary of the English Department of Public Instruction in Quebec Province. Decree of divorce obtained by Captain O'Shea from his wife on account of adultery with Mr. Parnell, made absolute. Newfoundland Legislature pass a bill *re* French Treaties, p. 286. Case for the prosecution *re* Tarte charges opened, p. 153. Lieutenant Grant, the hero of Thobal, promoted to the rank of Major and receives the coveted prize of the Victoria Cross, p. 230. Christian Missions at Nankin attacked and pillaged by Chinese, p. 327.

27.—Tenth annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada opened in Montreal. Sir F. Johnstone's brown colt *Common* wins the English Derby. Large deputation wait upon the Ministers at Ottawa *re* prohibition, p. 243. Argument on the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act commences in the Supreme Court, p. 195. Bill to legalize the election of women as members of County Councils rejected by the Imperial House of Commons, p. 334. The King of the Belgians confers upon Premier Mercier, of Quebec, the title of Commander of the Order of King Leopold. Death of General B. B. Eggleston ex-Governor of Mississippi, at Wichita, Kan.

28.—The populace of the Commune of Misterbianco, Sicily, rise in revolt against a local tax, and set fire to several buildings, but are suppressed by the troops and the leaders arrested. The Epsom Grand Prize run in England and won by *Benvenuto*. Insurrection in Hayti. The British House of Commons decide not to proceed with the second reading of the Knutsford bill, p. 286. Report of the Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries submitted, p. 129.

29.—At the session of the Templars' Congress in Edinburgh, Scotland, Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Toronto, Ont., elected R.W.G. Templar; Herr Wavrinisky, a member of the Swedish Parliament, R.W.G.C.; Miss Schreiner, of Africa, V.L.; Mrs Brookbank, of Indiana, S.J.T., and Mr. Parker, G.S. Among the Queen's birthday honors announced, Robert Gillespie, of Montreal, has been knighted and Sir John Ross, Commander of the forces in Canada, has been made a K.G.C.B. Death of Major A. C Webb, one of the foremost land surveyors in the Dominion, at Brighton, Ont. Behring Sea Bill introduced in the British House of Commons, p. 314. Argument as to the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act closed, p. 195. Debate on the famous Briggs' heresy case concluded before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit, and the vote results in the charge being upheld p. 261. Death of the Earl of Clancarty, at London, Eng.; succeeded by his son, Lord Dunlo, who married Belle Bilton, a music-hall singer.

30.—Captain Henry Cane, who commanded the *Calliope*, when she made her escape from the harbor of Apia, Samoa, during a hurricane, made a C.B. The Czar, as arbitrator in the dispute between Holland and France regarding the Guiana boundary, decides in favor of Holland. Newfoundland Legislature closes its session, p. 286.

31.—New Congress elected in Chili, p. 320. A chivalrous Greek bandit and his followers "hold up" passenger train between Constantinople and Adrianople, p. 243. Death of Chief Justice Sir Antoine Domett, at Montreal, p. 196. Disastrous fire in Craig Street, Montreal. Deaths of Daniel M. Littlefield, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, at Pawtucket, R.I.; and Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop of Turin.

## JUNE.

1.—The Czarewitch of Russia at Vladivostock opens the first portion of the Trans-Siberian railway, and lays a memorial tablet amid a scene of great enthusiasm, p. 244. Announced that ex-Speakers Botsford, Miller and Allan, of the Dominion Senate, have been admitted to the Privy Council. Further correspondence as to Behring Sea published, p. 314. Another phase of the Newfoundland trouble breaks out, p. 286. The great baccarat trial commences, p. 213.

2.—Announced that the recent census of Ireland shows a population of 4,706,162, being a decrease of 468,674 since the last census. The Pope's Committee of Cardinals discovers a deficit of ten million francs in the Peter's Pence fund.

3.—The Pope makes a will bequeathing all his personal property to the Holy See. Death of Benson John Lossing, historian, at Chestnut Ridge, N.Y.

4.—Narcisse Larocque, found guilty of assaulting and murdering the McGonigle girls in Cumberland, Ont., in October, 1890, hanged in L'Original. The Chilean steamer *Itata* surrendered to the United States Admiral, p. 320. Third important division in the Dominion House of Commons, and supplementary estimates brought down, p. 129. Funeral of Chief Justice Dorion, p. 196. Deaths of General Samuel Netterville Lowder, C.B., Royal Marines, and Lieut.-Col. Edmund D'Arcy Hunt, a survivor of the celebrated charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

5.—Men brutally shot down in the cities of Hayti by President Hippolyte's soldiers. Death of the Honorable Samuel Creelman, of Nova Scotia, p. 245. Thirty prominent students of Harvard College, each fined twenty-five dollars and costs at the Boston, Mass., Police court, for keeping liquor in their club rooms. Deaths of Rev. Dr. James Romeyn Berry, of Rhinebeck, N.Y., at Asbury Park, N.Y., during the session of the Synod of the Reformed Church of America, of which he was President.

6.—After a long and exciting debate the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 105 to 6, ratifies the convention between England and Portugal. Division in the Dominion House of Commons on motion censuring Sir Charles Tupper, p. 129. Death of Sir John Macdonald, p. 99. Canadian natural gas introduced into residences in Buffalo, N.Y.

7.—Sir John Macdonald's death referred to in the churches throughout the Dominion, p. 101. Lieut. Ryder's expedition for the exploration of the eastern part of Greenland, leaves Copenhagen.

8.—Announced that the census of Ireland shows that the Roman Catholics number 3,549,745, a decrease of 411,146 during the past decade; the Protestant Episcopalians 600,830, a decrease of 38,744; the Presbyterians 446,687, a decrease of 24,047; and the Methodists 55,235, an increase of 6,396. Lieut. Robinson, and four of the crew of the *Bear*, and W. C. Moore, an explorer, drowned while trying to land in Icy Bay, Behring Sea. Dominion Parliament adjourns till the 16th, p. 129. Sir John's loss feelingly referred to in the House of Commons, p. 107. Five thousand 'bus drivers in London, Eng., go out on strike. Deaths of U.S. Chief Justice Isaac G. Wilson, at Geneva, Ill., and Judge Charles Johnson McCurdy, oldest surviving alumnus of Yale University, at Lyme, Conn.

9.—The jury in the great baccarat trial return a verdict against Sir William Gordon-Cumming, p. 213. Death of Chief Justice Andrew Stuart of Quebec, p. 197. Deaths of Henry Edward, an old and popular actor, at New York city; John Lewis, Customs' Surveyor, at Montreal Que., and Rev. Dr. Samuel Alder, at New York city.

10.—The Swedish Rigsdag pass a law prohibiting Roman Catholics from seeking to make converts to their faith, but, freely permitting the exercise of the faith. The natives of Matangi reported to have massacred, roasted, and eaten a French expedition from Loanga, under M. Crampet. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada opens its session in Kingston, Ont. Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, Ont., being elected Moderator. Heavy loss of life and destruction of property in Texas and the Indian Territory by an unprecedented rise in the Red River. Sir William Gordon-Cumming marries an American lady, Miss Florence Garner, p. 214. State funeral at Ottawa, p. 109. Death of Most Rev. John Egan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, from influenza, at Dublin, Ireland.

11.—Mr. Warring Kennedy elected secretary of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church, being the first layman to hold that position in the history of the Church. Behring Sea Bill receives

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the Royal Assent, p. 314. Convention to settle their differences in Africa finally ratified by Portugal and Great Britain. Sir John Macdonald's remains laid at rest in Cataract cemetery, p. 109.

12.—The Colorado Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church votes to admit women as lay delegates to the convention. Death of Rev. Dr. Weir, professor of Classics and Hebrew, in Morin College, at Quebec. The Governor-General consults with Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Abbott, p. 131. Memorial service to Sir John Macdonald in Westminster Abbey, p. 109.

14.—A horrible accident occurs on the Monchenstein and Bale railway near Berne, Switzerland, through the collapse of a bridge beneath a heavily loaded excursion train; 150 persons killed outright and about 300 injured. Bishop O'Connor lays the corner stone of the Catholic hospital at Chatham, Ont.

15.—Corner stone of Victoria University, in the Queen's Park, Toronto, laid in presence of a vast concourse of people, by Mrs. George A. Cox, p. 171. An agreement concluded between England and the United States for a closed season in Behring Sea, p. 315. Announced that Hon. Mr. Abbott had been entrusted with the task of forming an Administration, p. 131. Opening of the Brazilian Parliament. Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Purchase Bill read a third time in the Imperial House of Commons, p. 335. Hon. Edward Stanhope, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, expresses regret for the part he took in the Baccarat Scandal, p. 214. Death of Joseph K. Emmett, actor, popularly known as "Fritz," at Cornwall, N.Y.

16.—Announced that the census of England and Wales shows a population of 29,001,008, being an increase of 3,026,579 in the last decade. Nine United States Circuit Courts of Appeals formally organized by the several Supreme Judges in various parts of the country. Train wrecked at Coon Rapids, Iowa, by a tie being placed on the trestle work near a bridge, three persons killed. The Dominion Parliament reassembles, p. 132. Emperor of China issues an edict ordering the prompt beheading of all persons implicated in the attacks on Christian missions, p. 327. Death of The O'Gorman Mahon, M.P. for Carlow county, Ireland. Announcement made of the death at Muscat, in Arabia, of the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Valpy French, formerly Bishop of Lahore in the Punjab.

17.—Oxford University confers honorary degrees upon the Duc d'Aumale, and Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Baron de Hirsch Institute, in Montreal, for the temporary sheltering of poor Hebrew immigrants, and the free education of the children of poor Hebrew families, formally opened. Death of Judge Miller, of Galt, Ont., in the eighty-first year of his age. Frank Slavin, the Australian pugilist, defeats "Jake" Kilrain, at Hoboken, N.Y., in the ninth round. Deputation of Imperial Federationists wait upon Lord Salisbury. A small yacht containing eleven residents of Hiawatha, Ont., capsized in Rice Lake, and three of the number drowned.

18.—Canon Legge, vicar of Lewisham, England, appointed Bishop of Lichfield. Miss Elaine Goodale, the well-known authoress, married in New York to Dr. Charles A. Eastman, an Indian of the Sioux tribe. Premier Abbott's resignation as a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company accepted and Mr. T. B. Shaughnessy appointed in his place. The Presbyterian General Assembly of Canada closes its session at Kingston, Ont. Sixty earthquake shocks felt throughout the Province of Bengal; many buildings destroyed. Sir Hector Langevin announces the policy of the new Government, p. 132. Debate on the Factory Bill in the Imperial House of Commons, p. 334.

19.—The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Montreal passes a resolution allowing women to vote at vestry meetings. At Blenheim, Ont., Mrs. Clarke, who was deserted by her husband, drowns two of her children and then leaps into the water herself, meeting death by the same means. Protest filed by the North American Commercial Company as to limiting their catch of seals, p. 316. Lord Salisbury replies to an address of Imperial Federationists. Bill *re* transatlantic cattle trade introduced into the Imperial House of Commons, p. 334. Jubilee of the Colonial Bishops' Fund celebrated in London, England.

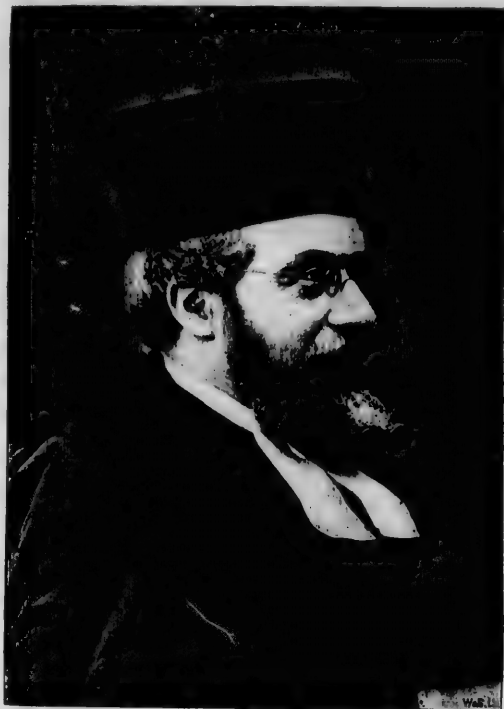
20.—Death of Mr. Justice Peters, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, who was the oldest judge in Canada, having been in active service since 1848.

21.—French Canadians of Montreal celebrate the rebellion of 1837. Death of Professor George M. Mowbray, inventor of nitro-glycerine, at North Adams, Mass.

22.—The Governor of New South Wales, the Earl of Hopetown, in opening Parliament, announces that a bill would be introduced to abolish plural voting and to enfranchise women. Behring Sea Commissioners appointed by the British Government, p. 316. First division in the Dominion

House of Commons after the formation of the new Cabinet, p. 132. Deaths of John Henry Reginald Scott, fourth Earl of Clonmel, at London, England, and Albert Hamm, the well-known Nova Scotia oarsman, at Sambro, N.S.

23.—Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler installed as Chief Rabbi of the united Hebrew congregations of the British Empire. The Canadian members of the Bisley team sail for England. Adam Brown, ex-M.P., appointed to the postmastership of Hamilton, Ont. Announced that the negotiations between the Newfoundland delegates and the Colonial Office are virtually completed, p. 287. Hon. Mr. Foster delivers his Budget Speech, p. 132. A tornado sweeps over a portion of Manitoba, doing considerable damage in the sparsely settled districts.



CHIEF RABBI ADLER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Q.C., Kingston, E. Martin, Q.C., Hamilton, and Rev. Prof. Clark of Trinity University, obtain the degree of D.C.L.

27.—The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture removes the anti-Canadian restriction against the importation of sheep and swine. Three mile sculling race between J. F. Corbett of Chicago, and Dennis Donoghue, of Hamilton, Ont., for \$500 a side, rowed at Hamilton, and won by Corbett. Congress in Chili elects Claudio Vicuna as successor to Balmaceda, p. 320. Mr. Spurgeon, the eminent London preacher seriously ill, and fears entertained for his recovery.

28.—The Triple Alliance with Germany, Austria and Italy renewed for a period of six years.

29.—The Sultan of Turkey ratifies the Brussels Anti-Slavery Convention. The Ottawa Electric Street Railway formally opened. The Dutch elections for the Lower Chamber result in a victory for the Liberals.

24.—Henry Campbell, M.P., Mr. Parnell's private secretary, is awarded £1,250 damages, in his libel suit against the *Cork Herald* for charging him with hiring houses for "the immoral purposes of his master." The bronze statue of Henry Ward Beecher, unveiled with imposing ceremonies at the City Hall park, Brooklyn, N.Y. Division in the Dominion House of Commons on the question of prohibition, p. 133. The Austrian Emperor visits the British fleet at Fiume.

25.—War reported to have broken out between the Anamese allies of France and the Siamese. Six thousand bakers in Paris, France, strike for the abolition of registry offices. Revolt in the province of Catamarca, Argentine Republic. Marriage of Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea, p. 290. Dominion Parliament grants a bonus of \$80,000 a year for twenty years to the Hudson Bay Railway, p. 133. Many lives lost and immense destruction of property by a terrific rainstorm throughout the State of Iowa.

26.—The annual boat race between Harvard and Yale Universities on the Thames, at New London, Conn., won easily by Harvard. At the annual convocation of Trinity University, Toronto, R. T. Walkem,

30.—The expelled Lady Macdonald of Verona, Ita

1.—The meets with a defeated in the Sea Convention between Toronto games to three Korogwe in order goes into force.

2.—The Boer trek into Africa Company sentenced to five Victoria College in 1893. Anti-

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4.—Death at London, in h Trunk Railway Circles thrown Hamlin, ex-Vice Twelve persons W. Va. The G Elora, Ont. De

5.—The st Middleboro' for crowned.

6.—Princes chapel, Windsor adjourns to July St. Paul's cr with the North- proposed memor Martens, a well- through Baton R the British stea and founders; h



30.—The *Citizen* newspaper office, Ottawa, Ont., destroyed by fire. Smallpox breaks out among the expelled Russian Jews in Berlin, Germany, and an epidemic feared. Officially announced that Lady Macdonald has been raised to the peerage, p. 271. Severe earthquake shocks in the province of Verona, Italy, cause great damage to property.

## JULY.

1.—The new Canadian Banking Law comes into force, p. 174. Emperor William of Germany meets with a royal welcome at Amsterdam. Celebration of Dominion Day. Motion to adjourn defeated in the Dominion House of Commons, p. 133. France declines to sign a renewal of the North Sea Convention to prevent illicit traffic in alcohol among fishermen. Championship lacrosse match between Toronto and Montreal played at Toronto, and results in a victory for Montreal by four games to three. The German East Africa Company decides to build a railway from Tanga to Korogwe in order to develop the country, at a cost of \$12,500,000. The new American Copyright law goes into force.

2.—The Irish Roman Catholic Bishops again call upon Irishmen to repudiate Parnell. A big Boer trek into Mashonaland driven back by the police and troops in the employ of the British South Africa Company, and the leaders captured. John Bardsley, ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia, Pa., sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for embezzling over \$1,500,000. The Board of Regents of Victoria College decide not to move the institution to Toronto till the completion of the new building in 1893. Anti-Slavery Conference meets at Brussels, p. 246.

3.—In the Imperial House of Commons, Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimates that the Government was willing to advance \$250,000 to British Columbia, to promote the emigration of desirable families from the Highlands of Scotland to that province. John Martland, M.A., one of the oldest masters of Upper Canada College, Toronto, retires. General elections to the New South Wales Legislature, which began on June 17th, ended, resulting in the return of twenty-six labor candidates, who hold the balance of power. Public meeting in Toronto appoints a large committee to deal with the project of erecting a suitable monument to commemorate the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald. Twenty persons killed, and many injured in a railway collision, near Ravenna, Ohio.

4.—Death of W. H. Gladstone, ex-M.P., eldest son of the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, at London, in his fifty-first year. Sir Robert Gillespie resigns his position as a director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The bill to grant a Dominion Charter to the Order of Canadian Home Circles thrown out by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce. Death of Hannibal Hamlin, ex-Vice President of the United States, during Lincoln's administration, at Bangor, Me. Twelve persons killed and about sixty injured by an excursion train leaping the track, near Charleston, W. Va. The German Emperor and Empress arrive in England, p. 246. Death of Judge Drew, at Elora, Ont. Death of Gwilym Gwent, the renowned Welsh musical composer, at Plymouth, Penn.

5.—The steamer *Kinloch* from Zebu for London, collides with the steamer *Dunholme* from Middlesboro' for Rio Janeiro, in the English channel; the latter sinks and seventeen of her crew are drowned.

6.—Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, granddaughter of the Queen, married at St. George's chapel, Windsor Castle, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, with great splendor. The British Parliament adjourns to July 31st. The Imperial Federation League obtains permission to erect a monument to St. Paul's cathedral to the late Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Dewdney presents his bill dealing with the North-West Constitution. Deputation wait upon Premier Abbott with reference to the proposed memorial to the late Sir John Macdonald, to be erected in Ottawa. Death of Carl Martens, a well-known and popular pianist and music teacher, at Toronto. A terrible cyclone sweeps through Baton Rouge, La., wrecking the penitentiary, killing ten convicts, and injuring many others. The British steamer *Soudan*, from Bonny, West Africa, for Liverpool, strikes a rock off the Taboa and founders; her crew and passengers saved.

7.—Sir George Baden-Powell, Behring Sea Commissioner, arrives in Ottawa. Four prisoners electrocuted at Sing Sing prison, N.Y., p. 248. Forty Indians and one white woman killed by a land slide on the banks of the Skena river, at the North Pacific cannery, B.C. Conclusion of a two days' celebration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Salvation Army, in London, Eng.

8.—Advices received from the Congo Free State of bloody battles between the State troops and Arab slave traders. The Parnellite candidate defeated in Carlow, p. 290. The Sultan of Zanzibar presides at the opening of the Cooper Institute in the presence of the admiral and other officers of the British fleet, and crowds of natives. Conference as to the emigration of Russian Jews, p. 339. Sir Charles Tupper submits his federation proposals to the Council of the Imperial Federation League. Verdict for defendants given in the libel case ex-Attorney General Martin, of Manitoba, v. the *Free Press* of Winnipeg. St. Victor convent, St. Hilaire, Quebec, destroyed by fire; loss \$25,000. The schooner *Pubnico Belle*, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, wrecked in Conception Bay, and seven passengers drowned. Irregularities in the Department of the Interior investigated before the Public Accounts Committee, p. 183.

9.—Statue of Scotland's poet, Robert Burns, unveiled at Ayr, under the auspices of the Freemasons. The great strike of Belgian miners, after lasting seventy days, is amicably settled. Disastrous fire in Cincinnati, Ohio; loss over \$1,000,000. Profs. Mendenhall and Merriam appointed Behring Sea Commissioners by the United States, p. 316. Toronto citizens decide upon erecting a pedestal and a statue as a memorial to the late Premier. The German Government announces a relaxation of the Alsace-Lorraine passport system. Emperor William delivers an address at the Guildhall, London, p. 247. Tenth annual international convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, opened at Minneapolis, Minn.

10.—Announced the census of England and Wales, shows a population of 29,001,008, an increase of 3,026,572, or 11.65 per cent. since the last census. H. F. Perley, Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, Ottawa, suspended, p. 153. Ameer Ben Ali, the New York "Jack-the-Ripper," sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Carrie Brown. Fight between Ted Pritchard and Jem Smith for \$10,000 and the championship of England, won by Pritchard. Eleventh annual meeting of the National Council of Education opened in Toronto.

11.—The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British forces, issues an order closing and forbidding the formation of Orange lodges in the army. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior, tenders his resignation, v. 183. Death of C. W. Lount, stipendiary magistrate for Muskoka district, at Bracebridge, Ont. Emperor William reviews the British regulars and volunteers on Wimbledon common, p. 248.

12.—Death of Captain R. Latraverse, one of the St. Lawrence river veterans, at Sorel, Que. The steamer *Tamae Maru*, of Hakodato, Japan, while returning from Suto with three hundred laborers on board, collides with another steamer and sinks; two hundred and sixty of her passengers drowned.

13.—Emperor William takes his departure from England, p. 248. Fire in the West Hanley colliery, at Consett, near Durham, England, causes a loss of \$300,000, and throws 500 men out of work. Advices received from Melbourne, Australia, that heavy and incessant rains had caused the Yarra-Yarra river to overflow, submerging many of the streets, and rendering thousands of people homeless. The Rifle Association opens its annual meeting at Bisley, England. International Congregational Church Convention opened in London, England. A madman attempts to shoot President Carnot of France. Count William Bismarck, second son of Prince Bismarck, resigns his position of President of the Regency of Hanover. Destructive fire in St. Catharine street, Montreal; loss about \$75,000.

14.—George Francis Train circles round the globe in sixty-two days, beating his former record. Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, consents to accept the honorary presidency of the committee of the Macdonald national memorial to be erected in Kingston. Welcome meeting of the National Educational Association, at Toronto, p. 177. The Bank of Spain succeeds in negotiating a loan of \$10,000,000, with the Banque de Paris and the Rothschilds. Collision between the C.P.R. steamer *Athabasca* and the Cleveland Iron Mining Company's steamer *Pontiac* in the river at Sault Ste. Marie; the latter sinks, but no lives lost. Opening meeting of the National Editorial Association of the United States, at St. Paul, Minn. Opening of the International Congregational Council, in London, England.

15.—Members of the House and Senate visit Sing published in Toronto, v favors closer

16.—Aut The first traf Mersey. Fo The qualified by the city, to improved wa Boulanger, at Canadian cru trespassing w

17.—The strike in Fran p. 334. Mee English-spea a bill regulati successfully c Dominion Ed Lords during before the Pu

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19.—Open "Parsifal."

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21.—Priv Lieutenant Da President of th 24 to 14, decid William John arrives in Ott Province of C caste Brahmin Princess of W from Montrea

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15.—Messrs. Tarte and Curran, members of Parliament, have a personal encounter in the lobby of the House, at Ottawa. About a hundred and fifty members of the Dominion House of Commons and Senate visit the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Official report of the electrocutions at Sing Sing published, p. 248. International cricket match between Canada and the United States played in Toronto, won by the latter. The platform adopted by the Ohio Democratic State Convention favors closer commercial relations with Canada.

16.—Authors hold a banquet in London, England, in honor of the passage of the copyright law. The first traffic flotilla to traverse the Manchester Ship Canal passes through from Ellsmere to the Mersey. Forty persons killed through a hotel at West Superior, Wis., being wrecked by a cyclone. The qualified electors of Toronto carry, by 360 majority, a by-law authorizing the payment of \$300,000 by the city, to secure an eastern entrance for the C.P.R., a grand central union station, and a greatly improved water front. Death of Mme. de Bonnemain, well-known as the mistress of General Boulanger, at Brussels. The United States and British Commissioners sail for Alaska, p. 316. The Canadian cruiser *Dream* seizes seven fishing boats of Eastport, Maine, off Campo Bello, N.B., for trespassing within the three-mile limit.

17.—The Queen reviews the regular troops at Aldershot. Six thousand railway men go out on strike in France. Condition of the tin-plate industry in Wales referred to in the British Parliament, p. 334. Meeting of clergymen in London, England, in support of the formation of a federation of English-speaking people for international arbitration and universal peace. The French Senate passes a bill regulating the working of women and girls in factories. S. J. Dixon, the Toronto photographer, successfully crosses Niagara gorge on his  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wire cable in presence of thousands of spectators. A Dominion Educational Association formed, p. 178. Lord Denham suspended from the House of Lords during the remainder of the session. Explanation by the Deputy Minister of the Interior before the Public Accounts Committee, p. 183.

18.—A train passing along the railroad running near the Manchester Ship Canal falls over the embankment near Liverpool, killing eleven workmen and injuring many others. France's new tariff passed in the Chamber of Deputies. Premier Mercier of Quebec, returns from his European trip and announces that he obtained a temporary loan of \$4,000,000, at 4 per cent. The Georgia State Legislature passes an Act disqualifying drunken doctors from practising. Captain McMicking, of the Canadian team wins the Prince of Wales' prize at Bisley. The English Courts decide that Mrs. Maybrick, who is under life sentence for having poisoned her husband, cannot recover the \$10,000 insurance on his life.

19.—Opening of the great Wagner festival at Baireuth, Germany, with a performance of "Parsifal."

20.—The London, England, committee of the Sir John Macdonald memorial, decide to raise the necessary fund by inviting public subscriptions, and that the memorial should be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Chicago World's Fair delegates entertained by the Council of Arts, London, England, and an assurance given them of cordial assistance to make the Fair a success. The strike of railroad employes in Paris, France, collapses. Toronto City Council passes a by-law prohibiting public speaking and preaching in the parks on Sundays. Steamer *Circe* of the Donaldson line, goes ashore on the coast of Anticosti, and the captain and four others are drowned. Deaths of David S. Walker, ex-Governor of Florida, at Tallahassee, Fla., and Senor Pedro Antonio Alarcon, the Spanish author and politician.

21.—Private Dean, of the Queen's Edinburgh volunteers, wins the Queen's Prize at Bisley, Lieutenant Davidson of the 8th Royals, Quebec, securing third place. Dr. Stephenson elected President of the Wesleyan Conference, at London, England. The Toronto City Council by a vote of 24 to 14, decide to lease the street railway to the Kiely-McKenzie-Everett Syndicate for thirty years. William Johnson, M.P. for East Belfast, Ireland, and Supreme Grand Sovereign of the Orange Order, arrives in Ottawa and is cordially received by prominent members of the Order. Revolt in the Province of Corrientes, Argentine Republic. Death of Rev. Dr. Naryan Sheshadri, a converted high caste Brahmin, at sea. The new Law Courts at Birmingham, England, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The first whaleback boat, the *Westmore*, to cross the Atlantic arrives in Liverpool from Montreal.

22.—The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph Savory, created a baronet as a reward for the hospitality he extended to the Emperor of Germany. The English team win the Kolapore cup a

Bisley, the Canadians being second. Mr. Balfour praised for his relief works in Ireland, p. 242. The 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, quartered at Wellington Barracks, London, refuse to parade as a protest against excessive duty. The German steamer *Neko* from Hamburg collides with the British steamer *Staincliffe* in the English Channel and sinks, no lives lost. Death of William Palen, an old and well-known contractor, at Ottawa, Ont. Great distress reported among the poor in Buenos Ayres. The whole southern portion of China reported to be in a turmoil, p. 327. Opening of the Masonic Grand Lodge at Toronto. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., elected President of the Imperial Grand Orange Council at the tenth triennial meeting in Toronto. Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, visits England.

23.—England wins the Elcho Shield at Bisley. The membership of the Order of the Garter made vacant by the death of Earl Granville conferred on the Earl of Cadogan. Professor Koch resigns all the public offices held by him owing to supposed disappointment over the unsatisfactory results of his discovery of "tuberculin." The French squadron most cordially received and welcomed by the Russians at Cronstadt. The Abdin palace at Cairo, Egypt, partially destroyed by fire. M. W. Bro. John Ross Robertson re-elected Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge, at the annual meeting, Toronto. Premier Mercier given a hearty welcome on his arrival in Montreal from his European trip.



JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON,  
M. W. Grand Master of the Masonic Grand  
Lodge of Canada.

24.—Death of Cecil Ralph Howard, sixth Earl of Wicklow, who is succeeded by his eldest son Lord Clonmore. The official census of France shows a total population of 38,095,150, an increase since the last census of 208,584, which is entirely in the urban population, the rural population having decreased. Memorial unveiled in St. Peter's Church, Leyden, Holland, in honor of Rev. John Robinson, pastor in Holland of the Pilgrim Fathers, and one of the passengers on the *Mayflower*, who settled in Plymouth in 1620. French and Russian naval officers banquetted at the French Embassy, St. Petersburg. The Langevin Block enquired into before the Public Accounts Committee, p. 183. Death of General Richard George Luard, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada, at Eastbourne, England, in his sixty-third year.

25.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, leaves London, England, for Africa. The village of Castleton, Ont., almost totally destroyed by fire. Corner stone of the new Cooke's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, laid. Advices from Stanley Falls, in the Congo State, say the natives along the Lomani river have lapsed into cannibalism. A crowded meeting in London, England, presided over by the Bishop of Bedford, adopts resolutions protesting against unrestricted influx of destitute aliens. Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P. for Sheffield, England, addresses a large meeting in Montreal on preferential trade relations between Great Britain and the Colonies. An excursion train run into at Middletown, Ohio, by a freight, and seven passengers killed and over fifty seriously injured. Track laying on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, North West Territories, finished.

26.—Disgraceful rioting in the Queen's Park, Toronto, owing to the enforcement of the by-law prohibiting Sunday speaking or preaching. Collision between two excursion trains near Vincennes, France; over fifty persons killed and over 100 injured. Death of Senator Odell, at Halifax, N.S. The Schooner *Marguerite* of Quebec, with \$7,000 worth of smuggled whiskey and spirits on board, seized at Trinity Bay by the excise authorities. Deaths of Paul Dillingham, ex-Governor of Vermont, at Waterbury, Vt.; Sir Charles Forster, Liberal, M.P., for Walsal, England, and Rajah Rajendra Lal Mittra, LL.D., Sanscrit scholar.

27.—Lord Mount Stephen takes his seat as a peer, p. 243. Mr. Charlton's Sunday Observance Bill defeated in the Dominion House, p. 133.

28.—The Prince of meeting of Cassel for his socialism to the Pub

29.—The Budget 133. Advice great damage D.C., and treasurer.

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30.—Me in Toulouse re-elected G Lodge, at the steamer off novelist, at

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28.—The 2nd battalion, Grenadier Guards, return to England from their exile at Bermuda. The Prince of Naples, banqueted by the Lord Mayor of London, England. Opening of the sixty-second meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, at Kingston, Ont. In the election at Cassel for a seat in the German Reichstag, the National Liberal receives a majority of 1,436 over his socialist opponent. John R. Arnoldi of the Public Works department jauntily tells of his gifts to the Public Accounts Committee, p. 185.

29.—The Atlantic Cattle Trade Bill withdrawn in the British Parliament, p. 334. Conclusion of the Budget debate in the Dominion Parliament; the Government sustained by twenty-six majority, p. 133. Advices received of serious floods in the Bombay presidency causing the loss of 300 lives and great damage to property. The Republican National Executive Committee meet at Washington, D.C., and accept the resignations of Senator Quay, the chairman, and W. W. Dudley, the treasurer. Death of Daniel Parish Kidder, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Theology in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N.J., at Chicago, Ill. The English Court of Appeals, in the celebrated breach of promise case of Miss Wiedemann against the Hon. Horace Walpole, for \$100,000 damages, gives judgment in favor of the defendant.

30.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien released from Galway gaol, p. 290. Riotous street car strikers in Toulouse, France, dispersed by the cavalry; many people injured. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P. re-elected Grand Master, and Mayor Clarke of Toronto, Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Grand Lodge, at the annual meeting, Kingston, Ont. The Norwegian schooner *Norma* collides with a steamer off Dover, England, and sinks; eight of her crew drowned. Death of Miss Jessie Fothergill, novelist, at London, England.

31.—The motion of Sir Henry Parkes, in favor of granting the rights of suffrage to women in New South Wales, rejected by a vote of fifty-seven to thirty-four by the Legislative Assembly. The House of Lords decides that Randall Mowbray Thomas Berkeley has established his claim to the honors and dignities of the Earl of Berkeley and Viscount Dursley. The Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Germany, loses \$250,000 through forgeries of a clerk named Franck. Mr. and Mrs. Brumfield and their five children murdered in Wayne County, West Virginia, by a crowd of drunken Italian laborers.

## AUGUST.

1.—Celebration of the sixth centenary of the Swiss Confederation commences by a series of fetes in Schyz. The Spanish Official *Gazette* publishes a decree promulgating the new treaty between the United States and Spain, in regard to trade between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico. The Czar of Russia confers the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Anne, upon Admiral Gervais, of the French squadron, and bestows decorations upon thirty-two other officers of the French fleet. Monument to ex-Premier Norquay of Manitoba, unveiled at Winnipeg, Man. Professor Max Schuller, of the Berlin University, announces a new cure for tuberculosis, consisting principally of the extract of boxwood. Death of Captain James Norris, one of the oldest and most respected business men of St. Catharines, Ont.

2.—An attempted revolution in the City of Barcelona, Spain, quickly suppressed, and the leaders arrested.

3.—It is officially announced that Mgr. Begin, of Chicoutimi, Que., has been appointed coadjutor to Cardinal Taschereau. The immense department store of Sregil, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill., destroyed by fire, loss \$800,000. Death of Rev. Hiram Williams, an old and esteemed Methodist minister, at Belleville, Ont. King Alexander, the youthful ruler of Servia, arrives at St. Petersburg, Russia, and is accorded all the honors paid to a ruling sovereign. The Dominion Government receives notification from the Imperial Government that the provisions of the Load Line Act, with regard to Canadian shipping, will not be put in force till July 1, 1892. Colonel Engledue and Major Clark, Commissioners from the Scotch Crofter Colonization Syndicate, to obtain information as to



the feasibility of settling the crofters on the Pacific Coast, arrive in Montreal, from England. The Kentucky State election results in the return of the Democratic ticket.

4.—Death of the Earl of Dartmouth, aged sixty-eight. The garrison storehouse of the German army, at Rathenau, struck by lightning and burned; loss \$375,000. Charges of boodling against the Mercier Government in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, made before the Railway Committee of the Dominion Senate, p. 294. Charge made against Postmaster-General Haggart before the Public Accounts Committee, p. 185. Grand Army Union parade at Detroit, Mich., 15,000 veterans taking part.

5.—Division in the Dominion House of Commons on the tariff question, p. 133. The British Parliament prorogued, p. 333. Messrs. Hosmer and Skinner, representing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, appointed directors of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company.

6.—Death of Dr. Thomas Anderson Rodger, Chief Medical Officer of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Montreal. The French Ambassador, at St. Petersburg, hands to the Russian Foreign Minister two holy banners, which were captured by the French during the Crimean war. A fast train on the West Shore Railway dashes into a freight near Syracuse, N.Y.; thirteen men killed and about forty seriously injured. Terrible famine reported in the Madras Presidency, India, owing to the prolonged drouth. Charges of boodling by J. E. Tetu, ex-Dominion Immigration Agent, brought before the Public Accounts Committee, p. 185.

7.—Death of Lieutenant-Colonel Harwood, Deputy Adjutant General, at Montreal. Leave to withdraw the Baie des Chaleurs Railway bill refused, p. 295. Death of Judge Watters, of St. John, N.B., the first Roman Catholic admitted to the Government, and to the bench of New Brunswick. The Printing Bureau scandals commenced before the Public Accounts Committee, p. 185.

8.—Mr. Dillon recognised as leader of the Nationalist party, p. 291. The Wesleyan Conference in London, Eng., appoints a committee to try to obtain an Act of Parliament, rescinding Wesley's deeds, under which the three years' ministerial circuit prevails. The double-scutt boat race at Hamilton, Ont., between Hanlan and O'Connor, and Gaudaur and McKay results in an easy victory for the former.

9.—Death of Ward Chipman Drury, registrar of deeds and probates, at St. John, N.B.

10.—Secretary Balfour outlines the Government's ideas of the Irish Local Government Bill, p. 335. Opening of the International Hygienic Congress in London, Eng., all countries being represented, p. 250. The International Geographical Congress opened in Berne, Switzerland, p. 249. Advices received that Christian Mohammedan factions in the Island of Crete are engaged in constant warfare, and are killing one another off by wholesale. George R. Gray, of Coldwater, Ont., breaks the world's record at St. Catharines, in putting the 27 lb. shot 46 feet 1½ inches, the former record being 45 feet 11 inches. Resignation of Hon. Frederick Douglas, U.S. Minister to Hayti, announced.

11.—Death of the Very Rev. Gilbert Elliott, D.D., Dean of Bristol, Eng. A ukase issued prohibiting, from August 27th, the exportation from Russia of rye and meal of all kinds, owing to the famine. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, tenders his resignation, p. 134. Opening of the High Court of Ontario Independent Order of Foresters, at Brockville, Ont. The first of the rain producing experiments authorized by the U.S. Congress made in Texas, and proves a success. Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, cordially welcomed in Paris, France.

12.—Death of James Russell Lowell, the distinguished poet, author and diplomatist, at Cambridge, Mass., in his seventy-second year. Death of George Jones, editor and proprietor of the *New York Times*, at Poland Springs, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, of Canton, near Port Hope, Ont., and Miss Maybee, of Rossmount, drowned in Rice Lake by their boat upsetting. Daniel Whale, ex-hotelkeeper of Toronto, arrested on the charge of murdering his wife at Mitchell, Ont., on the 11th. Division in the Dominion House of Commons on the construction of the Tay Canal, p. 134. The population of Mexico, according to official statistics, stated to be 11,638,824. Organization of the Canadian Inland Fisheries Association effected at a meeting in Collingwood, Ont. Thirty-seventh annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, opened in Stratford, Ont. Fourteen persons killed and thirty injured by the collapse of the hurricane deck of the barge *Republic*, at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. Protection of the lives and property of foreigners again demanded from the Chinese Government, p. 327.

13.—Two of the leaders of the massacre in Manipul hanged at the gates of the city, p. 230.

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Three thousand acres of forest near Toulon, France, destroyed by fire, causing immense damage. Opening of the World's Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, at Amsterdam, Holland, p. 250. The Act to amend the Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Combines, and the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Act, passed by the Dominion Senate. Motion by Sir Richard Cartwright in condemnation of Ministerial testimonials unanimously carried in the Commons, p. 134. The widow of Thomas Blake Carrothers, of Rainy River, Ont., arrested in Toronto, charged with murdering her husband. Death of Rev. John Henry Hopkins, one of the most prominent clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, at Hudson, N.Y.

14.—Baron Hirsch signs a document empowering Dr. Lowenthal, and others, to purchase land in the Argentine Republic to the value of \$10,000,000, p. 340. Mr. C. N. Armstrong makes startling disclosures regarding the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, p. 295. Death of Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of the tenth President of the United States, at Nashville, Tenn. Evidence closed in the Tarte charges against the Public Works Department, p. 153. Eighty persons drowned by the collapse of a bridge over the St. Marc, Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

15.—Memorial service in Westminster Abbey, London, to the late James Russell Lowell. Death of Rev. John Jackson Brown, LL.D., Professor of Chemics and Physics, in Syracuse University. Acting under the recently-passed Irish Land Purchase Act, Lord Lurgan enters into an agreement with eighty-six tenants, who have agreed to purchase his property for £235,000. Death of Matsada Sorakichi, the famous Japanese wrestler, at New York.

16.—Opening of the International Socialist Workmen's Congress, at Brussels, Belgium. The Czarewicz returns thanks in the principal churches of Moscow, for his escape from the Japanese assassin, p. 239. A great typhoon breaks over Japan and causes the loss of 200 lives, besides great destruction to property.

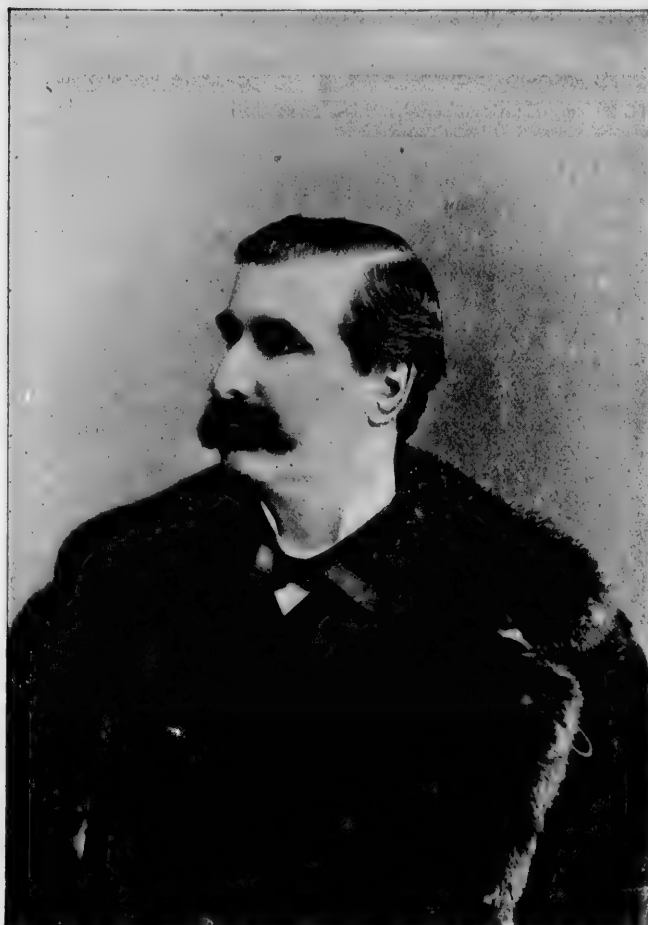
17.—Thirteen persons killed and eighteen injured in a railway collision, near Berne, Switzerland. The wrought iron nail men of Worcestershire and Staffordshire, Eng., to the number of 8,000, strike against a proposed reduction of ten per cent. in their wages. An epidemic of malignant malaria reported to be afflicting that portion of Prussian Silesia recently flooded. Owing to the excessive price of rye the German Government decides to use wheat in making bread for the army.

18.—The village of Kolman, Austria, partly destroyed by a cloud-burst and many people drowned. The Dominion Parliament orders a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Thomas McGreevy, Member for Quebec West, p. 134. Change made by Mr. Foster in the duties on ale, beer, and porter, p. 134. Formal opening of the Saengerfest at Hamilton, Ont. The new School of Pedagogy formally opened in the Normal School building, Toronto. Opening of the Seventh Annual meeting of the Society of American Florists, in Toronto. Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., addresses the Toronto Board of Trade on the question of preferential duties between Great Britain and her colonies.

19.—Andre Senecal, Government Superintendent of Printing, suspended, p. 186. Charge against Mr. Cochrane, Member for East Northumberland, referred to the Privileges and Elections Committee, p. 135. Premier Mercier dispenses the Pope's Medals to the Zouaves, in the Parish Church at Ste. Anne de la Perade, Que., with great pomp and ceremony. Death of Louis Falsen, the distinguished chess-player, at London, England.

20.—Death of Right Hon. John Inglis, LL.D., the Lord Justice General of Scotland. The French fleet enthusiastically welcomed in England. Exhibition of the "Holy Coat" in the Cathedral at Treves, opened with imposing ceremonies, p. 259. Vote of want of confidence defeated in the Dominion Parliament, p. 135. Lord and Lady Mountstephen welcomed by the Mayor and citizens of Montreal. 378 lives lost and destruction to shipping and property, to the extent of 10,000,000 francs, caused by a terrific cyclone on the Island of Martinique. Cardinal Gibbons confers the pallium upon Archbishop Katzer, in St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, Wis. Premier Abbott announces in the Senate that the Government proposes to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the Civil Service, p. 188. British Columbia sealers meet in Vancouver, B.C., and decide to memorialize the British Government for compensation for loss caused by the Behring Sea prohibition, p. 316. Sir Daniel Wilson, President of Toronto University, presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, Scotland.

21.—The British Government notifies the Government of China that from this time forth no British officer will be allowed to serve in the Chinese Navy. On the Premier's fervent appeal, on



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the ground of the necessity of defending the country's neutrality, the Belgian Senate votes a credit of \$15,000,000 to fortify the Meuse. The two new Atlantic steamships for the St. Lawrence route, the *Labrador* and *Numidian* of the Dominion and Allan Line respectively, leave Liverpool on their first trip across. The *Toronto Mail* makes grave charges of greed, incompetence, extravagance and fraud in connection with the contract for the Toronto Harbor Works. Desperate battle between the Insurgents and Balmacedists commenced near Valparaiso, Chili, p. 320.

22.—Death of the Duke of Cleveland, without issue, the title thereby becoming extinct. Close of the International Socialist Workmen's Congress, at Brussels, after adopting a resolution declaring absolute equality of the sexes, and demanding the repeal of all special legislation for women. Andre Senecal tenders his resignation as Superintendent of Government Printing, which is accepted by Mr. Chapleau, p. 186. Between sixty and seventy people perish through an explosion, and subsequent fire in a five-storey brick building, Park Place, New York. Death of Cardinal Buhagial, Apostolic Delegate in the Republics of San Domingo, Hayti, and Venezuela.

23.—King Humbert unveils a monument of Victor Emanuel at Mardiva, and signs a decree granting amnesty to all evaders of military service from 1848 to 1872, which affects 4,000 men. United States Commissioners return from Behring Sea, p. 317. Death of Dr. R. T. Godfrey, a well-known physician and surgeon, at Montreal. Death of William Coe, of Madoc, Ont., prominent in connection with mining, railway enterprises, and stock breeding.

24.—Death of Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, M.P., the Postmaster General of England, in his fifty-third year. The French sailors entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall, Portsmouth, and the officers banquetted by the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge at Government house. Correspondence on the copyright question laid before the Dominion Parliament, p. 135. Death of George Denholme, General Manager of the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, at Montreal, in his seventy-fifth year. A meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held at Montreal, ratifies the agreement to take over the Temiscamingue Colonization Railway. Rebellion in Nicaragua, p. 258. The British Government signs an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company providing for the transportation of troops via Halifax and Vancouver's Island in the event of war in India, should the Suez Canal become blocked.

25.—News received of a hurricane in Senegal, during which an Italian steamer and two cutters were wrecked at Rufis, and eighteen persons drowned. Division in the Dominion Parliament on the West India steam service, p. 137. Death of Rev. George Brown, Presbyterian Minister of Wroxeter, Ont. Death of Leon Lafontaine, brother of the late Sir Louis H. Lafontaine, Chief Justice of Quebec, at St. Simon, Que., in his ninety-ninth year. The eighth annual session of the Subsidiary High Court of Canada A.O.F. opened at Woodstock, Ont.

26.—The Toronto City Council by a vote of twenty-two to eight, authorize Mayor Clarke to complete the agreement with the Kiely-Everett syndicate for the street railway franchise. Professor Adam Kiewiz, of Vienna, claims to have discovered an infallible cure for cancer, and permission given him to experiment on cancer patients in the Albrecht hospital for the next six months. Death of General George Whichote, of the British Army, a distinguished Peninsular veteran, in his ninety-seventh year.

27.—The International Criminal Congress in session at Christiania passes a resolution in favor of the extension of the principle of fines, and that the fines should be payable in instalments. Frost visits Manitoba province and North Dakota, causing considerable damage to crops. A passenger train jumps a trestle near Statesville, North Carolina; twenty persons killed and many injured. A deputation of cattlemen wait upon Premier Abbott and Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, and protest against the decision of the Government to allow the importation of American cattle for slaughter in Canada. Division in the Dominion Parliament on motion condemnatory of the action of the Government in issuing Governor-Generals warrants, p. 137. Robert Birmingham, organizer of the Conservative party in Ontario, presented by the Conservative members of Parliament with an address and purse of \$2,200. Andre Senecal ordered to appear at the Bar of the Dominion House of Commons, p. 137. The village of Omamee, Ont., devastated by fire. Death of John O. Dominis, Prince Consort of Hawaii, who was born in Schenectady, N.Y., in 1832.

28.—The eastern portion of Rensselaer county, N.Y., deluged by a cloud-burst; immense damage caused to property, and three persons drowned. Decisive victory for the Chilian insurgent forces who

capture Valparaiso, p. 320. John Baxter, a New York painter, kills his wife and two children and then commits suicide.

29.—The mob in possession of Santiago, the capital of Chili, p. 320. The United States census shows a decrease of 2,000 in the population of Alaska. Anarchists Deschamps and Dardaro, implicated in the Paris riots on May-day, sentenced to five and three years' imprisonment respectively. Death of General Latino Caelho, the celebrated Republican leader and poet of Portugal, at Lisbon.

30.—The insurgents take possession of Santiago, the capital of Chili, p. 320. An immense amnesty meeting held in Dublin, Ireland, when resolutions are passed calling upon the Government to pardon the Irish prisoners under sentence for alleged dynamiting and other crimes of a partly political character.

31.—Ten miners killed, and a dozen seriously injured by an explosion of fire damp in the Malage colliery, near Bedminster, Somersetshire, England. Delegates, representing 50,000 workmen in Great Britain, meet in Leeds, and decide to form a federation of unions of skilled and unskilled workmen. The Salvation Army barracks at Eastbourne, England, demolished by a mob, and hundreds of people injured during the fight. Alteration announced in census returns for the district of Alberta, p. 84. The Sultan of Zanzibar declares his dominions to be within the Zone of the Brussels Spirit Act. The steamer *Arizona* arrives in New York, and brings with her eight of the crew of the ship *Sea Gull*, wrecked in a terrific gale on the African coast, who were floating on a small raft in the middle of the Atlantic; eighteen of the crew were drowned. Opening of the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress opens in Quebec, p. 181. A coal train plunges into the Canal at Burlington Beach, Ont., the bridge being open, and W. J. Crouch, fireman, and R. Shaw, brakesman, drowned. Death of Rev. Robert Acton, immigration chaplain, at Montreal.

## SEPTEMBER.

1.—Opening of the Oriental Congress in London, England, p. 251. Violent gales and rainstorms in Great Britain and Ireland ruin the crops, and cause several wrecks and loss of life. At a conference at Dantsic of 800 delegates from various German Catholic Societies, it is decided to promote an International Catholic Congress to discuss the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. It is officially announced that the Imperial Bank of Russia has been empowered to make a temporary issue of notes to the amount of 25,000,000 roubles. The Toronto Street Railway formally handed over to the Kiely-Everett syndicate. One thousand cabinet makers go out on strike in Chicago, Ill., for eight hours as a day's work. Baron Stumm, one of the largest employers of labor in Germany, decides to pay higher wages to all his employees while the dearthness of food continues. News received of the death of Dr. Alex. T. Carson, of Toronto, at Heidelberg, Germany. Reciprocity treaties between San Domingo, Spain and the United States take effect. Amalgamation of the Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, and the Harris Company, of Brantford, Ont., implement manufacturers, takes effect.

2.—The Legislature of Victoria passes the Federation bill, p. 254. Official order issued by the British Board of Agriculture regarding the Atlantic cattle trade, p. 181. A mail train on the Mohawk division of the Central Hudson road runs between Utica and Albany, N.Y., a distance of ninety-five miles, in eighty-nine minutes. A number of railway men living on the Canadian side of the boundary, but working at North Buffalo, N.Y., met by a United States marshal and escorted back to the boundary line, on the ground that the Alien Act required that they must live in the United States if they wished to earn a living there. Mrs. Mary Butcher, 104 years old, dies at Atlantic Highlands, N.J. Death of Dean Lyster, of the Ontario diocese, and rector of St. George's cathedral, Kingston, at his brother's residence in Ruthin, Wales.

3.—The long-expected decree rescinding the prohibition placed upon the importation of American pork into Germany, signed. The Sultan dismisses his Grand Vizier, owing to the inefficient measures taken by him for the suppression of brigandage. Premier Abbott introduces a bill into the

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Senate for the suppression of frauds against the Government. Dr. C. L. Sleich, of Berlin, Germany, announces that he has discovered that an injection of water beneath the skin produces local anæsthesia sufficient to allow minor surgical operations to be painlessly performed. In France, in Alsace-Lorraine, and in Austria, immense bodies of troops set in motion, this being the day fixed for the long-contemplated and much discussed grand army manoeuvres of France, Germany and Austria.

4.—Patrick James Foley, M.P. for the Connemara Division of Galway, Ireland, charged with placing his wife in a pauper lunatic asylum. The charge against Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, collapses before the Public Accounts Committee, p. 187. The Czar gives an audience to Mr. Arnold White, at Copenhagen, on Baron Hirsch's scheme, p. 340. Engagement between a band of train robbers and a body of rangers, near Uvalde, Texas; thirteen of the robbers and two rangers killed, and several on both sides wounded. Eight members of the West Greenland expedition, who travelled with Lieutenant Perry, a part of the way into the frozen north, return to Philadelphia. The Provisional Government of Chili constituted, p. 321. New phase of corruption by two clerks, Talbot and Dionne, exposed before the Public Accounts Committee, p. 187.

5.—The Sultan of Zanzibar hands over to the British the details of civil and military administration. Suicide of Sophie Guengberg, the famous Nihilist, who was in November last sentenced to imprisonment for life. The election petition against Mr. Conmee, M.P. for West Algoma, dismissed. Death of Jules Delaunay, the French painter, in his sixty-third year. Plans prepared for the erection in Chicago, Ill., of an Odd Fellows' Temple, thirty-four storeys high. The Lakeside Hospital for Sick Children, recently erected on the western island, Toronto, formally handed over to the Board of Trustees, by Mr. John Ross Robertson.

7.—Cable advices from Mombassa, British East Africa, announce that the steamship *Kana* has navigated the river Tana, a distance of 300 miles from the coast, and thus opened to trade a fertile and populous district. Opening of the Trades Union Congress in Newcastle, England, p. 254. News received of the wreck of the British barque *Fiji*, from Hamburg to Melbourne, on the rocks of Warnambool, Australia, and thirteen of the crew drowned. Gen. Alikhanoff, the well-known Russian commander and Oriental diplomat, arrested at Cabul, Afghanistan, charged with being a Russian spy. The International Agricultural Congress opened at the Hague. Labor day celebrated throughout the United States and Canada. Death of W. A. Murray, a leading dry goods merchant of Toronto. Opening of the National Electrical Association convention and exhibition in Montreal, p. 180. Sir Hector Langevin's resignation accepted, p. 137. Terrible storm in Halifax, N.S.; one ship sunk and many badly damaged, and the new drawbridge at the Narrows swept away, cutting off communication on the Intercolonial railway between Halifax and Dartmouth.

8.—Fastest delivery on record of mails from China and Japan in England over the C.P.R. route takes place. The Austrian Government adopt measures to arrest emigration from the country. Prohibition placed upon the importation of American pork into Denmark, removed. The Toronto Industrial Exhibition formally opened by Major-General Herbert.

9.—Death of M. Jules Grevy, formerly President of the Republic, p. 256. Announcement made in the Dominion House of Commons that the Government would not allow the slaughtering of American cattle in Canada for export, p. 137. Findings of the Senate Railway Committee on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway investigation distributed, p. 296.

10.—Death of the Earl of Northesk, at London, England. An express train dashes into a body of workmen near Glasgow, Scotland, killing five and seriously injuring several others. The Catholic Congress at Malines, adopts an address to the Pope eulogizing the labor encyclical and declaring strongly in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The English Trades Union Congress passes a resolution on the eight-hour question, p. 255. Death of Dr. Billings, the "father" of the Medical profession of Hamilton, Ont., in his eighty-seventh year. Terrible earthquake in Salvador, causing great loss of life, and destruction of property. The corner stone of the new Centennial Methodist Church, Dovercourt road, Toronto, laid. Work begins on the Brandon and South Western Railway, which will run from Brandon, Man., south to the boundary, and into the Turtle Mountain Coal mines. The Dominion Government decides that Jewish refugees who arrive in Canada must be cared for by their co-religionists, or failing this, the steamship lines which bring them over will be compelled to take them back again. American missions at Ichang, China, destroyed by riotous Chinese, p. 328.

11.—Lord Gordon, brother of the Marquis of Huntley, and heir to the marquise, declared a bankrupt, his debts being \$81,900, assets \$7,630. The Jewish Colonization Association registered in London, England, p. 340. News received of a collision between the Italian steamship *Taurami* and the Greek steamship *Thessalia* off the Greek coast; sixty-six of the passengers and crew of the former drowned. Report of the Railway Committee on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway laid before the Senate, p. 297. Suit entered at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, by the Great North-West Central Railway Company against A. Charlebois, contractor, for \$500,000 damages, for nonfulfilment of contract. A steam launch sunk in Lough Foyle, Ireland, by colliding with a steamer, and eighteen persons



LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.,  
Governor-General of Canada.

drowned. The Grand Falls in Labrador, discovered, p. 257. Majority and minority reports prepared by the Cochrane investigation Committee, p. 189. Terrible floods reported in the province of Toledo, Spain.

12.—Martial law suspended in Nicaragua, p. 258. Serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia reported in Cumberland, England, the cattle already slaughtered being valued at \$52,500. The Czar presents Prince George of Greece with a gold medal in recognition of his bravery when the Czarewitsch was murderously assaulted in Japan, p. 239. A detachment of troopers of the First Bavarian Regiment, while returning from the manoeuvres, mutiny on account of long marches and bad food; the ringleaders arrested. The monument to Louis Riel, consisting of an obelisk of red granite standing on a base of grey granite, placed in position in Winnipeg, Man.

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13.—Death of Andrew J. Samson, of Samson, Kennedy & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, Toronto, in his fifty-seventh year. The new Roman Catholic Church at Cap Blanc, Quebec, and twenty-eight houses destroyed by fire.

14.—A new Rajah of Manipur appointed, p. 231. Marriage of the Earl of Dudley to Miss Rachel Gurney, at Trinity Church, London, England. Senator Lacoste appointed Chief Justice Quebec, p. 182. Strike of the employees of the lumber mills at the Chaudiere, p. 197. First sod turned for the home of the Toronto Athletic Club on College Avenue. Report on railway subsidies laid before the Dominion House of Commons, p. 137. Death of Joseph F. Knapp, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, at sea.

15.—Premier Abbott gives notice of motion in the Senate for the adoption of an address to Her Majesty on Canada's trade relations. Death of Sir John Steele, the celebrated sculptor. Death of the Archbishop of Valladolid, Spain. Advices from Jedda state the authorities estimate that 11,000 pilgrims to Mecca have died from cholera during the season. The bye-election in Kent county, N.B., for the House of Assembly results in the return of Mr. Legere, the Blair Government candidate, by about 800 majority. Rev. F. X. Renaud appointed Superior of the Jesuits in Canada. The military ordered to be in readiness to suppress the riotous lumber strikers at the Chaudiere, p. 198. Reports on the Cochrane charges laid before the Dominion House of Commons, p. 189. Ex-President F. W. Kennedy and ex-Cashier H. H. Kennedy of the wrecked Spring Garden National Bank, sentenced by Judge Butler, Philadelphia, to ten years imprisonment each. Annual Convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance opened in Toronto. Dr. MacLagan enthroned Archbishop of York with great pomp. Revolt against President Barillas in Guatemala, Mexico.

16.—Majority and minority reports of the sub-committee on the Tarte Charges laid before the Committee on Privileges and Elections and the former adopted, p. 162. Death of Cardinal Roetelli, Papal Nuncio at Paris, France. Correspondence between Lieutenant-Governor Angers and Premier Mercier laid before the Senate, p. 297. Supplementary estimates laid before the Dominion House, p. 137. Senator Ross formally installed as new Speaker of the Dominion Senate. The Canadian Medical Association commences its twenty-fourth annual meeting in Montreal. Death of Rev. Canon White of the Diocese of Ontario, at Kingston, Ont., in his fifty-seventh year. Great excitement attends the production of Wagner's "Lohengrin" at the Opera House, Paris, France; 350 arrests made.

17.—Opening of the Exhibition at Montreal. Annual meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists commences at New York. Senator Lacoste sworn in as Chief Justice of Quebec. The Duke of Genoa appointed President of the Italian World's Fair Committee. At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England, a statement submitted showing that the net profits for the half-year ended August 31st, were £763,238, and a dividend of five guineas per cent. declared. The new Dominion line steamer *Labrador* which left Quebec on the 9th, arrives in Liverpool making the fastest passage east on the Canadian route. At a joint meeting of the Agriculture and Arts Association, and Stock-breeders Association, in Toronto, a resolution is passed urging the Dominion and Provincial Governments to grant appropriations to enable the Province of Ontario to be properly represented at the World's Fair. United States Commissioners recommend a long close time in Behring Sea, p. 317.

18.—Majority report adopted in the Dominion House on the Cochrane investigation, p. 190. The steamship *Mondego* with cattle from Montreal to Dundee, Scotland, reported a total wreck on the banks of Newfoundland. Close of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, the gate receipts amounting to \$67,564.65, a decrease as compared with last year of \$1,743.20. Premier Mercier accedes to the demand of Lieutenant-Governor Angers for the appointment of a Royal Commission, p. 300. Two passenger trains on the Union Pacific Railway, collide near Port Neuf, Idaho, killing five men and seriously injuring several others. Five other train wrecks reported in different parts of the States, resulting in the killing of eleven persons and others being seriously injured.

19.—Suicide of ex-President Balmaceda, of Chili, p. 321. Twenty-nine miners killed and eleven injured by an explosion at the Forchies la Marche Colliery, near Charleroi, Belgium. The Pope receives the first contingent of the pilgrimage of French workmen, who express their gratitude for his recent encyclical. Agop Pasha, formerly Turkish Minister of Finance, thrown from his horse and killed in Constantinople. Seven persons burned to death by a fire in Sedgwick Street, Chicago

III. A man killed in a fierce fight between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites at Nenagh, Ireland. The great St. Clair tunnel, from Sarnia to Port Huron, formally opened, p. 178. The Illinois Methodist Conference, in session at Bloomington, Ill., votes by a large majority to admit women to the Electoral and General Conference. The Montrealers win an exciting match at lacrosse from the Torontos at Toronto, by four games to three.

20.—The revolt in Guatemala against President Barillas again breaks out.

21.—Sir James Fergusson appointed British Postmaster-General, p. 335. Many vessels wrecked and great damage to property by furious gales in Great Britain. A parcel of bills amounting to about \$1,000,000 stolen from the London and Westminster Bank, London, Eng. The Congress of Naturalists and Physicians opens at Halle, Saxony, with 1,215 delegates in attendance. The International Workmen's Accident Congress opens at Berne, Switzerland, p. 237. Debate on the reports *re* the Tarte charges commenced in the House of Commons, p. 162. The New York Central Railway Company orders the dismissal of all laborers who work on the road and whose residence is in Canada. Opening of the seventy-second annual convention of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Oddfellows, in St. Louis, Mo. In a race at New Westminster, B.C., Hanlan is defeated by McLean by over 100 yards; the distance was three miles and McLean had 500 yards start. The Ottawa City Council accepts the resignation of City Clerk Lett, and appoints ex-Ald. Henderson to the position. General Booth, of the Salvation Army, addresses a meeting of 15,000 persons in Melbourne, Australia. Charge against Mr. A. P. Bradley, Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, made before the Public Accounts Committee, p. 187. Investigation into the contract for Napanee public buildings before the Public Accounts Committee, p. 188.

22.—Ten persons killed and many injured by a railway collision at Gleiwitz, Prussian Silesia. Advices received from Portuguese Guinea that a French Mission station had been attacked by the natives, who killed ten attachés of the mission. At a Conference of the Austrian Cabinet, Emperor Francis Joseph presiding, it was decided to increase the military budget by 6,000,000 florins and to strengthen the peace effective force of the Empire. Mr. Lister, M.P., gives notice of a new scandal regarding the famous Section B. contract implicating the Hon. Mr. Haggart, p. 138. Correspondence regarding Canada's trade with Spain laid before the Dominion Parliament, p. 138. The Chinese Government offers compensation for the recent losses to foreigners, p. 328. Death of Sir Simeon Henry Stuart, Bart, at London, Eng.

23.—Immense destruction of timber and property by forest fires reported from North-Western Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin. The Ontario Court of Appeal gives judgment upholding the validity of the Local Option legislation. Mr. Lister's motion for a Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Haggart rejected, p. 140. Further correspondence between Lieutenant-Governor Angers and Premier Mercier laid before the Senate, p. 300. Opening of the Grand Court of the Patrons of Industry of Ontario, at London. Mr. A. P. Bradley, Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, suspended, p. 188.

24.—Fourteen persons killed and twenty-four injured by a railway collision near Burgos, Spain. Advices received in England of Russian encroachments on the Afghan frontier. Death of the Grand Duchess Paul, wife of the Grand Duke Paul Alexander, youngest brother of the Czar, in her twenty-first year. Hon. Jean Blanchet sworn in as a Judge of Appeals, Montreal. Close of the Montreal Exhibition, which has proved a great success financially and otherwise. Disastrous fire in Minneapolis, Minn.; loss \$200,000. The Unitarian National Conference, in session at Saratoga, N.Y., favors the adoption of a uniform liturgy. In the single scull race at New Westminster, B.C., O Connor finishes first, four lengths ahead of Hanlan, who was twelve lengths ahead of Dutch, the Australian. Six persons killed and twenty injured by the explosion of a bomb at an Italian celebration at Newark, N.J. The National Woman's Alliance chartered at Topeka, Kansas, p. 259.

25.—Divisions in the Dominion House on the reports *re* the Tarte charges, p. 162. The Dominion Senate adopts the address to the Queen on Canada's trade relations. The Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church votes to admit women to General Conferences as lay delegates. Death of Rev. Dr. Burchard, of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" notoriety in the Presidential campaign of 1884, at Saratoga, N.Y. Ten negroes, who entered into a conspiracy and murdered another negro in Laurens, S.C., sentenced to be hanged on October 23rd. Rev. H. McQueary, of Cleveland, Ohio, formally deposed for heresy by Bishop Leonard.

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26.—Destructive fire in Craig Street, Montreal; loss \$13,000. A farmer, his wife, and several small children, hemmed in by forest fires near Turtle Lake, Minn., and burned to death. By-law for the extension of water works at Owen Sound, Ont., defeated by fifty-three votes. Eighth annual championship games of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada held in Toronto. The Athletics of Toronto, win the intermediate lacrosse championship. The Grand Trunk Railway double track, west of Belleville, Ont., formally opened. Death of John D. Howard, a millionaire pioneer, Senator of the State of Minnesota, at Duluth, Minn.

27.—Death of Dr. James, ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, at Plymouth, Eng. A fire in the P. & O. Company's steamer *Rome*, while in dock at Greenock, Scotland, undergoing repairs, causes damage to the extent of \$150,000. Death of Rev. Dr. Hodge, Professor of New Testament Literature in Princeton's Seminary, Princeton, N.J.

28.—Death of Frederick Henry Paul Methuen, second Baron Methuen, in his seventy-third year. A Scottish league formed at a meeting in Glasgow to agitate for a legal working day of eight hours. Death of Ivan Gontscharow, the Russian author, in his sixty-third year. Reported that James S. Sinclair, a farmer in North Dakota, has become Earl of Caithness, through unexpected deaths in the direct line. Opening of the Industrial Fair, at Winnipeg, Man. The spinning mills in Wiede, Germany, suspend payment owing to dullness in trade. Lord Hawke's team of English cricketers defeated by the Philadelphia team, in a three days' match by one run and eight wickets to spare. The United States sends a vigorous protest to Chili, p. 322. City Engineer Jennings, of Toronto, tenders his resignation.

29.—David Evans, representing the Castle Baynard Ward in the Board of Aldermen, elected to succeed Sir Joseph Savory, as Lord Mayor of London. Five Bishops, of the Established Church, consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, viz.: the incumbents of the Sees of Truro and Lichfield and the Bishops Suffragan of Coventry, Southwark, and Zululand. Thomas McGreevy expelled from the Dominion House of Commons and his seat declared vacant, p. 240. An additional indemnity of \$500 passed to the members of the House of Commons and Senate, p. 141. Address to the Queen on the Copyright question passed in the House, p. 141. An influential deputation waits upon the Governor-General and urges him to extend his influence and favor to the project for a memorial in Kingston to the late Sir John Macdonald, and his Excellency makes a favorable reply. Judges Jette, Baby, and Davidson accept the office of Commissioners re Baie des Chaleurs Railway, p. 300. E. Guss Porter, Mayor of Belleville, Ont., sentenced to twenty-four hours in gaol and to pay a fine of \$100, on a charge of voting twice for H. Corby, Conservative M.P. for West Hastings, during the late Dominion election. Installation of Dr. Dryfus, the new Chief Rabbi of France, at Paris. German bankers formally withdraw from the Russian loan agreement.

30.—General Boulanger commits suicide at the tomb of his late mistress, Madame de Bonnemain, Brussels, Belgium. The Toronto City Council grants \$5,000 to the proposed kilted regiment. Five persons killed and thirty injured by a railway collision near Kent, Ohio. Close of the Dominion Parliament, p. 146. A Marshal of the Russian nobility accused of having stolen 70,000 roubles of the famine fund, entrusted to his care. Fearful reports of a cholera epidemic received from China. Collision between the Chaudiere strikers and the police, p. 198. An express train held up by robbers between Utica and Little Falls, N.Y. Futile attempt made upon the life of the Emperor of Austria, by placing bombs on a railway bridge over which the Emperor had to pass. Nine colored picker rioters, taken from the Sheriff, near Helena, Arkansas, by an armed posse, and hanged.

## OCTOBER.

1.—Opening of the great National Liberal Federation Congress at Newcastle, Eng. Another conspiracy discovered at Barcelona, Spain, to surprise the guard at the prison, liberate the prisoners, and proclaim a Republic; four of the leaders arrested. The Chilean steamship *Itata* released at Los Angeles, Cal., on giving bonds. Meeting of the Continental Unity Club, which favors annexation to



the United States, at Windsor, Ont. Convention of the Irish National League of America opened in Chicago, Ill., neither the McCarthyite nor Arncliffe party being, however, represented, p. 291. The Chaudiere lumber strikers compel outsiders to stop work at one of the mills, p. 198. Outbreak of smallpox reported from Carleton, Bonaventure County, Quebec. R. N. O'Brien, Montreal, representative of Dunlap's Cable News Agency, found guilty of libelling Prince George of Wales, before the Court of Queen's Bench and released on his own recognizances to appear for sentence when called upon. The Executive Commission of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches, holding the Presbyterian system, meet in Toronto and revise the draft programme of proceedings for the meeting of the General Council to be held in Toronto, September, 1892. Loss of over \$500,000 reported by extensive prairie fires in North Dakota. Extensive conflagration in the Eastern port, Halifax, N.S.; loss about \$200,000.

2.—Riots in Rome caused by French pilgrims manifesting open disrespect for the tomb of King Victor Emanuel. Further postponement of the Reciprocity Conference between Canada and the United States announced, p. 164. Lord Hawke's English cricketers turn the tables on the Philadelphians by winning the return match by one run and four wickets. S. J. Dixon, photographer, Toronto, the famous wire walker, drowned in Wood Lake, Muskoka.

3.—The Princess Beatrice, wife of Prince Henry, of Battenberg, delivered of a son at Balmoral Castle. Count Emerich Esterhazy, of Austria, found drowned in the Danube, near Pressburg. The towns of Pilot Hill and Burnerhill, Cal., swept out of existence by forest fires. The Upper Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Davenport, Iowa, votes to admit women as delegates to Electoral and General Conferences. Hanlan and O'Connor win the double scull race, and O'Connor the single, at the regatta, Portland, Oregon. Mr. Gladstone presented with the freedom of Newcastle, England.

4.—Sudden death of the Earl of Portsmouth, through the bursting of a blood vessel. The Mayor of Nice, Italy, unveils a monument to Garibaldi. London, Eng., dock laborers attack non-union men.

5.—News received of the death of Vandeveld, the Belgian explorer, on board a steamer returning from the Congo Free State. An extra of the *Canada Gazette* issued containing a proclamation that the Act passed during the last session to provide for the exercise of Admiralty jurisdiction within Canada, shall come into force to-day. Death of Rev. William Scott, superannuated minister of the Methodist Church, at Ottawa, Ont., in his eighty-first year. Four persons burned to death by a fire in a tenement house, corner of Hudson and Dominick streets, New York. First convocation of the University of Toronto, and University College since the disastrous fire in February, 1890, held in the restored building to-day. Preliminary meeting of the Baie des Chaleurs Royal Commission, p. 300.

6.—Correspondence between Mr. Dillon and Mr. Parnell regarding the distribution of the Paris fund, published, p. 291. Death of the King of Wurtemberg. Advices received from Massowah that the Italian forces had totally routed the forces of Debed, the third aspirant to the throne of Abyssinia, Debed being among the killed. The Privy Council confers authority on Sir John Thompson to prosecute the boodlers, p. 350. Disastrous fire in lower town Ottawa, loss \$31,000. C. Pentland, Q.C., elected batonnier of the Quebec Bar, to replace Hon. Jean Blanchet, appointed judge. Opening of the Church Congress at Rhyl, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The alumni of Knox College, Toronto, presents a portrait in oil of Rev. Principal Caven to the board of the college. Death of Right Hon. William Henry Smith, Government leader in the English House of Commons, p. 261. Opening of the Dominion Convention of the King's Daughters at Toronto. Death of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, at Brighton, England p. 264.

7.—The magnificent statue erected by the citizens of Chicago to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant, unveiled with imposing ceremonies. Death of Sir John Pope Hennessy, M.P. for North Kilkenny, p. 269. Mr. Peter Redpath, of Montreal, undertakes to erect a library building for McGill University capable of containing 200,000 books. Opening of the second Ecumenical Council of the Methodism of the World at Washington, D.C. The international cricket match between Lord Hawke's team and the New Yorkers, declared a draw.

8.—Sir James Fergusson, the new Postmaster-General elected for North-east Manchester, p. 335. Formal opening of the new Wycliffe College buildings, Toronto. The Baie des Chaleurs Commission hears an application that counsel be allowed to appear, p. 300. Death of Alvy Morden, at Morden, Man., after

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whom the town was named. Lizzie Gossoth, a girl of seventeen, shot to death at Macon, Ga., by her four cousins, while defending her father an old planter, from their attack upon him.

9.—An open knife with a sharp blade hurled at Messrs. Guyot, Roche and Rouvier, French Cabinet Ministers, while driving through Marseilles, the weapon fortunately missing the mark. The operatives of every bottle factory in France strike, in obedience to orders from the Glassworkers Union. Ernest Dionne, Clerk in the Department of Public Works, suspended, p. 350. Announced that the Montreal General Hospital has been left \$100,000 by the will of the late George Chetwode Hamilton, of Montreal, who died in Colorado on September 19th. Constitutionality of the McKinley Act before the Supreme Court, at Washington. U.S. Secretary Foster replies to Britain's protest that the *modus vivendi* regarding Behring Sea had been violated, p. 317. Three masked men enter the stables of the Metropolitan Cable Railway in Kansas city, Kansas, and make the cashier give up \$400.

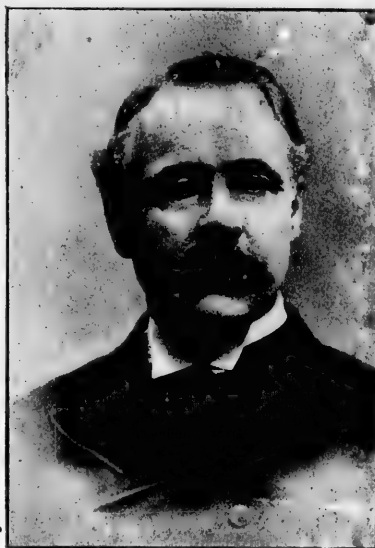
10.—Funeral of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith, p. 263. A negro taken from the gaol and lynched at Omaha, Neb., for criminally assaulting a five-year-old white girl. Death of David Foote, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Elora, Ont. Ex-Speaker Clarke, resigns his seat in the Ontario Legislature, after twenty years of active political life.

11.—Immense gathering at Mr. Parnell's funeral, p. 265. Death of John Eastwood, one of Toronto's oldest merchants, in his seventy-eighth year. A severe earthquake shock experienced in San Francisco, Cal.

12.—Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary colleagues issue a manifesto, p. 266. Announced that the Queen will raise to the peerage, the widow of Right Hon. William Henry Smith. Strike of the mill hands at the Chaudiere ended, p. 198. Death of ex-Governor Bigelow, of Connecticut, at Newhaven, Conn. Frank Melbourne, the rainmaker signs a contract to water the north-western part of Kansas during June, July and August, 1892, at ten cents an acre for the region watered. John Hoey, of New York, president of the Adams Express Co., discharged by the directors on a charge of malfeasance in office. Herr Manche, ex-Chief of the Civil Cabinet of Emperor William I., of Germany, sentenced to nine months imprisonment for trafficking in titles and decorations.

13.—Enormous damage done in Great Britain and Ireland by great storms; a large number of coasting vessels and their crews lost, and many people injured on land. The Chinese Government alarmed over the Russian encroachments in Pamir. Prof. Rudolph Virchow, the famous German pathologist, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, is presented with the freedom of the City of Berlin. Hon. Oliver Mowat and Sir John Thompson hold a conference at Ottawa regarding the appointment of arbitrators to settle the long standing accounts between the Dominion and Province. Lord Hawke's English cricketers win the match with the Boston Athletic Association. The seventy-eighth anniversary of the Battle of Queenston Heights celebrated in Toronto by a battalion parade of all the Public School corps and a stirring address by Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison. The County of Lambton Liberals give a big demonstration at Sarnia in honor of Mr. Lister, M.P., and present him with an address approving of his course in reference to the Ottawa scandals.

14.—Civil Service Commission appointed by the Dominion Government. The Baltimore & Ohio fast express runs off the rails near Hicksville, Ohio; three persons killed and twenty-three injured. Prominent citizens of Washington, Ind., set fire to the Court House with the object of destroying records to hide a shortage in accounts. The Baie des Chaleurs Royal Commission commences the examination of witnesses, p. 300. The Metropolitan of Rupert's Land receives from the Archbishop of Canterbury a deed nominating Venerable Archdeacon Reeve, of Chippewyan, in the Diocese of Athabasca, as Bishop of Mackenzie



HON. JOHN COSTIGAN,  
Minister of Inland Revenue.

River. The handsome new buildings of Upper Canada College, Toronto, opened. The first train on the Belt Line railway, Toronto, run. Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, consecrated as Bishop of Massachusetts.

15.—The steamer Paramatta, of Australia, reports, on her arrival in London, that owing to the crank shaft of her freezing engine breaking while in the Gulf of Aden, the extremely hot weather caused the carcasses of 20,000 sheep to spoil. Death of Count Ludwig von Arco-Vallen, the German Minister to the United States, at Berlin, Germany. Opening of the Socialist Congress at Erfurt, Germany, p. 271. Order-in-Council passed transmitting to Lady Macdonald her patent of nobility, p. 271. Advices received from Hanoi, China, of engagements between French troops and Chinese pirates, and that a number of French officers and privates had been killed. The tubular bridge between Chambly Canton and Richelieu, Que., and the Richelieu paper mill destroyed by fire; loss, \$53,000. Owing to the revolutionary behavior of students at the University of Kieff, Russia, the Government closes the University and places five hundred of the students under arrest.

16.—Arthur E. Smithers, managing director of the English Bank of the River Plate, arrested in London charged with stealing £7,000. The Pope sends a note to the powers regarding the recent pilgrim riots in Rome. Order-in-Council made changing the close season for salmon trout in Canada (except Manitoba) to from 15th October to 30th November each year, both days inclusive. Opening of the John Carruthers' Science Hall in connection with Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. United States sailors attacked by a mob in Valparaiso, Chili, p. 323.

17.—Officially announced that Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been appointed First Lord of the Treasury, p. 335. The Plebiscite in Switzerland results in the adoption of the new tariff and state bank note monopoly. Death of James Parton, the well-known American author and writer, at Newburyport, Mass., in his sixty-seventh year. Announced that the amount awarded to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by the arbitrators on the company's claim against the Government for \$10,000,000, in connection with the Onderdonk contract in the British Columbia section of the road, is \$579,000, which must be applied towards remedying the defects in the construction pointed out by the arbitrators. The petition against Mr. Mulock, M.P. for North York, dismissed by the Court, no evidence being offered. Remains of eleven British soldiers, killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane, re-interred with military honors in the cemetery, Drummondville, Ont. Formal treaty of Peace between Honduras and San Salvador signed. Death of John Herbert Beatty, well-known in political circles, at Toronto. Opening of the annual meeting of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, at Toronto.

18.—General elections throughout Chili, p. 323. St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Toronto, consecrated by Bishop Sweatman. Successful experiment made by the rain-makers at San Diego, Texas. Death of Rev. Father Firimin Vignon, S.J., one of the best known Jesuits in Canada, at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, in his seventy-third year.

19.—Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, resigns. Split at the Socialistic Congress at Erfurt, Germany, p. 272. An action entered against André Senecal, ex-Superintendent of the Government Printing Bureau in Montreal, at the instance of the Government, p. 350. The corner stone of the Church of the Messiah, Toronto, laid by Bishop Sweatman. Arrangements completed between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the British Director of Transports for the trial of the C. P. R. as a route for the carriage of Imperial troops. Judge Docherty retires from the Montreal Superior Court bench, and is succeeded by his son, Mr. C. J. Docherty, Q.C. Floods cause enormous damage in and about Almeida, Andalusia, many land owners being completely ruined. The Mexican village of Santa Rosa burned by Yaqui Indians and several of its inhabitants massacred.

20.—Close of the second Ecumenical Council of Methodism at Washington. Anniversary of the Battle of Navarino celebrated with great display at St. Petersburg. Ten houses and the St. Jean Baptiste school, conducted by the Grey Nuns, at Ottawa, destroyed by fire; loss, about \$12,000. The court at Quebec, in the case of the election petition against the return of Hon. Thomas McGreevy, dismiss the petition with costs on the ground of insufficiency and irregularity in the service and notice thereof. Conference of the Central Committee, formed to assist the Russian Jews, opened in Berlin, p. 341. Fifty Albanians attack a party of Montenegrins, travelling in the direction of the Servian frontier, and kill five, severely wounding another. A revolt in one of the prisons of Lisbon, Portugal, quelled by the troops, who fire upon the revolvers through the windows, wounding several.

21.—The petition to invalidate the election of Mr. Fremont, Liberal M.P. for Quebec county, dismissed by the court on account of informalities. Hon. T. McGreevy resigns his seat on the Quebec

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Harbor Commission. Opening of the third provincial convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor at Peterboro', Ont. Destructive fires in Port Perry, Ont., and Bathurst, N.B.; losses, respectively, \$20,000 and \$12,000. Five persons killed and about sixty injured in a railway wreck at Monmouth, Ill., on the Burlington road. Lord Hawke's English cricket team defeat the gentlemen of Western Ontario in a two days' match at Toronto by an innings and fifty-four runs. Four men killed and two maimed for life by an explosion of powder on the Pacific extension of the Great Northern Railway near Graatz Falls, Montana.

22.—Philip Henry Carpenter, M.A., F.R.S., the distinguished scientist, commits suicide at London, England. Mr. John E. Redmond announces himself as the new leader of the Parnellite party, p. 292. Great damage reported by floods in parts of France and Spain; several villages being entirely destroyed. King William of Wurtemberg opens the Parliament of his kingdom in Stuttgart. Advices received of a revolution in the Province of Tukir, China, p. 328. Advices received of terrible ravages by cholera in Amoy, China, the natives dying by hundreds and many English and American missionaries succumbing. The jury at the Stratford, Ont., assizes, in the case of Daniel Whale, of Mitchell, charged with murdering his wife, bring in a verdict of manslaughter and he is sentenced to imprisonment for life. The Typothete of America selects Toronto as the place for the next meeting, to be held in August, 1892, and elects W. O. Shepard, of Toronto, as president.

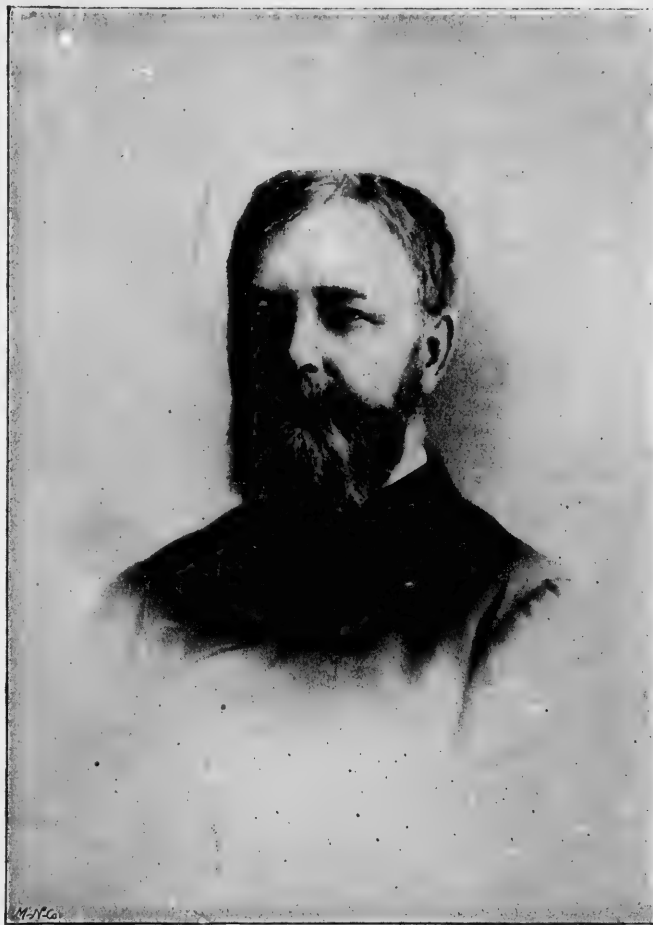
23.—Fire on Brown's wharf, Tooley Street, London, Eng., subdued after lasting nineteen days and entailing enormous loss. Mr. Dibbs, leader of the Opposition in the New South Wales Parliament, forms a Cabinet. Contract for the Toronto drill shed awarded to Major John Stewart, contractor, of Ottawa, at \$240,000. Report on the irregularities in the Department of the Interior submitted to the Cabinet Council at Ottawa, p. 350. Owen E. Murphy and Robert H. McGreevy disappear from Quebec, p. 350.

24.—Close of the Naval Exhibition in London, Eng., the estimated attendance since the opening, on May 2nd, being 2,500,000. Statue of John Bright unveiled at Rochdale, Eng. Meiringen, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, almost entirely wiped out by fire. A "Jack-the-Ripper" murders an abandoned woman in Berlin, Germany, and horribly butchers the body. Dr. Van Holleben, German Minister to Japan, appointed Minister to the United States, to succeed the late Count Arco Vallén. Advices received that the revolutionary party in Paraguay were decisively defeated in a recent fight with the Government troops, and peace had been restored. Lord Hawke's team defeat Eastern Ontario cricketers, at Ottawa, by an innings and eighty-four runs. Lord Lansdowne enters the capital of Cashmere, India, and is received with great enthusiasm. Advices from Morocco state that the Sultan has entirely subdued the rebels against his authority and captured two of the insurgent chiefs, both of whom were impaled.

25.—The British steamer *Boston* collides with the British barque *Chartwood* in the English Channel, and the latter founders, sixteen of those on board being drowned. Serious riot in San Michele, Province of Modena, between Socialists and workmen; two men killed, eight seriously injured and a large number slightly hurt.

26.—Passenger train derailed near Moirans, France, and rolls over a steep embankment, killing fifteen persons and injuring eighteen. Attempt made to blow up the office of the McCarthyites' organ in Dublin, p. 292. Death of Rev. Frederick Henry Ambrose Scrivener, LL.D., D.C.L., in his seventy-eighth year. By a boiler explosion at Louisville, Ky., one man is killed, several persons injured, and nearly \$500,000 worth of property destroyed. U.S. Minister Egan makes a formal demand for reparation from the Government of Chili, for insults offered to American sailors, p. 323. Two men killed by the fall of a scaffolding in Listowel, Ont. Mr. Blaine resumes the discharge of his duties as Secretary of State at Washington after his mysterious illness. Five persons killed by a collision on the Soo road at Thorsen Station, near Glenwood, Minn. Harry Martin, the "Black Pearl" of Minneapolis, Minn., whips Paddy Gorman, the Australian heavyweight, in the fourth round, at the Pacific Club, San Francisco, for a \$10,000 purse.

27.—Bloody faction fights between the McCarthyites and Parnellites in Cork, p. 292. Death of Lieutenant-Colonel Howlett, one of the survivors of the British officers who fought at Waterloo, at Southampton, Eng. The French Chamber of Deputies votes \$240,000 for the relief of sufferers by recent floods in the South of France. Mr. Chapleau places his conditional resignation, as Secretary of State in Premier Abbott's hands, p. 347. Judge Cimon, of Fraserville, Que., married to Miss Stella, daughter of Sir Hector Langevin, at the Basilica, Que. The new Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute in Winnipeg, Man., badly gutted by fire. The propeller *Sovereign* wrecked on Lamb's Island, Lake Huron, while



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en route from Fort William to Buffalo, N.Y., with a cargo of grain. Intelligence received of the death of General Salazar, ex-Government candidate for the Presidency of Ecuador, at Quito, in his sixtieth year. Announced that the Argentine Government had sold 1,000 square miles of territory to Baron Hirsch for \$1,000,000, p. 341. One of the largest book deals ever consummated in America closed, the purchaser being the University of Chicago, the seller S. Simon, of Berlin, Germany, and the library consisting of 280,000 volumes and 120,000 dissertations in all languages.

28.—An earthquake at Hiogo, Japan, causing great destruction both of life and property, p. 272. Michael Connolly served with a summons to appear before the Ottawa Police Magistrate to answer the charge of defrauding the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, p. 350. The Supreme Court declares the Manitoba School Act *ultra vires*, p. 195. Rev. Isaac Lea Nicholson consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee, Wis. South Australia declines to take any part officially in the World's Fair, Chicago, unless the American duties on wool are abolished. One of the largest hospitals in the world, containing accommodation for from 1,000 to 1,500 patients, opened at Constantinople, Turkey. The rich Caribridgeshire stake won by *Comedy* with *Breach* second, *Derelict* third. At a Farmers' Alliance mass meeting at Bucksport, Ark., the discussion becomes so heated that the speakers and their friends resort to firearms and five men are killed and several wounded.

29.—Patrick McDermott, the McCarthyite candidate, elected without opposition for North Kilkenny, p. 292. More faction fights in Cork, p. 292. The French Chamber of Deputies hold the railways responsible for recent accidents on their lines. The Chilean Government's reply to the United States' demand for reparation made public, p. 323. The river steamer *Oliver Bierne* burned near Memphis, Tenn., and thirteen lives lost. James Trow, Liberal M.P. for South Perth, Ont., unseated by the Court for bribery, his son having offered an elector money to vote for his father, p. 344. Trial of the election petition against the return of W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., for South Norfolk, Ont., dismissed for want of evidence. The Ameer of Afghanistan issues a proclamation that he intends to visit England. Tsudo Sanso, the Japanese, who attempted to assassinate the Czarewitch in Otsu, and who was sentenced to imprisonment for life, dies of pneumonia.

30.—News received in Paris, France, that Dr. Beziat, Chief of the medical staff of the French Colony at Suberville, and his escort of eleven native soldiers, had been massacred by Madagascar bandits. The French Senate agrees to the removal of the prohibition upon American salt pork. Majunga, an important town on the north-west coast of Madagascar, almost entirely consumed by a conflagration, only ten houses left standing. Advices from Yezd, Persia, state that the Government is exterminating the members of the Babi Zelt. A Committee of the Catholic Congress meets in New York and decides to hold the next Congress in Chicago on or after July 1, 1893. At an important meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in London, Eng., Mr. Hubbard is elected a director, and a general feeling is expressed in favor of making some arrangements with the C.P.R. by which rates can be maintained.

31.—Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, elected Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh. The British steamer *Stella* wrecked at Batoum, and six persons drowned. In consequence of accidents to fishing crafts from careless firing at targets from warships, the British Admiralty authorities issue orders for the suspension of gun practice at Plymouth. Four young lads of Midland, Ont., drowned by the upsetting of their boat. Petition against the election of Colonel O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka, Ont., dismissed with costs, no evidence being submitted. The State Bank at Homer, Neb., robbed of \$1,600 by two men. By-law to grant a bonus of \$15,000 to J. G. & A. Hay, of Woodstock, to establish a chair factory in Owen Sound, Ont., carried by 832 votes for, to 7 against. Emperor William of Germany, being bent on the moral purification of Berlin, orders a merciless war upon the immense army of city prostitutes. Delegates of the Women's Missionary Society Convention in Washington, received by the President in the White House. Nominations for the North-West Territories Legislative Council, p. 341.

## NOVEMBER.

1.—The Prince of Wales' residence at Sandringham badly damaged by fire, loss £15,000. The Most Rev. Dr. P. L. Chappelle, consecrated coadjutor to Archbishop Salponite, of Santa Fé, N.M., and Titular Bishop of Arabisso, Asia Minor, in the Cathedral at Baltimore, Md.

2.—Advices received from the South seas that three missionaries in German Guinea had been murdered by natives; that a white trader had been murdered by blacks on the North coast of New Zealand, and two of the crew of a schooner had been murdered at New Hanover. The *Free Press*, Ottawa, makes a public apology for stating that Ernest l'acaud had presented a diamond necklace to Madame Angers, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Judge Caron gives his decision that the books of Larkin, Counolly & Co., which had been forcibly taken from the Government officials, while in Quebec, must be returned to the Government. Death of Azro Buck Chaffee, a leading citizen of Montreal. The Government regulations respecting the shipping of live stock from Canada come into force. The National Education Association decides to hold its next annual meeting on July 12th, at Saratoga Springs, N.Y. The Indian Government steamer *Enterprise* founders at the Andaman Islands, a convict settlement in the Bay of Bengal, during a cyclone, and of her crew of eighty-three men, only six saved.

3.—Timothy Healy, M.P., horsewhipped in Dublin, p. 292. The election petition against the return of Sir Hector Langevin, for Three Rivers, dismissed with costs. Adam Brown ex-M.P., postmaster of Hamilton, Ont., banqueting by the citizens on his retirement from political life. Dionne and Talbot of the Public Works Department, and A. C. Larose, ex-dry goods merchant, arrested at Ottawa on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government, p. 350. Results of the State elections in the United States, p. 275. Sixteen thousand ship mechanics in the north of England go on strike on account of a dispute about overtime. The British Ship *Strathblane*, from Honolulu, wrecked off Astoria, Ore., and six on board drowned.

4.—Faction fights in Waterford, Ireland, p. 292. Four persons killed and twenty injured in a railway wreck on the line between Jassy and Pashkane, Roumania. In a religious riot at Mazandeman, Persia, a mob sets fire to the house of General Codly, who is killed, with twenty dependants. Suspension of Hirschfeld & Wolf, bankers, Berlin, announced, by which many of the leading aristocrats are badly involved, p. 276. Martial law proclaimed in Brazil. Conspiracy cases before the Ottawa Police Magistrate, p. 351. News received from China of a terrible fire at Hankow, 1,500 Chinese houses burned, and over 200 women and children perished in the conflagration. The Briggs' heresy charge dismissed by the New York Presbytery, p. 261. Strike of the Northern engineers, England, which involved 30,000 men, settled by compromise. The petition against Mr. Porter, M.P. for North Bruce, Ont., dismissed without costs. The British steamer *Lux*, with oil from Batoum, for Antwerp, burned at sea in the vicinity of Negropont, and all on board perish. Conspiracy against the new Chilian Government discovered, p. 324.

5.—More election fights in Cork, p. 293. A great sensation caused in Norway by the distinguished preacher Oftedal publicly accusing himself of immorality and tendering his resignation. J. Israel Tarte, M.P., resigns his seat for Montmorency, Que. Important meeting of Educationists in Toronto, on the University extension scheme, p. 274. A bank at Caledonia, Minn., burglarized, and \$43,000 stolen.

6.—Martin Flavin, the McCarthyite candidate, elected for Cork, p. 293. Two passenger trains on the Minho and Douro Railway, Spain, collide with terrific force at Famalicas, and many persons killed and injured. An Order-in-Council passed at Ottawa, for the superannuation of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown Chamberlin and the appointment of Samuel E. Dawson to succeed him as Queen's Printer. The Canadian Society for the Extension of University Teaching, formed in Toronto, p. 274. Mr. Henderson, Conservative, M.P. for Halton, Ont., unseated by the Court at Milton, for an act of bribery by an agent, p. 344. Death of ex-Governor Smith of Vermont, at St. Albans, in his seventy-third year.

7.—Lord Dufferin appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in succession to the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith. Right Hon. William Jackson, M.P. for Leeds, England, appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, and Sir John Gorst, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, p. 337. Close of the Royal Commission on the Baie des Chaleurs Railway frauds, p. 301. Elections for the new North-West Assembly, p. 341. Close of the International Peace Congress at Rome, Italy. The Canadian Association football championship won by the Detroit club, which, in two games with the Toronto Sects, scored three goals to one. Heavy bank failure in Berlin, Germany, p. 276.

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8.—The Socialist Lafarque elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Lille, capital of the Department of Nord, France. Six men killed and five others fatally injured by an explosion of gas in a coal mine at Nanticoke, Pa.

9.—The Prince of Wales presented with a magnificent gold cigar box by members of the theatrical profession, on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. The French Senate passes a bill regulating the hours of labor of women and children. The election petition against Mr. Watson, M.P. for Marquette, Man., dismissed with costs. Mr. Gibson, Liberal, M.P. for Lincoln, Ont., unseated by the Court for corrupt practices by an agent, p. 344. In the Kent county Dominion election case, counsel for the petitioner offers no evidence, and the case is dismissed. The Supreme Court, Quebec, gives judgment in the Montmorency protested election case, declaring Mr. Tarte unseated for corrupt practices of agents with defendant's knowledge, p. 344. Osgoode Hall defeats 'Varsity in Toronto, winning the Ontario Rugby championship.

10.—The British and United States Governments agree to refer the Behring Sea matters to arbitration, p. 318. Death of Hon. Samuel Chipman, at Cornwallis, King's county, N.S., aged 101 years. James Kirkwood elected for East Wellington, in the Ontario Legislature, rendered vacant by the resignation of ex-Speaker Clarke, by 175 majority. Opening of the fifteenth annual session of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, at Toledo, Ohio. At a bull fight in Castel-a-Mare, Naples, a portion of the tiers collapse, injuring over 100 people, twenty of them fatally. The Quebec Court House contract scandal against the Mercier Government causes a fresh sensation, p. 345. Chinese rebels capture the Wei, near Foo Chow, p. 329.

11.—The widow of Right Hon. W. H. Smith gazetted as Viscountess Hambledon, the right of succession to fall upon the male heirs. The Chilian Congress assembles, p. 324. The Austrian Emperor speaks on the maintenance of peace. Uddgren, a Swedish journalist, arrives safely at Calais, France, in a rowboat, having rowed the distance of 900 miles from Gottenburg. Election petition against the return of Thomas Bain, M.P. for North Wentworth, Ont., dismissed with costs, at Hamilton, no evidence being offered. The Ottawa Police Magistrate investigates the case of Dionne, Talbot and Larose; the former discharged and the two latter committed to the Assizes, p. 351. The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, in session at Boston, Mass., adopt resolutions calling upon the managers of the World's Fair to forbid the sale of intoxicants on the grounds, and to insist upon purity in the art exhibition. Opening of the International Peace Congress in Rome, Italy. The British barque *Kate Sancton*, from Shields for Pensacola, abandoned at sea, after nine of her crew dying from the effects of their long and exhausting exposure to the elements.

12.—A motion to expel Jewish bankers from France defeated in the Chamber of Deputies. Thanksgiving day observed throughout the Dominion. Six men board an express train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, near Western Union Junction, Wis., and make an unsuccessful attempt to rob the express car. The monument erected in Quebec in memory of Major Charles Shortt and Staff-Sergeant Wallick, who lost their lives about two years ago while trying to stop the progress of a conflagration in St. Sauveur, unveiled by Mayor Fremont. The first cruiser, the *Constance*, built for the Dominion Government for the protection of the fishing industry, successfully launched at Owen Sound, Ont. The Canadian Banking currency eulogized at the American Bankers' Convention, New Orleans, p. 278.

13.—The protocol of a Treaty of Commerce between Germany and Italy signed. Eleven miners killed and two injured by an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine at Essen, Germany. The election of Dr. Philip H. Spohn, M.P. for East Simcoe, Ont., voided by the Court for corrupt practices by an agent, p. 344. Statement of the Bank of Montreal issued for the year ended October 31st, showing that the profits for the half year amounted to \$666,642.92, or about five and a half per cent. on the capital of \$12,000,000. A tornado passes over the province of Santa Fe, Argentine Republic, causing great destruction to property and the loss of forty lives.

14.—Prince George of Wales reported seriously ill with enteric fever. Senor Montt, the new Chilian Minister to Washington, formally presented to President Harrison. An unfounded report in the *Tageblatt* that the Austrian Emperor had declared the European situation critical causes a great financial panic in Vienna for some hours.

15.—Death of Rev. Dr. Alexander MacNab, rector of St. John's church, Bowmanville, Ont. Death of Reverend Zachariah Eddy, of Detroit, Mich., the well-known Congregationalist, in his sixty-seventh year. Death of Mr. J. J. Farley, one of the oldest and best known settlers in Hastings county, at Corbyville, Ont., in his eightieth year.

16.—George Curzon appointed successor to Sir John Gorst, as Under-Secretary for India, p. 337. Death of the French General, Charles Nicholas Lacetelle. Ex-King Milan signs a renunciation of all his legal and constitutional rights in Servia. Death of Dean Gieddes, of the diocese of Niagara, at Hamilton, Ont., in his eighty first year. The Spanish Government decides to disband a portion of the standing army, the object being to economize. Death of Rev. William Brown, a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister, at Iroquois, Ont., in his seventy-seventh year.

17.—The Parret river in Somerset, England, overflows its banks, causing damage to the extent of \$350,000. Over 33,000 miners reported on strike in the Pas de Calais districts, France. Immense conflagration in St. Louis, Mo.; loss, over \$1,000,000. Petitions against the return of Alexander McNeill, M.P. for North Bruce, Ont., and Col. Tisdale, M.P. for South Norfolk, Ont., dismissed with costs. W. G. Eakins, M.A., barrister, and editor of *The Mail*, Toronto, appointed librarian of the Upper Canada Law Society. At Stockton, Cal., Palo Alto is driven a mile in 2.08 $\frac{3}{4}$ , breaking the world's stallion record. Conference of the Baptist churches of the United States opened in Buffalo, N.Y. The Public Library Board of Toronto authorizes alterations to their building to accommodate the proposed provincial museum. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier banqueted at Boston, Mass., by the French Canadians of Boston and New England, p. 199. A crowd of six hundred workmen gather outside the Duke of Genoa's palace at Venice, crying out that they were starving and wanted work, and become so violent that they are dispersed by the police.

18.—The Parliament of Victoria, Australia, passes a bill providing for a loan of £10,000,000. the proceeds to be devoted to the construction of productive works. Petition against the return of John Charlton, M.P., for North Norfolk, Ont., and the cross-petition dismissed with costs. Conflagration in the wholesale district, St. Paul, Minn., causes losses of about \$1,300,000. President da Fonseca of Brazil issues a decree authorizing a special credit for war materials. John R. Arnoldi arrested at Ottawa on a warrant charging him with conspiring to defraud the Government, p. 351. Earl Onslow, Governor of New Zealand, notifies the Imperial Government of his resignation. Captain Larkin withdrawn from the conspiracy case, the Government acknowledging they had no charges against him, p. 351.

19.—The Governor of the Cameroons advises the German Government that Captain Gravenreinn and three native soldiers, who remained loyal to him, had been killed by the natives of Buka. Advice received that Emin Pasha had reached Usangoro, north of the Albert Edward Nyanza. Collision between the Bristol steamers *Rugby* and *Eddlethorpe* in the Bosphorus; the latter sinks and three of her crew are drowned. A disastrous tornado passes over the Philippine Islands, wrecking a large number of vessels, and doing considerable damage to property. The Chilian Electoral College publicly choose Admiral Montt for President of the Republic, p. 324. The petition against the return of Dr. Guay, M.P., for Levis, Que., dismissed with costs. Two bank officials in Montreal, Simeon St. Michel and A. C. Levesque, rob the City and District Savings Bank of \$8,000 by means of a forged cheque, and abscond. The schooner *Estelle*, of Chicago, wrecked at Manistee, Mich., and the captain, cook, and a sailor drowned. J. T. Griffin, of Baintree, and J. F. Larkin, of Jersey City, fight at New Orleans, for \$2,500, and the featherweight championship of America, and Griffin wins in the fourth round.

20.—A special train of cars for the conveyance of imperial troops over the C.P.R. leaves Montreal for Vancouver. The Junta of Rio Grande de Sul refuse to disarm their forces unless President da Fonseca resigns. Information reaches Sydney, N.S.W., that a tidal wave had caused great loss of life and damage to property throughout the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific. The London, England, Baptist Social Union endorses the proposal to hold a Baptist Ecumenical Conference in Chicago in 1893. Announced that Lord Lothian, Hon. David Robert Munkett, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir James King, Sir Robert Wm. Cochran-Patrick, and a number of others, including Mr. Skinner, director of the North-West Land Co., have been appointed a commission to form colonies in Canada, composed of Scotch crofters and inhabitants of congested districts in Ireland, using the fund already provided for that purpose. M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, dined by President Carnot, of France. Amidst imposing ceremonies Archduchess Louise, of Tuscany, and Prince Frederick Augustus, of Saxony, formally renounce their titles to the throne of Austria prior to their marriage. The Continental Unity Club denounced at a public meeting in Windsor, Ont. Owen E. Murphy, the famous boddler, takes up his permanent residence in New York.

21.—Rev. Dr. Clutterbuck, D.C.L., inspector of workhouse schools, sentenced to five years pena servitude at the Somersetshire, England, assizes, for fraudulently obtaining from various persons £16,050. Archduchess Marie Louise, of Tuscany, married to Prince Frederick Augustus, of Saxony, in the chapel

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of the Imperial Palace, Vienna. Ukase issued by the Czar prohibiting the export of wheat and wheat products from Russia. Heavy suits entered by the new Chilian Government against all the members of Balmaceda's Government, p. 324. Corner stone of Toronto's new civic buildings laid by Mayor Clarke. The election of Mr. Truax, M.P. for East Bruce, Ont., voided by the court, p. 344. Osgoode Hall football team, Toronto, defeat the Montreal team, at Montreal, for the rugby championship of Canada. Complete cable service with Brazil re-established. Commercial treaty between Austria and Italy signed at Munich. The German Government forbids Berlin bankers to assist Russia in floating her loans.

22.—An immense demonstration held in Limerick, Ireland, in commemoration of the death of the "Manchester" martyrs. Death of Sister Theresa, the famous Superior of the St. Jean de Dieu Insane Asylum, at Longue Pointe, Que. Advices received from Teheran of a revolution in Northern Persia.

23.—Mr. Jackson, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, returned, without opposition, for North Leeds, p. 337. President da Fonseca, of Brazil, compelled to resign by the revolutionists. The Nova Scotia Central Railway sold by the Sheriff, at Lunenburg, N.S., to J. D. Eisenhauer and F. B. Wade, of Lunenburg, for \$515,000. Protests against the election of Sir Adolphe Caron, in Chicoutimi and Saguenay, and Hon. F. Langelier, in Quebec Centre, abandoned. At a meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington, D.C., June 6th, 1892, is fixed as the date, and Minneapolis as the place, for the next National Republican Convention.

24.—Death of Lord Lytton, British Ambassador to France. Unsuccessful rain-making experiments made in the Madras Presidency. Important proposal made to the Dominion Government by Nicholas K. and Michael Connolly, p. 352. The Newfoundland Government continue the restrictions on Canadian vessels, p. 287. Warrants issued at the instance of Premier Mercier for the arrest of Richard White and J. P. Whelan, of Montreal, p. 345. President Carnot, of France, signs the draft of a bill appointing a Board of Conciliation to arbitrate in labor disputes. "Canada's Future" discussed at a meeting in Woodstock, Ont. The Archbishop of Aix, France, fined 3,000 francs for sending a defiant reply to the Government's circular as to the pilgrim riots in Rome. Two Englishmen, John Cooper and Walter Rundell, arrested at St. Etienne, France, for offering a bribe to the foreman of a small arms factory to procure a specimen of the new Russian rifle.

25.—Death of Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, England. Reports received from Peking of the massacre of native and foreign Christians in the northern part of China, p. 329. President Peixotto, of Brazil, issues a manifesto which gives general satisfaction. Twelve workmen instantly killed and several seriously injured by a landslide on the Northern Pacific track, near Tacoma, Washington Territory. New York celebrates the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the withdrawal of British troops from that city.

26.—Right Honorable A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, installed as rector of Glasgow University, and receives an ovation from the students. Petition filed against the return of Mr. Nolin for Batoche, in the North West Legislative Assembly. Conference of representative Irish Americans, members of the Irish National League, held in Chicago, to adopt a platform. Thanksgiving day generally observed in the United States. Death of William Notman, the eminent photographer, at Montreal, in his fifty-fifth year. A headstone erected in the old Protestant cemetery in Florence, Italy, in memory of Theodore Parker, the distinguished Boston divine, unveiled. The Imperial Government notifies the Newfoundland Government that the Bait Act is unconstitutional, p. 287.

27.—The Gazette announces that the Imperial Parliament will reassemble on February 9, 1892, p. 338. Mr. Balfour, at a meeting in Glasgow, declares an Irish Parliament an impossibility, p. 293. Advices received of the capture of a number of Portuguese settlements in Mozambique by the Matité tribe. The Committee of the Anglican diocese of Ontario, at a meeting in Kingston, expresses in general terms its approval of the scheme initiated at the Winnipeg Conference for the union of the Churches of England in Canada.

28.—The Department of Finance again issue advertisements for tenders for a fast line of steamers between Canada and Europe. The North West Legislative Assembly called to meet at Regina, for the despatch of business, on December 10th. E. C. Bowers, M.P. for Digby, N.S., acknowledges corrupt acts by agents in his election, and vacates his seat, p. 344. Further hearing of the London, Ont., Dominion election trial postponed till January 18, 1892. Mr. Chapleau, the Dominion Secretary of State, delivers an address before the Commercial Club of Providence, R.I., on Canada's trade policy in the future, from a Conservative standpoint.



29.—Death of Richard Power, M.P. for Waterford, Ireland, the Parnellite "whip," in his 60th year. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, New York, fired at three times, by an insane German, but escapes injury. Death of Mr. William Stephen, father of Lord Mountstephen, at Montreal, in his ninety-second year.

30.—Nine lives lost by an explosion of gas in the Blackburn market, England. The British Government decides to introduce a bill at the coming session of Parliament recasting the whole law of evidence, p. 338. Death of Archduke Henry, of Austria. Riots reported in the states of Durango and Zacatecas, Mexico, by the scarcity and high prices of food. Views on the union of the Maritime Provinces, expressed by the Premiers of the Provinces and Federal Ministers, p. 342. Three men hold up a passenger train, near St. Louis, Mo., blow open the express car with dynamite, and escape with \$75,000.

## DECEMBER.

1.—Commercial treaty between Germany and Belgium concluded. The Dominion Government calls for tenders for the construction of three sections of the new Soulages canal, which, when completed, will cost about \$4,500,000.

2.—Death of the Earl of Bantry, aged thirty-seven years. Disgraceful faction fight in Limerick, Ireland, p. 293. The McCarthyites commence a suit for the recovery of the Irish funds in the hands of the Paris banker, p. 293. *Figaro* newspaper fined five hundred francs for opening a subscription for the benefit of the condemned Archbishop of Aix. John R. Arnoldi committed for trial by the Ottawa Police Magistrate, p. 351. A dynamite factory blown up at Haverstraw, N.Y., and four men killed. The Montreal General Hospital receives \$100,000, bequeathed by the will of George C. Hamilton, a wealthy citizen, who died in Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Reis, of Detroit, Mich., and three of their sons, burned to death by a fire in their brick store and residence. Two masked men hold up a passenger train near Rome, Ga., and secure \$65, all the cash in the express car. Imperial Federation discussed at the Canada Club dinner in London, England. The British forces in India capture Fort Chalt from rebel tribesmen after a brilliant engagement.

3.—Death of the Earl of Erroll in his sixty-eighth year. Representatives of the Ocean steamship companies hold a banquet in London, England, to inaugurate the Shipping Exchange. Death of Chief Rabbi Wolf, of Copenhagen, in his fifty-first year. Three men killed and seven injured in a railway collision at Pennington, N.J. Civil servants dismissed by Order-in-Council, p. 352. The town of Ingersoll, Ont., entertains prominent C.P.R. officials to a banquet on the occasion of the opening of the new station there. Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, banqueted at Chatham, Ont., by the Young Conservative Association. A central committee appointed to carry out a grand centennial celebration of the settlement of the eastern townships, Quebec Province, in Sherbrooke, on July 1 and 2, 1892. The election of J. A. Barron, M.P. for North Victoria, Ont., voided by the court, p. 344. Death of William Boens, Chief of Police of Windsor, Ont., for the past twenty years.

4.—A crank drops a dynamite bomb in the office of Russel Sage, financier, of New York, wounding Mr. Sage, killing three persons, and injuring several others. The jury in the suit for divorce brought by the Countess Russell against the young Earl, her husband, return a verdict in favor of the Earl. Death of M. Lemonier, President of the International League of Peace, at Paris, France. Death of Dom Pedro, ex-Empress of Brazil, at Paris, France, in his sixty-sixth year. Six persons killed and several seriously injured by a collision on the New York & New England Railroad at East Thompson, Conn. William Ingram, M.P. for East Elgin, Ont., unseated by the court for bribery by agents, p. 344. A wall of a burned building in St. Paul, Minn., falls on fifteen laborers, killing ten outright and seriously injuring the others. Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, proposes to, and is accepted by Princess Victoria Mary, only daughter of the Duke of Teck. A large number of Chinese vessels destroyed during a severe gale at Hong Kong, China, and hundreds of Chinese sailors and laborers employed about the harbor drowned.

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5.—The French Superior Council of War decide against applying the system of two years' service in the army. Death of Right Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, Bishop of the Diocese of Ogdensburg, at Watertown, N.Y., in his seventy-fourth year. The Church of England, in Manitoba, applies for Separate Schools, p. 352. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies passes a bill prohibiting any public experiments in hypnotism. The Seminary of St. Sulpice subscribes \$20,000 towards the completion of the new St. Peter's Cathedral, Montreal. Commercial treaties between Italy, Germany and Austria signed.

6.—Terrible mining disaster occurs in one of the mines of the St. Etienne Colliery Company, in the Department of Loire, France, and seventy-three miners lose their lives. Crushing defeat of the Chinese rebels by the Imperial troops officially announced, p. 330. Death of Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Boyd, commanding officer of the 32nd Bruce battalion, at Port Elgin, Ont. Hanlan, the oarsman, defeated by McLean, at San Francisco, Cal., in a boat race for \$500 a side, the latter receiving 100 yards start.

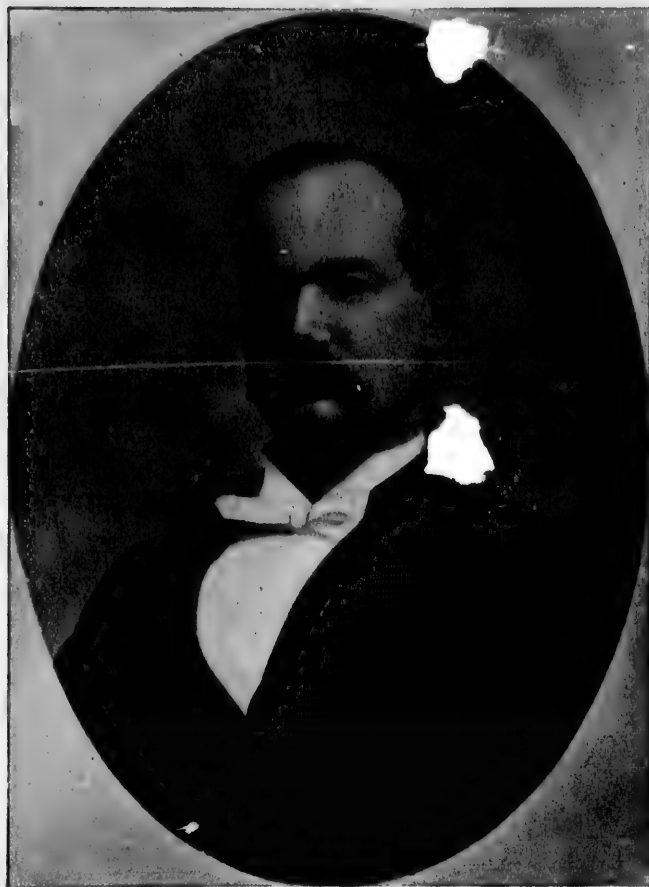
7.—During a severe storm a herring smack founders at Fécamp, France, and her crew of twenty-four persons perish. Thirty-four persons killed and many injured in a collision of two mail trains between Mooltan and Lahore, India. By an explosion of fire-damp in a colliery at Nifka, Russian Poland, 180 men lose their lives. Grand Trunk passenger trains commence running through the St. Clair tunnel. President Peixotto, of Brazil, issues a manifesto declaring the members of Da Fonseca's Government traitors to the constitution. Two boys saved from drowning at Guelph, Ont., by the gallant conduct of Dr. Lett, of "Homewood Retreat." The Dominion Government decides upon a policy of retaliation against Newfoundland, p. 287. Judge Crisp of Georgia elected speaker of the Fifty-second United States Congress on the thirtieth ballot, p. 331. U. S. Secretary of War Proctor's resignation, and the President's acceptance of the same, made public. Petitions against the return of Dr. W. F. Roome, M.P. for West Middlesex; Andrew Semple, M.P. for Centre Wellington, and Sir Richard Cartwright, M.P. for South Oxford, Ont., dismissed with costs.

8.—Annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association, at Toronto, at which incorporation of the Association is voted down. Election of John Hargraft, M.P. for West Northumberland, Ont., voided by the Court for bribery by agents, p. 344. Petition against the election of Wm. H. Hutchins, M.P. for North Middlesex, Ont., dismissed with costs. Lord Aberdeen entertained to dinner in New York by the National Federation of America. The Indiana Supreme Court give a decision that a wife has a perfect right to sue for damages against anyone who alienates her husband's affections. Fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Oblate Fathers in Canada, celebrated in Montreal. Four men killed and several fatally injured in a collision between a construction and freight train at West Plains, Mo.

9.—The French Senate pledges the Government to compel the Roman Catholic clergy to respect the Republic, and obey the laws. The French Government makes a claim upon Brazil for reparation for the killing of twelve Frenchmen in Rio Janeiro. George Gillies, M.P. for Richmond, N.S., unseated by the court, p. 344. Seven lives lost at a disastrous fire in a candy and fireworks factory, at Louisville, Ky. Professor Rigby appointed Dean of Trinity University, Toronto, vice Professor Jones resigned. Petition against the election of Sir Hector Langevin for Richelieu county, dismissed, by the court, no proof being produced by the petitioner. E. A. Dyer, M.P. for Brome county vacates his seat, having filed an acknowledgment of corruption on the part of his agents, p. 344. J. H. Metcalfe, M.P.P., unanimously chosen by the Conservatives of Kingston, Ont., as their standard bearer at the coming bye-election. Four men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of County Treasurer Heslop, at Ancaster, Ont., in January last. President Harrison delivers his message to Congress, p. 331.

10.—Rural reforms discussed at an important conference of farmers and others in London, England. Failure of crops, owing to drought, entailing famine prices, reported in the Madras Presidency. Great destruction of property and marine losses caused by severe gales throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Twenty miners killed and several others seriously injured by an explosion in the Friekins-Hofnung pit at Hensseldorf, Silesia. The new commercial treaties between Austria-Hungary and Germany, and Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, signed. Election of J. H. Marshall, M.P. for East Middlesex, Ont., voided by the Court, p. 344. First session of the second Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, opened at Regina, p. 342. Death of Rev. Charles McCulloch, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Indianapolis, Ind., and one of the greatest philanthropists and charity workers in the West, aged forty-eight.

11.—Lord Dufferin appointed British ambassador to France, in the place of the late Lord Lytton. Lord Salisbury reopens negotiations with the French Government for a settlement of the Newfoundland



HON. J. A. OUIMET,  
*Speaker of the House of Commons.*

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dispute, p. 288. The petition against the return of James McMullen, M.P. for North Wellington, Ont., dismissed with costs. Election of Charles Fairbairn, M.P. for South Victoria, Ont., voided by the Court for bribery by an agent, p. 344. The objection of L. O. Pelletier, M.P. for Laprairie County, Que., that proceedings to unseat him were not taken within six months, the prescribed limit of time, sustained by the Court, and the petition dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice Meredith delivers an exhaustive judgment, at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on a number of questions that are constantly arising under the Dominion Electoral Franchise Act. Brazilians at a public meeting in Rio Janeiro strongly protest against the imperial honors paid by France to their late ex-Emperor on the occasion of his funeral. Senor Matta, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Chili, sends a circular note to all its foreign legations, which gives offence to the United States Government, p. 325.

12.—The boiler of the Italian steamer *Calabria* explodes during her passage from Genoa to Naples, and she sinks, twenty-one of those on board being drowned: The British ship *Enterkin*, from Hull to Brisbane, wrecked during a gale off Ramsgate, England, and twenty-eight lives lost. M. C. Cameron, M.P. for West Huron, Ont., decides to resign his seat without the process of a trial, and to contest it again at the bye-election. Death of Alexander Workman, one of the first mayors of Ottawa, Ont., in his ninety-fourth year. Disastrous fire at Moose Jaw, N.W.T., and loss of three lives. President Hippolyte, of Hayti issues a proclamation granting a general amnesty to political offenders. Mr. Jamieson, M.P. for North Lanark, appointed Junior County Judge of Wellington, Ont.

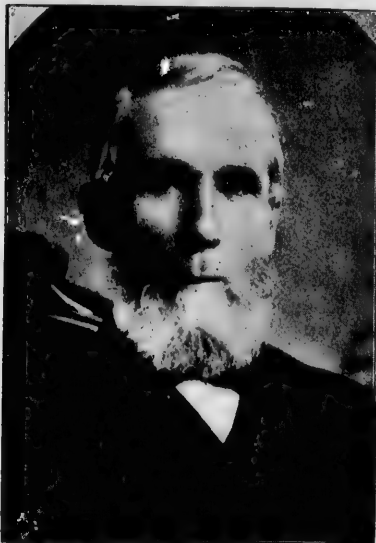
13.—News received of the appointment of Rev. Dr. Horstmann, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, as Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio, in succession to the late Bishop Gilmour.

14.—By the collapse of an over-weighted brewery at Pinneberg, Germany, fifteen workmen lose their lives. A crowded ferry boat capsizes in the Elbe, at Harburg, Germany, and ten passengers drowned. Advices received of further fighting near Gilgit, on the Pamir frontier. The jury in the sensational divorce trial in London, England, of Miss Florence St. John, the well-known actress, against her husband, return a verdict for the defendant. Advices received that Emin Pasha had discovered a river, the most southerly branch of the Nile. Decree issued in Russia that from January 1st, next, the Lutheran clergy will be deprived of all the rights of appoint or discharge the masters of Lutheran schools. The contract for a new Spanish loan of \$50,000,000 assigned, a portion being granted by a Spanish syndicate at eighty-one per cent., the issue price. Portugal's new tariff bill introduced into the Chamber of Deputies. Judgment given by the Manitoba Court on the application of the Church of England to quash the tax by-law of the city of Winnipeg, p. 352. Terrible outbreak of diphtheria reported in the Georgian Bay lumber camps, causing many deaths. The elections of Archibald C. Miller, M.P. for Prince Edward County, Ont., and M. C. Cameron, M.P. for West Huron, Ont., voided by the courts, with costs, for bribery by agents, p. 344. The South Carolina House of Representatives passes a bill prohibiting the use of railway passes by members of the Senate or House of Representatives or county officials. The shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at a special meeting in Montreal, decide to abandon the project of acquiring the Edmonton and Calgary Railway. Sir Hector Langevin forwards his resignation as member for Richelieu to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

15.—Official statistics of the wine season in France show a yield of 4,000,000 hectolitres over the yield of 1890. Mgr. Falchi deposed by the Pope from the vice-chancellery of the Apostolic Chamber, owing to faults of administration. Death of Archduke Sigismund, in Vienna, from influenza. Debate on the liquor license question commenced in the North-West Assembly, p. 342. The State Department of the United States officially notified by the Emperor of China that that country will take no part in the World's Fair. Twenty-third annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association opened at Hamilton, Ont. Isidore Proulx, M.P. for Prescott, Ont., unseated by the Court, p. 344. Death of Senator Baillargeon, at Quebec, in his eightieth year. At an indignation meeting in Halifax, N.S., resolutions are passed condemning the abandonment of all direct mail communication between Canada and the mother country in winter, and declaring that a winter port was a national necessity.

16.—Eighteen socialists convicted at Chelsea, England, of creating a disturbance in the streets while preaching their doctrines and mulcted in fines varying from £20 to £3. The steamer *Prince Soltkoff*, from Barry for St. Nazaire, wrecked off Brest and all on board drowned, except the captain. Gustave Vander Avero, placed on trial at Brussels, Belgium, charged with murdering five of his brothers by poison and attempting to murder three more in order to secure the entire estate left by his father. The Italian Chamber of Deputies decline to discuss Italy's relations with the United States. The Spanish Cabinet

approves of the new loan of \$50,000,000. Four persons killed by an express train running off the track near Lima, Ohio. Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British West Indian Islands satisfactorily concluded. Niagara Ship Canal Bill introduced into the United States Senate, p. 332. Dr. Mousseau, M.P. for Soulanges, Que., files his resignation in court, admitting corrupt acts by agents, p. 344. Hon. C. H. Tupper delivers an address at Toronto, on the political situation, under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association. Circular issued from the Clan-na-Gael, in Chicago, to the different camps in the United States, calling upon Irishmen, inasmuch as parliamentary agitation had been unsuccessful, to return to physical force. Death of Mr. John Kay, a prominent merchant of Toronto. Lieut.-Governor Angers, of Quebec, receives the interim report of the Baie des Chaleurs Commissioners and dismisses the Mercier Cabinet, p. 303.



HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Germany and Belgium pass their third reading in the German Reichstag and are adopted. Death of Right Rev. Edward Harold Brown, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, England. The Commercial Treaties Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath adopt the German, Belgian, Swiss and Italian treaties. Mr. Mercier begins the political campaign by addressing a large meeting of his friends in Montreal, p. 307. Thirty masked men force open the gaol at Live Oak, Fla., take out two negroes charged with murder and lynch them. The Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Birmingham, Ala., adopt a resolution favoring a woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution. Alfred Downs, colored, hanged at Charlotte, N.C., for burglary.

19.—The Board of Trade of London, England, orders an enquiry to be made as to the number of Jews who have immigrated to England during the past twenty years, and as to their manner of life. The cotton mills at Bergamo, Italy, destroyed by fire, throwing eight thousand people out of employment. G. W. Hastings, Liberal-Unionist M. P. for East Worcestershire, England, arrested on a charge of defrauding Malvern College of £15,000 under his trusteeship. Death of Ira P. Morgan, a leading agriculturist of the country, at the Ottawa hospital, caused by being crushed under an electric car. Judgments given at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, dismissing the election petitions in the East Simcoe and North Perth cases, and unseating and disqualifying Mr. German, M.P. for Welland, for

17.—English cotton spinners hold an immense meeting in Manchester and decide to strike unless employers make improvements in the conditions of work. Financial result of General Booth's gigantic scheme for the first year published. Mr. Dunbar Barton elected M.P. for the Middle Division of Armagh, Ireland, p. 294. The French Senate adopts the whole new tariff bill. W. Hauser, formerly Chief of the Swiss Military Department, elected President of the Swiss Confederation. President Harrison sends to the Senate the nomination of Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of War. President Harrison decides to issue a proclamation restoring the duties on sugar, coffee, teas and molasses from countries that have not negotiated reciprocity treaties with the States. The Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, in West Philadelphia, Pa., formally dedicated, its founder donating two million and a half dollars for its support. Elections of R. R. MacLennan, M.P. for Glengarry, Ont., and D. W. Allison, M.P. for Lennox, Ont., voided by the courts for bribery by agents, p. 344. Death of Hon. C. H. Brown, of the Manitoba Government, at Winnipeg, Man. Mr. John Charlton, M.P., delivers an address in Buffalo, N.Y., on "Canadian Relations." Death of Judge Sinclair, at Hamilton, Ont.

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bribery, p. 344. The Canadian Rugby Union formed at a meeting of football delegates in Montreal. Death of Rev. Father Dowd, the venerable and beloved pastor of St. Patrick's, Montreal. The Liverpool, England, Chamber of Commerce, decides not to take part in the Chicago World's Fair. Corner stone of the Berean Methodist Church, Toronto, laid by Mr. H. A. Massey.

20.—Death of Senator Preston B. Plumb, representative of Kansas, at Washington, D.C.

21.—Death of the Duke of Devonshire, in his eighty-third year; he is succeeded by his eldest son, the Marquis of Hartington. The French Chamber of Deputies adopts the Government bill prolonging for one year the treaties existing between France and other countries. The old boundaries of the city of Vienna, Austria, abolished, and the city now includes numerous suburbs. The Roumanian Ministry resigns owing to the defeat of a Government measure in Parliament. The new Quebec Ministry sworn in, p. 307. The Provincial Insane Asylum, at Sleswick, Germany, destroyed by fire, and several of the inmates perish in the flames. Death of Rev. Dr. Stafford, a prominent Methodist Divine, at Hamilton, Ont.

22.—The crew and passengers of the Guion line steamer *Abyssinia*, which was burned at sea, arrive at Southampton, Eng., by the steamer *Spree*, which opportunely came to their assistance. Death of Right Rev. Charles Emile Treppel, the well-known clerical member of the French Chamber of Deputies. The French Chamber of Deputies, without debate, ratifies the Brussels anti-slavery convention. The steamer *West Coast* wrecked off the California coast, and eighteen of her crew drowned. Petitions in the Bothwell, Addington, and Haldimand Dominion election cases dismissed by the Courts with costs. The United States Senate confirms the nomination of S. B. Elkins to be Secretary of War. The sensational libel suit of Mrs. Osborne against Mrs. Hargreaves, both well-known society ladies of London, Eng., the latter having charged the former with stealing her diamonds, comes to a sudden termination by the suit being withdrawn, the plaintiff having confessed to stealing the diamonds.

23.—Proclamation issued dissolving the Quebec Legislature, p. 308. The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet adopts the treaties with Germany and other countries. U.S. Senate and House of Representatives adjourn till January 5th, p. 333. John E. Redmond, Parnellite, elected for Waterford, Ireland, defeating Michael Davitt, p. 294. The French Minister of Public Instruction announces that the Jesuits are to be placed on the same footing as they stood after the decree of 1881.

24.—Three persons killed and fourteen injured in a railway collision at Barnby Junction, Eng. Officially announced that the marriage of Prince Albert Victor of Wales and Princess Mary will take place on February 27th. Negotiations opened for a commercial treaty between France and Greece. Nine persons killed in a railway collision on the Hudson River road, near Yonkers, N.Y. Thomas McGreevy and Nicholas Connolly committed for trial at the next Carleton Assizes, p. 351. Writ for a new election in Richelieu, Que., to fill the vacancy caused by Sir Hector Langevin's resignation, issued, nomination on January 4th, election the 11th. A. R. Dickey, M.P. for Cumberland, N.S., unseated on the ground that the railway fare of a voter was paid by one of his agents, p. 344. Joseph Featherstone, M.P. for Peel, Ont., unseated by the Court for corrupt practices of an agent, p. 344. Herr Schœnfeld, banker, of Berlin, Germany, sentenced to six years imprisonment for frauds. The Duke of Connaught accidentally shoots Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg, in the face while shooting over the Royal preserves at the Isle of Wight; one of the Prince's eyes having to be removed.

25.—Reports of a "green" Christmas, general throughout the American and European continents. Admiral Jorg Montt proclaimed President of Chili in every town and city in the country, p. 326. The bills creating a new form of Government in the North-West Territories receive the Royal assent, p. 342.

26.—A trifling fire creates a fearful panic in the Royal Theatre, Gateshead, Eng., and ten lives lost in the terrific crush, nine being those of children. The Rylands mill in Barnsley, Eng., damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000, throwing 1,000 employees out of work. The Theatre Royal, Glasgow, Scotland, destroyed by fire. M. de Brazza, the French explorer, reported as marching to Lake Tchad at the head of an expedition of 1,200 persons. The female wing of the Eastern Michigan Insane Asylum at Pontiac, Mich., destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$500,000; no lives lost. Big conflagrations in Chattanooga, Tenn., and Boston, Mass.; loss in each case over \$500,000. Death of Mr. William Cassils, a prominent merchant of Montreal, in his fifty-ninth year. Sir John Thompson addresses a public meeting at Kingston, Ont., in the interest of Mr. Metcalfe, the Conservative

candidate. People reported to be dying of starvation in the State of Durango, Mexico. Writs for the local elections in South Winnipeg and Manitou, Man., issued; nominations on January 6th, elections 13th.

27.—The Countess of Clancarty, formerly Belle Bilton, of London music hall fame, gives birth to male twins.

28.—News received in London of the utter defeat of the Hunsa-Nagar rebels by the British, on the Pamir frontier. Five miners cremated in a burning coal pit at Castleford, Yorkshire, Eng. The French steamer *Albatross*, engaged in the oyster fishery, wrecked near Boulogne, and eleven of her crew drowned. Death of Sir William White, British Ambassador to Turkey, from influenza, at the Kaiserhof, Berlin, Germany, in his sixty-seventh year. The Spanish Cabinet adopts the new tariff. Death of J. B. Daoust, M.P. for Two Mountains, Que. Petition against the return of Mr. Allen, M.P. for South Essex, Ont., dismissed with costs. The personal charges against Messrs. Kenny & Stairs, M.P.'s for Halifax, withdrawn, and the Court adjourns till January 2nd, the respondents having admitted an illegal act that renders the election void, p. 344. Advices received of heavy loss of life and great destruction of property by tidal upheavals in the Gilbert Islands, in the Pacific. Municipal nominations throughout Ontario.

29.—Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone celebrates the anniversary of his eighty-first birthday. Opening of the Indian Congress at Nagpur, at which resolutions, expressive of loyalty to the British Crown, are passed. Public opening of the magnificent new Young Men's Christian Association building on Dominion Square, Montreal. Sir John Thompson and Hon. C. H. Tupper deliver addresses at Almonte, Ont., in the interest of Mr. Rosamond, the Conservative candidate. The election of John Brown, M.P. for Monck, Ont., voided by the Court for bribery by agents, p. 344. Four trainmen killed and two wounded in a collision between two freights, near St. Louis, Mo. Death of Sir Adam Wilson, ex-Chief Justice of Ontario, at Toronto, in his seventy-seventh year. Twenty persons killed and over a hundred injured in a railway collision near Rosono, Russia.

30.—The Chamber of Commerce, of London, Eng., sends invitations to all the Chambers in Great Britain and Ireland, and all her dependencies beyond the seas, to send delegates to a Congress, to be held next June, to discuss the relations of England and her colonies, and other subjects of Imperial interest. Death of the Very Rev. J. Pilkington Norris, D.D., Dean of Chichester, Eng. The Indian Congress at Nagpur pass a resolution to the effect that they want a Legislature established in India. Complete submission of the Hunza tribesmen in Pamir, to the British reported. Death of Prince Alfred Monte Nuovo, at Vienna, from influenza. Death of Lieutenant-Colonel George Futvoye, at St. John's, Que., in his eighty-fourth year. Writs for the bye-election in Richmond County, N.S., issued, nomination January 14th, polling 21st.

31.—Five machinists at Wrietzen, Germany, burned to death by the upsetting of a cauldron of molten lead. Death of Prince Victor Hohenlohe, while sojourning in London, Eng., from influenza. General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Admiral Sir Arthur W. A. Hood (retired), and Sir William Thompson, raised to the peerage. Death of Bishop Crowther, of the Niger Territory, announced. Great excitement caused by an explosion in Dublin Castle, said to be caused by gun cotton; not much damage done. Death of the Marquis de Penafiel, [Portuguese] Minister to Germany, from influenza. Mr. Bennett Rosamond, Conservative, elected M.P. for North Lanark, Ont., by a majority of over 400, p. 345. The great barrel works of the Standard Oil Company at Constable Hook, N.J., burned down; loss between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia called to meet on January 28th.

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## CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

### THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

AT the beginning of the year it was rumored that Sir John Macdonald would make an early appeal to the country and the reports received early confirmation. The official announcement of the dissolution of Parliament was made on February 3rd, nominations to be held on the 26th of that month, and polling on March 5th. The writs were made returnable on April 25th. The announcement was accompanied by the following statement in all the Government organs:

"It is understood that the Dominion Government have, through her Majesty's Government, made certain proposals to the United States for negotiations looking to the extension of our commerce with that country. These proposals have been submitted to President Harrison for his consideration, and the Canadian Government is of the opinion that if the negotiations are to result in a treaty which must be ratified by the Parliament of Canada, it is expedient that the Government should deal with a Parliament fresh from the people rather than with a moribund House. It is understood that Canada will send a delegation to Washington after March 4th, the date on which the life of the present Congress expires, for the purpose of discussing informally the questions of the extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada, and the settlement of all questions of difference between the two countries. This delegation will visit the United States capital, it is said, as the result of a friendly suggestion from Washington.

Next day the Government issued for publication the following copy of a despatch, forwarded to Lord Knutsford in explanation of its position on the subject of reciprocity:



HON. JOHN CARLING.



HON. SIR JOHN S. D. THOMPSON, K.C.M.G.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

*December 13, 1890.*

MY LORD :

I have the honor to send to your lordship to-day a telegraphic message in cipher, of which the following is the substance :—

With reference to my telegram of the 10th inst., this Government is desirous to propose a joint commission, such as that of 1871, with authority to deal without limitation and to prepare a treaty respecting the following subjects :

1. Renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries, and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States.

2. Reconsideration of the treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing the free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products, in return for facilities to be granted to United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and to tranship cargoes in Canada, all such privileges to be mutual.

3. Protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic ocean and in inland waters ; also

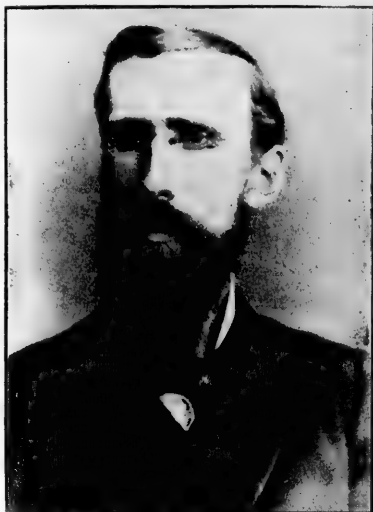
4. Relaxation of seaboard coasting laws of the two countries.

5. Relaxation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States.

6. Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels.

7. Arrangements for settling boundary between Canada and Alaska.

The treaty would, of course, be *ad referendum*.



HON. GEO. E. FOSTER, D.C.L.

so it turned out. From a party standpoint the reciprocity plank was looked upon as a bold stroke, as it, to a great extent, took the wind out of the sails of the Opposition. But its effect upon the electors is a matter of conjecture.

The campaign was opened at Toronto on February 6th, at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association, when four Cabinet Ministers, Sir John Thompson, Hon. George E. Foster, Hon. John Carling and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell delivered addresses outlining the policy of the Government. On the 9th Sir John Macdonald issued a manifesto which opened with the statement that the Governor-General was advised to dissolve





HON. SIR ADOLPHE P. CARON, K.C.M.G.

subsidies, etc. He characterized the Liberal policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity as veiled treason, and denounced it for the following reasons: 1. It involved discrimination against the mother country. 2. It would inevitably result in annexation. 3. It would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation to the amount of \$14,000,000 annually. He concluded by declaring that he was born a British subject and intended to die a British subject, and called upon the people of Canada to support him in his last effort for the unity of the Empire and in the preservation of our commercial and political freedom. The most singular thing was that in the whole manifesto there was no mention of a partial reciprocity scheme with the United States.

The following day a manifesto appeared from the Executive of the Equal Rights Association of Ontario, in which it was pointed out that the Association did not possess the machinery of a separate political organization; it was not a party, nor did it purpose casting its influence on the side of either of the old parties, in the ranks of both of which its adherents were to be found. Where candidates of its own were not placed in the field it would choose between those of the parties, selecting and voting for the men who, other things being equal, were most in accord with Equal Rights principles.

On the 13th the Liberal leader, Mr. Laurier, issued a manifesto in which he declared that there was no ground for the Government's appeal to the loyalty of the people, because nothing which could affect the present status of Canada was in any way involved in the contest. He then made a strong appeal for the support of the electorate on the ground that, in bringing about the dissolution of

Parliament, because, in the opinion of the Ministry, the momentous questions engaging public attention had reached a stage when it was desirable that the people should be given an opportunity of expressing their views thereon at the polls. In proceeding to define the attitude of the Government with respect to these questions Sir John first declared that the Ministerial policy on trade matters was then what it had been for the past thirteen years, and was directed by a firm determination to foster and develop the varied resources of the Dominion by every means in their power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British empire. He then enlarged upon what had been accomplished in that direction by the National Policy, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, canal extension and improvement, railway

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Parliament as it did, the Government broke faith with them and with their representatives, and because, as one result of this action, thousands of electors would be deprived of their right to vote on March 5th. He accepted the National Policy as the one issue put forward by Sir John, and declared that the Liberal policy was absolute reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States. The charge that this policy involved discrimination against England he met with the remark that it came strangely from men who were now taxing British trade under the National Policy; and with the further assertion that it could not be expected that the interests of the colony would ever remain identical with those of the mother country. When they clashed he would stand by those of Canada his native land. He denied that Unrestricted Reciprocity involved assimilation of the Canadian and American tariffs, maintaining that it was possible to so arrange matters that each country should retain its own tariff. There must be mutual concessions; but should these involve consequences injurious to our sense of honor, either to ourselves or to the mother country, we did not need to agree to them. He denied that the Liberal policy would render direct taxation necessary, it being possible to make up for any loss of revenue by retrenchment in expenditure and redistribution of taxation.



HON. DAVID MILLS.

He characterized the charge of veiled treason as an unworthy appeal to prejudice and passion, and declared that the annexation cry could only mean that Unrestricted Reciprocity would make the people so prosperous that, not satisfied with a commercial alliance, they would vote forthwith for political absorption in the American Republic. Finally he pointed out that the premature dissolution of parliament had closed the door upon the investigation of serious charges reflecting severely upon the administration of one of the greatest departments of State, an early and full enquiry into which an honorable government would have courted. But the trade question

took precedence of all others, and upon it alone the Opposition was appealing to the people.

It had been rumored that Hon. Edward Blake had decided to withdraw entirely from public life, and the rumor was confirmed on February 13th, when at a meeting of the Reformers of West Durham, a letter was read from him to that effect and declining to accept the nomination.

The most sensational feature of the campaign occurred on the evening of

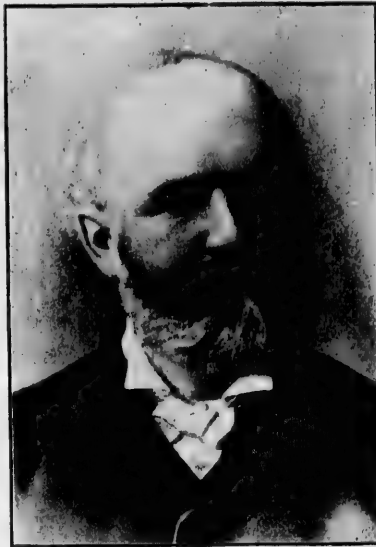
February 18th, in the Academy of Music, Toronto, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Y. M. L. C. Association. The speakers were the Premier and Sir Charles Tupper. It was expected that something of a startling nature would take place, and the building was packed to suffocation, and thousands were congregated outside. That expectation was fully realized. Towards the close of his speech Sir John impeached Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton, M.P., and Mr. Farrer, editor of the *Globe*, charging them with deliberately conspiring by force or by fraud, or by both, to force Canada into the American Union. He charged that Mr. Farrier, with his own hands, prepared a document to be used in the United States, telling the Americans how to force Canada into annexation. Amid breathless silence Sir John read the last paragraph in this document which was as follows:—"A word in conclusion, about the situation in the Maritime Provinces. Outside of Halifax the people, as a body, are well disposed towards the United States. The fisherman's phrase, that they should like 'to see Gloucester moved east' in order that they might enjoy higher wages, commends itself to the majority. Sir John Macdonald secures the election of a Tory majority from Nova Scotia only by a system of largesse and corruption, carried on without attempt at concealment. A constituency which returns an Opposition member is forthwith excluded from sharing in the railway subsidies and other appropriations lavished on the rest. The fishermen have a saying that a Nova Scotia member on the wrong side at Ottawa is 'a spare pump in a dry ship.' In Prince Edward Island, where it is impossible to spend public moneys except on a few wharves and lighthouses, the people return a solid liberal contingent to Ottawa. The Islanders are exceedingly friendly to the Americans, and it is said by one who knows the state of feeling there that fully seventy per cent. of them would vote for full reciprocity or for annexation, provided the question was submitted to them free from any entangling issues of a local character, and that the Ottawa Government abstained from the use of bribery. It is felt by all that Sir John's methods of reconciling these provinces to the vast economic loss they sustain from being severed from their natural market in New England cannot survive the man himself. No one else could employ them with equal skill and success. He is now seventy-five years old. The fishery question owes its existence, not to the people, but to the fish merchants and vessel owners. The traders in other lines would be glad to see the widest privileges extended to the Americans, whose custom was once, and might



MR. EDWARD FARRER.

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be again, an important factor in the business of the provinces, more especially since the decay of the inshore fisheries has rendered it all the more essential that the coast population should be permitted to resume their former relations with the visitors. The influence of the fish merchants is far-reaching. They control the newspapers, and to some extent the politics of the provinces. The headland question, the dispute over the right of Americans to enter the Bay of Fundy, which was terminated by the arbitrators in the case of the vessel *Washington*, and some other points of controversy, were all pressed by them in the hope, to which men still cling, of being able to force Congress into yielding free fish. If their minds could be disabused of this notion, and they were made to see that free fish was not procurable through coercion, we should soon hear the last of the cry, that to



HON. A. G. BLAIR,  
*Attorney-General, New Brunswick.*

grant commercial privileges to the Americans would be to surrender an invaluable franchise. The imposition, by the United States, of a tonnage tax on all Nova Scotian vessels laden whole or in part with fish, would speedily put an end to seizures, and indeed to the whole controversy. Another ready way of bringing the Government and all concerned to their senses would be to suspend the bonding privilege, or to cut the connection of the Canadian Pacific with United States territory at Sault Ste. Marie. Either of these methods would rouse the full force of Western Canada influence against the Government. It would be better still to oblige Britain to withdraw her countenance and support from the Canadian contention as she did in 1871. That would secure the end desired without leaving the United States open to the charge of being animated by hatred of Canada, on which Sir John Macdonald trades. Whatever course the United States may see fit to adopt, it is plain that Sir John's disappearance from the stage is to be the signal of a movement towards annexation. The enormous debt of the Dominion (\$50 per head), the virtual bankruptcy of all the provinces except Ontario, the pressure of the American tariff upon trade and industry, the incurable issue of race, and the action of the natural forces making for the consolidation of the lesser country with the greater, have already prepared the minds of most independent Canadians for the destiny that awaits them, and a leader will be forthcoming when the hour arrives." "The leader," said Sir John, "was to be Sir Richard Cartwright." He concluded his speech as follows: "If we



HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

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submit to this movement in the direction of foreign interference; if American moneyed millionaires are to come into this country; especially if they spend foreign gold for the purpose of buying up our people, and the result is successful, I can say 'Finis Canada.' 'This is the end of Canada.' But there is no fear that we shall lose Canada. Heaven forefend that we should be absorbed in the United States. We would have a State of Ontario, a State of Quebec, a State of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, everyone would be a State, but, worst of all, the glorious name of Canada, which we have borne so long, and of which we are so proud, would be lost. It would indeed be, 'This is the end.' I believe that this election, which is a great crisis and on which so much depends, will show to the Americans that we prize our country as much as they do. That we would fight for our existence as much as they would. That the spirit of our fathers which fought and won battle after battle from 1812 to 1815 is still existing in their sons, and if I thought it was otherwise I would exclaim that the sooner the grass is growing over my grave the better, rather than see the degradation of the country I have loved so much and served so long."



SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G., P.C.

To say that the impeachment caused a tremendous sensation is but to feebly express the situation. When the aged Premier resumed his seat the cheering was terrific. The immense audience joined in singing "We'll hang Ned Farrer on a sour apple tree," followed by the National Anthem. The police authorities, fearing that some outbreak would happen, owing to the disclosures at the meeting, sent a squad of police to guard the *Globe* offices, but their services were not required. In the *Globe* of next day Mr. Farrer admitted the authorship of the document referred to by Sir John, but that it was written in his capacity as a citizen and not as an editor.

Nominations took place on February 26th, and the following were returned by acclamation: Simcoe South, Ont., Richard Tyrwhitt (Con.); Dorchester, Que., C. E. Vaillancourt (Ref.); Gaspé, Que., L. Z. Joncas (Con.); Lotbinière, Que., C. I. Rinfret (Ref.); Quebec East, Que., Hon. Wilfrid Laurier (Ref.); Provencher, Man., A. A. C. Larivière (Con.); Vancouver, B.C., David W. Gordon (Con.); Yale, B.C., John H. Mara (Con.)

On February 28th Sir Richard Cartwright, during an address to the electors of West York, Ont., publicly denied that he, or any other Liberal leader, entered

into treasonable conspiracies with any parties in the United States for the annexation of Canada, and on other occasions thereafter made the same denial. Notwithstanding these denials it was generally conceded that the Premier had played his winning card at the Academy of Music, Toronto, as the *expose* had the effect of thoroughly arousing the patriotism and loyalty of the doubtful ones as it was, no doubt, intended to do. Reformers even confessed that it had materially injured their chances at the polls. On March 1st Mr. Laurier delivered his final speech in Ontario at Cobourg, during which he gave expression to his loyalty to the crown, and spoke exhaustively on the general questions at issue.

One of the features of the campaign was the issuing of manifestoes by the general managers of the two leading railway companies—the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk—the one in support of the Government policy and the other favoring the Opposition.

The campaign was carried on with unceasing vigor in all the provinces up to the day before the elections, both parties being sanguine of success. It is superfluous to say that on the 5th the wildest excitement prevailed all over the Dominion, and at night, in all the cities, thousands assembled, eager to learn the results as they came to hand. Before midnight it was seen that the Government had been victorious, but opinions were conflicting as to the majority, it being given all the way from nineteen to forty—from twenty-five to thirty being about correct. In the fight two of the ministers were defeated, Mr. Carling in London, Ont., and Mr. Colby, in Stanstead, Que. The Opposition also lost some prominent men, among them Mr. Jones, of Halifax, N.S.; Mr. Peter Mitchell, of Northumberland, N.B.; and Mr. Weldon, of St. John, N.B. Sir Hector Langevin was returned for two seats—Three Rivers and Richelieu.

The official returns, which will be found interesting, are as follows :

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJOR- ITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED	VOTERS ON R.L.
Addington .....	G. W. Dawson (R.).....2307	J. W. Bell.....2226	61	4553	7209
Algoma.....	Geo. H. Macdonell (C.)...2251	D. T. Burk.....	438	4064	8798
Bothwell.....	Hon. D. Mills (R.).....2006	A. McL.....	550	4550	7577
Brant (North).....	G. R. Langford.....1456	R.....	1116	3342	4179
Brant (South).....	James Somerville (R.)...1720	.....	549	3384	5720
Brockville.....	W. Paterson (R.).....192	.....	178	3452	5892
Bruce (North).....	J. F. Hood (C.).....18	.....	30	3604	5189
Bruce (West).....	Alex. McNeil (C.).....186	A. Bonn.....	930	3200	4083
Bruce (East).....	James Rowand (R.).....2015	Lugh Morris.....1085	114	3976	5268
Cardwell.....	Reuben Truax (R.).....2045	Henry Cargill.....	248	3008	4267
Carleton.....	Richard S. White (C.)...1628	Elgin My.....	43	2943	4695
Cornwall and Stormont.....	W. T. Hodgins (C.).....1494	Geo. L. Dickinson...1451	218	4086	6692
Dundas.....	Darby Bergin (C.).....2152	J. G. Snetsinger.....	60	12	5724
Durham (East).....	Hugo H. Ross (C.).....2086	Adam Johnston.....2026	61	311	5417
Durham (West).....	T. D. Craig (C.).....1746	Samuel Grandy.....1685	198	26	5530
Elgin (East).....	Robert Beith (R.).....1962	G. T. Blackstock.....1764	4	234	768
Elgin (West).....	A. B. Ingram (C.).....2740	J. H. Wilson.....2694	62	288	9108
Essex (South).....	G. E. Casey (R.).....2335	Duncan McLean.....1653	57	743	6824
Essex (North).....	H. W. Allan (R.).....2390	Lewis Wigle.....2333	849	4935	8240
	Wm. McGregor (R.)...2852	Jas. C. Patterson.....2043			

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London (City)

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Middlesex (E)  
Middlesex (S)

Middlesex (V)  
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Norfolk (South)  
Norfolk (North)  
Northumberland  
Northumberland

Ontario (North)  
Ontario (South)  
Ontario (West)  
Ottawa (City)

Oxford (North)  
Oxford (South)

Peel .....  
Perth (North)  
Perth (South)  
Peterborough  
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Prescott.....

Prince Edward  
Renfrew  
Renfrew  
Russell .....

Simcoe (North)  
Simcoe (East)

Toronto (North)  
Toronto (South)  
Toronto (West)

Victoria (North)  
Victoria (South)

Waterloo  
Waterloo

# GENERAL ELECTIONS.

67

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED.	VOTERS ON R.L.
Frontenac.....	Hon. G. A. Fitzpatrick (C.).....1497	T. Clyde.....1233	264	2649	3890
Glengarry.....	R. R. McLennan (C.).....1983	J. T. Schell.....1632	351	3585	5230
Grenville (South).....	John D. Reid (C.).....1414	John Carruthers.....1303	111	2717	3843
Grey (South).....	George Landerkin (R.).....2286	John Blyth.....2281	5	4567	6028
Grey (East).....	T. S. Sproule (C.).....1977	John Clark.....1958	19	3935	6692
Grey North.....	James Masson (C.).....2511	E. H. Horsey.....2264	247	4778	6697
Haldimand.....	W. H. Montague (C.).....1896	C. W. Colter.....1818	78	3714	4592
Halton.....	David Henderson (C.).....2441	John Walde.....2337	104	4778	6137
Hamilton (City), a members	Alex. McKay (C.).....4186	Wm. Doran.....3532	30	.....	11552
Hastings (West).....	S. S. Ryckman (C.).....4186	Adam Laidlaw.....3474	58	.....	5498
Hastings (East).....	Henry Corby (C.).....1955	R. C. Clute.....1995	360	3550	4725
Hastings (North).....	S. B. Burdette (R.).....1951	W. B. Northrup.....1897	54	3848	4877
Huron (West).....	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell (C.).....1696	F. Vankleeck.....1480	200	3166	5740
Huron (East).....	M. C. Cameron (R.).....2037	R. Porter.....1820	379	4019	5011
Huron (South).....	P. Macdonald (R.).....2037	W. J. R. Holmes.....1729	308	3766	5017
Kent.....	John McMillan (R.).....1845	D. Weismiller.....990	855	2880	9391
Kingston (City).....	Arch. Campbell (R.).....3138	W. P. Killackey.....2662	476	3800	6211
Lambton (West).....	Sir John A. Macdonald (C.).....1784	Alex. Gunn.....1301	483	3174	6810
Lambton (East).....	Major Edwards.....291	Frank Smith.....1766	598	4130	7196
Lanark (North).....	Jan. F. Lister (R.).....2364	Richard Stutt.....2070	366	4706	4672
Lanark (South).....	Geo. Moncrieff (C.).....2636	D. M. Fraser.....1422	301	3145	4683
Leeds and Grenville (North).....	Joseph Jamieson (C.).....1723	W. McGarry.....1174	630	2978	3490
Leeds (South).....	J. G. Haggart (C.).....1804	F. T. Frost.....1164	146	2476	6084
Lennox.....	C. F. Ferguson (C.).....1311	J. B. Turner.....2188	105	4482	4939
Lincoln and Niagara.....	George Taylor (C.).....2294	Uriah Wilson.....1580	87	3217	6442
London (City).....	D. W. Allison (R.).....1637	Sylvester Neelon.....2164	48	4376	4897
Middlesex (East).....	Wm. Gibson (R.).....2212	Hon. John Carling.....1834	183	3891	7720
Middlesex (North).....	C. S. Hyman (R.).....2037	G. Taylor.....2214	155	4523	5012
Middlesex (West).....	J. H. Marshall (C.).....2360	W. H. Taylor.....1959	6	3924	5469
Middlesex (South).....	W. H. Hutchins (C.).....1965	H. McFarlane.....1119	410	3758	4891
Monck.....	W. F. Roome (C.).....1529	A. G. Chisholm.....1282	624	3188	4481
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	W. Brock.....1110	Arthur Boyle.....1614	260	3488	6084
Norfolk (South).....	W. E. O'Brien (C.).....1909	J. W. Fitzgerald.....1768	141	3077	5268
Norfolk (North).....	David Tisdale (C.).....2051	Jonathan Ellis.....1630	412	3690	6012
Northumberland (West).....	John Charlton (R.).....2370	L. Sinclair.....1902	468	4272	4899
Northumberland (East).....	John Hargraff (R.).....1591	George Guillet.....1554	37	3145	7192
Ontario (North).....	E. Cochrane (C.).....2495	M. P. Ketchum.....2259	236	4754	5963
Ontario (South).....	Frank Madill (C.).....2206	P. Cockburn.....1952	254	4158	6844
Ontario (West).....	J. I. Davidson (R.).....2043	Wm. Smith.....2000	33	4081	6793
Ottawa (City), a members	D. Edgar (R.).....1867	F. P. White.....868	99	2735	9088
Oxford (North).....	C. H. Macintosh (C.).....2040	N. A. Belcourt.....1946	933	.....	6336
Oxford (South).....	H. Robillard (C.).....2403	J. W. Patterson.....1296	55	487	6131
Peel.....	W. H. Lewis.....770	R. Nagle.....1010	1534	3554	5187
Perth (North).....	Jas. Sutherland (R.).....2544	D. W. Karn.....1010	734	3308	4387
Perth (South).....	Sir Richard Cartwright (R.).....2021	M. Walsh.....1287	54	3280	3387
Peterborough (West).....	Joseph Featherstone (R.).....1667	W. A. McNeill.....1613	71	4950	5997
Peterborough (East).....	James Grieve (R.).....2520	S. R. Henson.....2449	177	4549	4508
Prescott.....	James Trow (R.).....2363	H. F. Sharp.....2186	1215	2662	3387
Prince Edward.....	James Stevenson (C.).....1447	Rich. Hall.....1215	23	2744	6136
Renfrew (North).....	John Burnham (C.).....1832	T. Rork.....1803	29	3635	4157
Renfrew (South).....	Isidore Proulx (R.).....1269	Felix Routhier.....608	661	2744	3800
Russell.....	E. A. Johnson.....532	D. Bertrand.....335	39	4489	4106
Simcoe (North).....	A. C. Miller (C.).....2264	J. M. Platt.....2225	39	4489	6678
Simcoe (East).....	Peter White (C.).....1497	Henry Barr.....1418	79	2015	6549
Toronto (West).....	John Ferguson (C.).....1642	David Barr.....1198	444	5493	9180
Toronto (Centre).....	W. C. Edwards (R.).....2308	M. K. Dickinson.....1895	413	4203	17084
Toronto (East).....	Dalton McCarthy (C.).....2417	H. H. Cook.....2121	296	4538	7070
Victoria (South).....	P. H. Spohn (R.).....2850	W. H. Bennett.....2643	207	5576	14237
Victoria (North).....	F. C. Denison (C.).....3048	Arthur Mowat.....3291	1757	8339	6234
Waterloo (North).....	G. R. R. Cockburn (C.).....2414	J. K. Kerr.....1912	502	4306	4163
Waterloo (South).....	E. Coatsworth (C.).....3520	A. E. Wheeler.....2056	1464	4493	5948
	Chas. Fairbairn (C.).....2055	T. Walters.....2030	25	4085	6336
	John A. Barron (R.).....1614	S. Hughes.....1412	202	4144	5948
	I. E. Bowman (R.).....2289	H. Kranz.....2204	85	4493	6336
	James Livingston (R.).....2228	G. A. Clare.....1916	312	4144	5948

VOTERS  
ON R.L.

7209  
8798

7377

4179  
5720  
5892  
5189  
4983  
5268

4267  
4605  
6692

5724  
5417  
5830

9108  
7568  
6824  
8240

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJOR- ITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED	VOTERS ON R.L.		
Welland .....	W. M. German (R.).....	2736	John Ferguson.....	2279	447	5005	7316
Wellington (North). ...	Jas. McMullen (R.).....	2486	L. H. Clarke.....	2300	186	4786	7325
Wellington (Centre).....	Andrew Semple (R.).....	2455	W. H. Hunter.....	2209	156	4754	6667
Wellington (South).....	James Innes (R.).....	2510	James Goldie.....	2134	376	4644	6897
Wentworth (North).....	Thos. Baine (R.).....	1517	A. R. Hardell.....	1317	200	2834	3931
Wentworth (South).....	F. M. Carpenter (C.).....	1773	J. T. Middleton.....	1772	1	3545	4862
York (North).....	W. Mulock (R.).....	2331	W. W. Pegg.....	1958	363	4299	6665
York (East).....	Hon. Alex. MacKenzie (R).....	3003	W. F. Maclean.....	2977	26	5950	9890
York (West).....	N. C. Wallace (C).....	3434	W. H. P. Clement.....	2628	806	6062	13347

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJOR- ITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED	VOTERS ON R.L.		
Argenteuil.....	Thos. Christie (R.).....	1050	W. Owens.....	848	202	1898	2990
Bagot.....	F. Dupont (C.).....	1582	J. Pilon.....	1529	53	3111	4586
Beauce.....	J. Godbout (R.).....	2133	J. A. Morency.....	1812	481	4145	6717
Beauharnois.....	J. G. H. Bergeron (C.).....	1458	L. A. Seers.....	1135	393	2613	3729
Bellechasse.....	G. Amyot (R.).....	1271	F. de St. Maurice.....	1165	106	2436	3352
Berthier.....	C. Beausoleil (R.).....	1532	V. Allard.....	1365	157	2887	4161
Bonaventure.....	W. LeB. Fauvel (R.).....	1707	A. A. Laferriere.....	1003	704	2710	3567
Brome.....	E. A. Dyer (C.).....	1456	S. A. Fisher.....	1453	3	2909	3710
Chambly.....	R. Prefontaine (R.).....	1202	P. B. Lamarre.....	1115	87	2317	3006
Champlain.....	O. Carignan (C.).....	1076	F. Trudel.....	1899	77	3875	5435
Charlevoix.....	H. Simard (R.).....	1542	S. Cimon.....	1235	307	2777	3987
Chateauguay.....	J. P. Brown (R.).....	1246	R. N. Walsh.....	1148	98	2394	3482
Chicoutimi.....	P. V. Savard (R.).....	1927	Sir A. P. Caron.....	1804	123	3781	6008
Saguenay.....	Rufus H. Pope (C.).....	2004	S. P. Leet.....	938	1066	2922	5743
Compton.....	L. Laverne (R.).....	3159	L. P. E. Crepeau.....	2197	962	5386	9331
Drummond.....	A. Desjardins (C.).....	2666	J. Lanctot.....	3805	1261	9971	14593
Arthabaska.....	Julius Scriber (R.).....	1408	D. McCormick.....	1125	283	2533	3766
Hochelaga.....	F. Bechard (R.).....	1029	J. A. Nadeau.....	545	484	1574	2544
*Huntingdon.....	Urbain Lippe (C.).....	1581	H. Neven.....	1521	60	3102	4460
Iberville.....	D. Girouard (C.).....	1379	J. A. C. Madore.....	1103	276	2482	3214
Joliette.....	H. G. Carroll (R.).....	1506	J. A. T. Chapais.....	1411	95	2917	3968
Jacques Cartier.....	L. C. Pelletier (C.).....	970	C. Doyon.....	916	84	1886	2368
Kamouraska.....	J. Gauthier (R.).....	1239	H. Jeannotte.....	1161	78	2400	3128
Laprairie.....	Horr. J. A. Ouimet (C.).....	1082	N. H. Ladouceur.....	548	534	1630	2094
L'Assomption.....	P. M. Guay (R.).....	2075	E. T. Paquet.....	1794	281	3869	5257
Laval.....	L. G. Desjardins (C.).....	981	P. B. Casgrain.....	975	6	1956	2940
L'Islet.....	J. H. Legris (R.).....	1153	C. J. Coulombe.....	1045	108	2198	3229
Maskinonge.....	L. J. Cote alias Frechette (C.).....	1658	G. Turcot.....	1547	111	3205	4710
Megantic.....	G. B. Baker (C.).....	1776	D. B. Meigs.....	1617	159	3393	5151
Missisquoi.....	Louis Dugas (C.).....	673	O. Therien.....	632	41	1821	3119
Montcalm.....	P. A. Choquette (R.).....	1172	E. P. Bender.....	739	433	1911	2574
Montmagny.....	J. I. Tarte (C.).....	975	A. J. Tu cote.....	868	107	1935	2335
Montmorency.....	Sir D. A. Smith (C.).....	4386	P. V. Valin.....	92	3706	5466	11070
Montreal (West).....	J. J. Curran (C.).....	3430	J. Cochrane.....	2236	1214	5686	9113
Montreal (Centre).....	A. T. Lepine (C.).....	5840	E. W. P. Guerin.....	2236	825	5085	18730
Montreal (East).....	D. Monett (R.).....	817	F. X. Paradis.....	799	18	1616	2047
Napierville.....	J. H. Leduc (R.).....	1502	E. C. Prince.....	1501	1	3316	5458
Nicolet.....	C. R. Devlin (R.).....	2093	J. M. McDougall.....	2579	414	5572	20144
Ottawa (County).....	T. Murray (R.).....	1100	H. M. McLean.....	795	305	2682	4237
Pontiac.....	John Bryson.....	787					

\*The election in Huntingdon, Que., took place on March 23rd.

# GENERAL ELECTIONS.

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## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.

VOTERS ON R.L.	CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJOR- ITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED	VOTERS ON R.L.
7316 7325 6867 6897 3931 4802	Portneuf.....	A. Delisle (R.).....1906	R. P. Vallee.....1736	150	3662	5033
6665 9890 13347	Quebec (Centre).....	Hon. F. Langelier (R.).....1080	V. Chateauvert.....1002	78	2082	2558
	Quebec (West).....	T. McGreevy (C.).....985	M. A. Henrin.....812	53	1717	2473
	Quebec (County).....	J. J. T. Fremont (R.).....1692	Hon. E. J. Flynn.....1312	340	3044	5870
	Richmond.....	C. C. Cleveland (C.).....2416	Hon. W. Laurier.....2135	281	4551	7163
	Wolfe.....	Sir Hector Langevin (C.).....1701	L. Gouin.....1393	308	3094	4593
	Richelieu.....	Sir A. P. Caron (C.).....2061	J. B. R. Fiset.....1799	262	3860	5033
	Rimouski.....	L. P. Brodeur (R.).....1289	G. A. Gigault.....1220	69	2509	3631
	Rouville.....	M. E. Bernier (R.).....1671	E. Brodeur.....1175	496	2846	4805
	St. Hyacinthe.....	F. Bourassa (R.).....997	J. Black.....769	228	1766	2725
	St. John.....	F. L. Desaulniers (C.).....894	L. L. Desaulniers.....749	145	1643	2478
	St. Maurice.....	J. R. Sanborn (R.).....1792	A. C. Savage.....1615	177	3407	5560
	Shefford.....	W. B. Ives (C.).....1118	C. Millier.....803	315	1921	3226
	Sherbrooke (Town).....	J. O. Mousseau (R.).....934	J. W. Bain.....895	39	1829	2313
	Soulanges.....	T. B. Rider (R.).....1655	Hon. C. C. Colby.....1553	102	3208	4984
	Stanstead.....	P. E. Grandbois (C.).....1813	G. H. Deschenes.....1615	198	3428	5269
	Temiscouata.....	Hon. J. A. Chapleau (C.).....1830	M. D. Limoges.....1126	704	2956	4879
	Terrebonne.....	Sir Hector Langevin (C.).....682	L. T. Polette.....482	260	1164	1597
	Three Rivers.....	J. Bte. Daoust (C.).....1158	L. A. Fortier.....871	287	2039	2902
	Two Mountains.....	H. S. Harwood (R.).....1087	H. McMillan.....089	98	2076	2982
	Vaudreuil.....	Hon. F. Geoffrion (R.).....1108	A. M. Archambault.....940	168	2048	2695
	Vercheres.....	R. M. S. Mignault (R.).....1399	F. V. Vertefeuille.....1229	170	2628	3597
	Yamaska.....					

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

VOTERS ON R.L.	CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJOR- ITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED	VOTERS ON R.L.
4593 3766	Annapolis.....	John B. Mills (C.).....1835	W. A. Chipman.....1662	173	3497	4317
2544	Antigonish.....	Sir John Thompson (C.).....1346	A. McGillivray.....1119	227	2465	3332
4460 3214	Colchester.....	W. A. Patterson (C.).....2588	P. McG. Archibald.....1785	803	4538	5723
3968	Cumberland.....	A. R. Dickey (C.).....2935	A. B. Fletcher.....165	840	5333	8096
2368 3128 2094 5287 5940	Cape Breton, 2 members.....	David Mackeen (C.).....2880	D. S. Howard.....2095	728	.....	6540
		H. McDougall (C.).....2681	C. R. Casey.....303	520	.....	.....
			Geo. H. Murray.....2161	.....	.....	.....
			J. McPherson.....2078	.....	.....	.....
	Digby.....	E. C. Bowers (R.).....1503	H. L. Jones.....1430	73	2933	4008
	Guysborough.....	D. C. Fraser (R.).....1145	A. Ogden.....1059	86	2204	2855
	Halifax (City), 2 members.....	T. E. Kenny (C.).....5274	Hon. A. G. Jones.....4335	939	.....	12505
		J. F. Stairs (C.).....5262	E. Farrell.....4174	927	.....	.....
	Hants.....	A. Putnam (C.).....1705	A. Haley.....1604	101	3309	4101
	Inverness.....	Hugh Cameron (C.).....1877	S. Macdonnell.....1567	310	3444	4883
	Kings.....	F. W. Borden (R.).....1815	C. R. Bill.....1634	161	3469	4462
	Lunenburg.....	C. E. Kaubach (C.).....2592	J. D. Eisenhauer.....2402	190	4994	5840
	Pictou, 2 members.....	Chas. H. Tupper (C.).....3433	J. A. Fraser.....2708	725	.....	7916
		J. McDougall (C.).....3384	J. Yorston.....2594	676	.....	.....
	Queen's.....	F. G. Forbes (R.).....867	J. N. Freeman.....766	101	1633	2106
	Richmond.....	J. A. Gillies (C.).....857	H. N. Paint.....735	102	2282	2965
			E. P. Flynn.....670	.....	.....	.....
	Shelburne.....	N. W. White (C.).....1388	T. Robertson.....1369	19	2757	3448
	Victoria.....	J. A. McDonald (C.).....822	W. Ross.....770	52	1592	2213
	Yarmouth.....	T. B. Flint (R.).....1732	J. R. Kinney.....1157	575	2889	4735



HON. OLIVER MOWAT,  
*Attorney-General, Ontario.*

CONST

Albert .....  
Carleton ..  
Charlotte ..  
Gloucester ..  
Kent .....  
King's .....  
Northumberl  
Queen's .....  
Restigouche  
Sunbury ..  
St. John (City  
a me  
St. John (City  
Victoria.....  
Westmoreland  
York .....

CONST

King's, a me  
Prince, a me  
Queen's, a me

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Cariboo.....  
New West  
Victoria, a

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Alberta ..  
Assiniboia  
Assiniboia  
Saskatche



## GENERAL ELECTIONS.

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## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJOR- ITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED	VOTERS ON R.L.		
Albert .....	R. C. Weldon (C.) ..	1096	H. R. Emmerson .....	1030	76	2116	2563
Carleton .....	N. R. Colter (R.) .....	2016	D. McL. Vince .....	1908	168	3924	5587
Charlotte .....	A. H. Gillmor (R) .....	1934	G. J. Clarke .....	1686	248	3620	5246
Gloucester .....	K. F. Burns (C.) .....	1943	W. A. Landry.....	1571	372	3514	4548
Kent .....	E. H. Leger (C.) .....	1722	O. J. LeBlanc.....	1011	711	2733	4927
King's .....	G. E. Foster (C.) .....	1931	J. Domville .....	1858	73	3789	5259
Northumberland .....	M. Adams (C.).....	2192	Peter Mitchell.....	1719	473	3911	5761
Queen's .....	G. G. King (R.) .....	1233	G. F. Baird .....	1204	29	2437	3229
Restigouche .....	J. McAlister (C.).....	735	G. Moffatt .....	519	216	1254	1638
Sunbury .....	R. D. Wilmot (C.).....	712	G. E. Day .....	427	285	1139	1756
St. John(City and County), 2 members	J. D. Hazen (C.) .....	4824	C. W. Weldon .....	3832	924	13067	
	C. N. Skinner (C.) .....	4448	T. A. Rankine .....	3503	616		
St. John (City) .....	E. McLeod (C.) .....	2649	J. V. Ellis .....	2053	586	4712	7181
Victoria .....	Hon. John Costigan (C) ..	1427	T. Lawson .....	732	695	2159	3558
Westmoreland .....	Josiah Wood (C.) .....	4205	W. F. George .....	2057	2148	6263	8158
York .....	T. Temple (C.) .....	2048	F. P. Thompson.....	1821	227	3869	5224

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJOR- ITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED	VOTERS ON R.L.
King's, 2 members.....	John McLean (C.).....2624	P. A. McIntyre.....2369	255 }	145 }	6711
	A. C. Macdonald (C.).....2514	J. E. Robertson.....2276			
Prince, 2 members.....	John Yeo (R.) .. . . . .3279	G. W. Howlan.....2903	376 }		8460
	S. F. Perry (R.).....3182	R. Hunt.....2661	270 }		
Queen's, 2 members.....	L. H. Davies (R.).....4006	P. Blake.....3669	337 }		8894
	W. Welsh (R.).....3854	D. Ferguson.....3521	183 }		

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJOR- ITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED	VOTERS ON R. L.		
Cariboo.....	F. S. Barnard (C.).....	223	Hugh Watt ..	194	29	417	714
New Westminster.....	G. E. Corbould (C).....	1694	E. S. Scoullor.....	532	1162	2226	5079
Victoria, 2 members.....	T. Earle (C.).....	1661	W. Templeman.....	449	612	} .....	3048
	E. G. Prior (C.).....	1049	W. Marchant.....	409	600		

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED	VOTERS ON R.L.		
Alberta .....	D. W. Davis (C.) .....	2742	James Reilly .....	935	1807	3677	6871
Assiniboia (East) .....	Hon. E. Dewdney (C.) .....	2049	J. G. Turiff .....	1223	759	3342	4938
Assiniboia (West) .....	N. F. Dawin (C.) .....	1011	T. Tweed .....	684	327	1695	2484
Saskatchewan .....	D. H. McDowall (C.) .....	950	H. J. Montgomery .....	667	283	1617	2051

## MANITOBA.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VOTES POLLED.		MAJOR- ITY.	TOTAL VOTES POLLED	VOTERS ON R.L.		
Lisgar .....	A. W. Ross (C.) .....	1359	John Taylor .....	1169	190	2528	7599
Marquette .....	Robert Watson (R.) .....	2265	N. Boyd .....	2219	46	4484	10154
Selkirk .....	T. M. Daly (C.) .....	3660	Joseph Martin .....	3225	435	6885	15691
Winnipeg .....	H. J. Macdonald (C.) .....	2131	Isaac Campbell .....	1622	509	3753	8399

On the night of the elections Mr. Edward Blake handed to the press for publication a long letter which he had addressed to the members of the West Durham Reform Convention on February 6th, explaining his reasons for tendering his resignation. The ex-leader gave as a reason for not publishing his deliverance earlier, that he could not turn one hostile gun against his well-loved friends, but preferred to go down in silence rather than hurt the party.



HON. EDWARD BLAKE, M.A., LL.D., Q.C.

North-West empty still; with enormous additions to our public debt and yearly charge, an extravagant system of expenditure, and an unjust and oppressive tariff; with restricted markets for our needs, whether to buy or to sell, and all the hosts of evils (greatly intensified by our special conditions) thence arising; with trade diverted from its natural into forced and therefore less profitable channels; and with unfriendly relations and frowning tariff walls, ever more and

The letter, which was acknowledged to be a most extraordinary document, gave rise to a vast amount of discussion as to what was really meant by its contents. His retirement was apparently due to the fact that he differed with his party on the question of Commercial Union with the United States, which, in his opinion, would lead to political union. Touching upon the National Policy he says it has failed to accomplish the predictions of its promoters. Its real tendency has been, as foretold twelve years ago, towards disintegration and annexation, instead of consolidation and the maintenance of that British connection of which they claim to be the special guardians. Then he draws this glowing picture:—"It has left us with a small population, a scanty immigration, and a

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more estranging us from the mighty English-speaking nation to the south, our neighbors and relations, with whom we ought to be, as it was promised that we should be, living in generous amity and liberal intercourse.

"Worse ; far worse ! It has left us with lowered standards of public virtue, and a death-like apathy in public opinion ; with racial, religious, and Provincial animosities rather inflamed than soothed ; with a subservient parliament, an autocratic executive, debauched constituencies and corrupted and corrupting classes ; with lessened self-reliance and increased dependence on the public chest and on legislative aids ; and possessed withal by a boastful jingo spirit, far enough removed from true manliness, loudly proclaiming unreal conditions and exaggerated sentiments, while actual facts and genuine opinions are suppressed.

"It has left us with our hands tied ; our future compromised ; and in such a plight that, whether we stand or move, we must run some risks which else we might have either declined, or encountered with greater promise of success."

But in the next sentence he becomes more hopeful and says : "Yet let us never despair of our country ! It is a goodly land ; endowed with great recuperative powers and vast resources, as yet almost undeveloped ; inhabited by populations moral and religious, sober and industrious, virtuous and thrifty, capable and instructed—the descendants of a choice immigration, of men of mark and courage, energy and enterprise ; in the breasts of whose children still should glow the sparks of those ancestral fires.

"Under such conditions all is not lost ! 'Though much be taken, much abides.' And if we do but wake from our delusive dreams, face the stern facts in time, repair our errors, and amend our ways, there may still remain for us, despite the irrevocable past, a future, if not so clear and bright as we might once have hoped, yet fair and honorable, dignified and secure."

Then he discusses, in a somewhat ambiguous manner, some of the economic propositions which are advanced for our approval. His conclusions, briefly stated, are that both protection and unrestricted reciprocity head for annexation, and that the Liberals, who are not responsible for the one policy, should be careful how they go about the other, lest the forfeiture of our commercial independence should make severe the terms upon which what he would fain hope is not our ultimate destiny may be fixed. But he fails to point to a way of escape from our present condition, so gloomily depicted by himself.

## THE DOMINION CENSUS.

CONSIDERABLE interest was naturally manifested throughout Canada as to the results of the census. The army of over 2,000 enumerators, officered by some 200 county commissioners, and commanded by fifteen census chief officers, all under the supreme command of Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, commenced their arduous duties on April 6th. The enumerators were armed with nine schedules, which were briefly as follows: No. 1 related to population statistics, number of houses, etc.; No. 2 to the return of deaths within the previous twelve months; No. 3 to real estate, orchard products, etc.; No. 4 to cereals; No. 5, to live stock and animal products, including poultry; No. 6, to industrial establishments; No. 7, to products of the forest; No. 8, to shipping and mining; No. 9 to fisheries. The questions "Can you read?" and "Can you write?" were also asked so as to arrive at an estimate of the educational position of the people. To minimize the danger of overstating the number of the population a time limit was fixed, and persons about whose intentions to return to Canada, nothing definite could be learned from their own people, were not to be counted if they had been absent from the country for a twelvemonth.

The first bulletin issued by Mr. Johnson was laid before Parliament on August 26th. It related to population and the figures were received with extreme disappointment throughout the Dominion. The total population is placed at 4,823,344, an increase of only 498,534 or 11.52 per cent. as compared with 17.31 during the previous decade. The three Maritime Provinces combined only added 10,209 to their population, New Brunswick's share being only 61. In the western territories and provinces there was a gross increase of 172,699, the percentages being Manitoba, 148.01; the Territories, 140.98; British Columbia, 87.56; unorganized, 4. Ontario added 186,067 to her population, the percentage of increase being 9.65. Quebec added 129,559, an increase of 9.53 per cent. While Canada only shows an increase of 11.52 per cent., the population of the United States increased by 24.86 per cent., and even the United Kingdom, although losing steadily by immigration, added 8.2 to her population in ten years. According to our immigration statistics nearly 900,000 immigrants settled in Canada from 1881 to 1891, and yet, leaving out of the question the natural increase of population, the actual increase is less than half a million. But in comparing the figures of 1881 with 1891, a just estimate of the change in population cannot so far be arrived at. In the census of 1881 non-residents were included, also residents who had left the country never to return, but in 1891 these were carefully omitted. It is to be hoped the Census Commissioner will yet issue a bulletin, showing what difference the altered basis of calculation

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makes in the figures. In regard to the representation of the provinces in Parliament, Ontario appears to stand as at present, viz. ninety-two; Manitoba is entitled to one more, New Brunswick loses two, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, one each.

In view of the importance of the subject, the Bulletins, so far issued by Mr. Johnson, are given in their entirety. The first Bulletin was as follows:

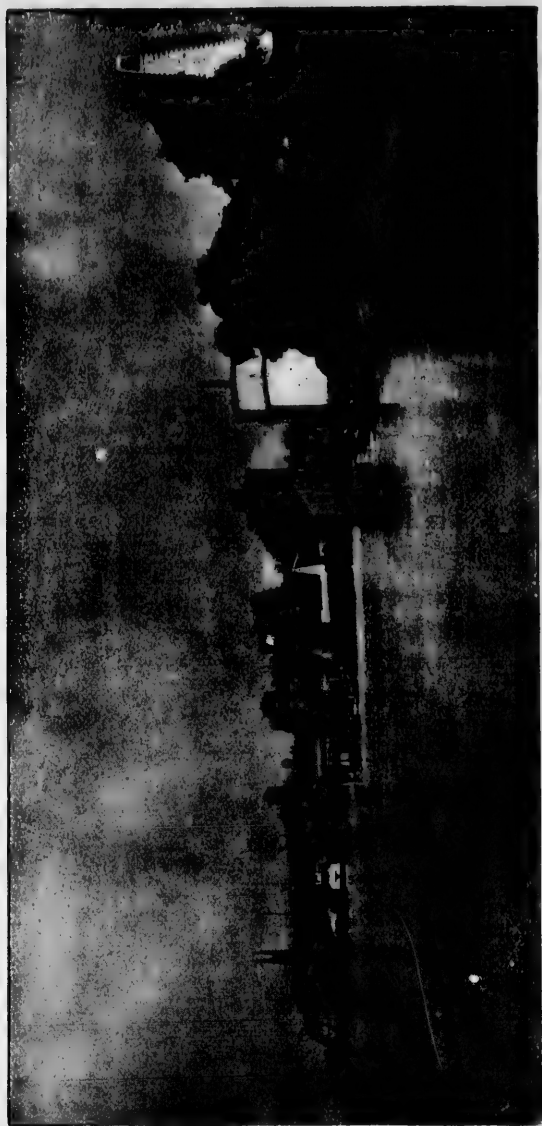
The work of taking the census of Canada has difficulties peculiar to the country which, apart from the system adopted, cause delay in obtaining the returns from the enumerators. In densely populated countries, under the *de facto* system the distribution and collection of the schedules is accomplished in a few days. In England 40,000 enumerators obtained the householders' schedules in a day or two, each having to collect an average of 700 schedules. The vast population of British India—284¾ millions of people—was taken by nearly one million enumerators in twenty-five days.

In Canada the staff of enumerators numbered 4,300 persons. These had to traverse the immense area of Canada by every imaginable method of locomotion. A steamer with enumerators on board went in and out the deep indents of the Pacific Coast line as far as Alaska, thence to Queen Charlotte's Islands, to enumerate the people. Pack-horses were required in the mountain regions of the same province to carry the enumerators and their portfolios through the valleys which run among the hills of the Rockies. Dog-trains were a necessity in Saskatchewan. To obtain the population on the northern slope of the "height of land" in Ontario and Quebec, a canoe expedition started from the head waters of the Lievre River to go by lake and river and portages to Albany River, at James' Bay. Camping outfit and canoes were needed to enable the enumerators to take the population in the Nipissing district just beyond the "Height of Land." The enumerators in Manitoba had, now to foot it, now to go by buckboard, and now by boat, and in one instance the man, losing himself, had to save his own life by slaying and eating his horse. Many townships in Algoma had to be taken by slow and toilsome pedestrianism. For the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence a schooner had to be chartered, the enumerators put on board and dropped at different points till the Straits of Belle Isle were reached, from which point the schooner was directed to the Isle of Anticosti, the Census of which having been taken she returned to the Straits and sailed along the coast picking up the enumerators and returning to the mouth of the Saguenay River.

Delay is therefore inevitable. No time limit can be given the enumerator.

In the census of 1881 the public demand for early information was met by an estimate of the population published at the end of July. In this estimate British Columbia and the North-West altogether, and many districts in Ontario and Quebec were guessed.

This year, the work was so nearly completed by August 1st that it seemed advisable to delay publication for a few weeks, and thus reduce the unsatisfactory task of estimating population to its narrowest dimensions.



AMHERSTBURG FROM THE RIVER, LOOKING NORTH.

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While waiting for the few enumerators' returns yet to come in, we have prepared for publication the population returns of the cities, towns and villages of Canada. The tables are given below.

The following preliminary observations respecting these are necessary :

1st. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons I have to state that in many cases additions to population have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881—notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London, and St. John. In each such instance the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added, in the tables, to the population of that year as given in the census volumes of 1881, in order that the comparison of growth may be exact.

2nd. The urban population of Canada has been divided, in these tables, in three groups : (a) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards ; (b) of 3,000 to 5,000 ; (c) of 1,500 to 3,000. The object of this division is to show the growth of our cities and towns and villages separately so that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades.

3rd. In limiting the urban population to aggregations of not less than 1,500 souls, we have followed, as near as possible, the English idea of the line of demarcation between urban and rural population based upon sanitary districts.

The results of the census and a comparison with those of 1881 are those :—

1st. The urban population of Canada is now 1,394,259—an increase of 384,146 souls, equal to an increase of 38.1 per cent.

2nd. The several groups show the following increases :

Cities and towns over 5,000 inhabitants, 40.8 per cent.				
Towns .....	"	3,000	"	44.9
Villages .....	"	1,500	"	20.3

3rd. In 1891 there were 47 cities with a population of over 5,000 as against 35 in 1881—an increase of 12 in number.

4th. In 1891 there was 45 towns with a population from 3,000 to 5,000—an increase of 7 over 1881.

5th. In 1891 there were 91 villages with a population from 1,500 to 3,000, and in 1881 these numbered 55—an increase of 36.

In comparison with the growth of city population in other countries Canada's urban development shows favorably. The 28 large cities of England increased their population during the decennium by 942,497 souls ; equal to 11.2 per cent. London increased 10.4 per cent. ; Birmingham, 7.1 per cent. ; Newcastle, 28.2 per cent. ; Cardiff, 55.7 per cent. The increase in the 1,006 urban districts of England amounted to 15.3 per cent. in the ten years.

The largest growths in India were : Calcutta, 13.29 per cent. ; Madras, 10.87 per cent. ; with the highest recorded increase, that of Mirzapur, 46.6 per cent.

In the United States the limit of urban population is placed at 8,000 souls. The highest percentage of increase (excluding two or three cities which had no

existence in 1880) are: Chicago, 118.6; Minneapolis, 251.4; St. Pauls, 221.1; Kansas City, 137.9 per cent.

It will be seen in the tables given below that Winnipeg shows an increase of 221.1 per cent; New Westminster 342.9, and Toronto 88.4 per cent.

If the annexations of territory were disregarded in the case of Toronto, as has been done in the case of Chicago, Toronto's increase would be, for purposes of comparison with that of Chicago, 108.6 per cent.

If all the population in what popularly constitutes Montreal were municipally united that city would show an increase of 46 per cent. However, Montreal with her increase of 39.5 per cent. (as given below) compares with Boston and its 23.60 per cent., and with Philadelphia and its 23.58 per cent of an increase.

The city of Vancouver has grown from nothing in 1881 to 13,685. There is but one instance of a similar growth in the United States—the city of Roanoke, Virginia.

## POPULATION OF CITIES.

	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:			1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease	Per cent.				Increase or Decrease	Per cent.
Montreal .....	155,237	*216,650	61,413	39.5	St. Catharines.	9,631	9,170	-461	-4.7
Toronto .....	96,196	*181,220	85,024	88.4	Chatham, Ont.	7,873	9,052	1,179	15.0
Quebec .....	62,446	62,000	644	1.0	Brockville.....	7,609	8,793	1,184	15.5
Hamilton .....	35,960	*48,980	13,020	36.2	Moncton .....	5,032	8,765	3,733	74.2
Ottawa .....	31,397	*44,154	12,847	41.0	Woodstock, Ont.	5,373	8,612	3,239	60.4
St. Jean .....	41,353	*30,179	-2,174	-5.2	Trois-Rivières..	8,670	8,334	-336	-3.8
Halifax .....	36,100	138,556	2,456	6.8	Galt .....	5,187	7,535	2,348	45.2
London .....	26,466	*31,977	5,711	21.7	Owen Sound.....	4,426	7,497	3,071	69.5
Winnipeg .....	7,985	25,642	17,657	221.1	Berlin .....	4,054	7,425	3,371	83.1
Kingston .....	14,091	10,264	5,173	36.7	Lévis .....	7,597	7,301	-296	-3.9
Victoria, B.C. ..	5,925	16,841	10,916	184.2	St. Hyacinthe..	5,321	7,016	1,695	39.9
Vancouver, B.C.	6,415	13,415	13,685	109.1	Cornwall .....	4,468	6,805	2,337	52.3
St. Henri .....	9,616	12,783	3,137	32.6	Sarnia .....	3,874	6,691	2,817	72.7
Brantford .....	11,485	11,374	-111	-0.9	Sorel .....	5,791	6,669	878	15.2
Charlottetown...	8,890	11,265	4,375	63.5	New Westmina-	1,500	6,641	5,141	342.9
Hull .....	9,890	10,539	649	6.5	Fredericton .....	6,218	6,502	284	4.5
Guelph .....	8,367	10,370	2,003	23.9	Dartmouth, N.S.	3,786	6,249	2,463	65.0
Wind-or .....	6,561	10,322	3,761	57.3	Yarmouth .....	3,485	6,080	2,604	74.7
Sherbrooke .....	7,227	10,110	2,883	39.9	Lindsay .....	5,080	6,081	1,001	19.7
Bellefleur .....	9,516	9,914	398	4.2	Barrie .....	4,844	5,550	706	14.3
Peterboro .....	6,812	6,717	-95	-1.4	Valleyfield .....	3,966	5,516	1,550	39.1
Stratford .....	8,239	9,501	1,262	15.3	Truro .....	3,461	5,102	1,641	47.4
St. Cunégonde..	4,849	9,293	4,444	91.7	Port Hope .....	5,581	5,042	-539	-9.6

\* The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the census of 1881.

† The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment), are not included in these figures.

## POPULATION OF TOWNS.

FROM 3,000 TO 5,000.

	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:			1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease	Per cent.				Increase or Decrease	Per cent.
Collingwood.....	4,445	4,940	495	11.1	Pembroke .....	2,820	4,401	1,581	56.0
Cobourg .....	4,957	4,829	-128	-2.5	Trenton .....	3,042	4,364	1,322	43.5
Springhill .....	900	4,813	3,913	434.7	Petrolia .....	3,465	4,357	892	25.8
St. Jean .....	4,314	4,772	458	10.6	Ingersoll .....	4,318	4,191	-127	-2.9
Orillia .....	2,911	4,752	1,841	63.2	Fraserville .....	2,201	4,175	1,974	89.2
Nanaimo .....	1,645	4,595	2,950	179.3	Oshawa .....	3,992	4,066	74	1.9
Toronto Jct. ....	4,518	4,518	0	0.0	Lunenburg .....	1,750	4,042	2,292	131.1
Carleton Place..	1,975	4,438	2,463	124.5	Calgary .....	3,870	3,876	6	0.1

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Brandon  
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Lachine  
Gananoque  
Lauson.  
Dundas.  
Mile End  
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St. Mary  
Bowman  
Portage  
Prai  
Niagara

Pictou, N.  
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## POPULATION OF TOWNS—Continued.

	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:			1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease					Increase or Decrease	
				Per cent.					Per cent.
Smith's Falls....	2,087	3,864	1,777	85.0	Joliette.....	3,268	3,347	79	2.4
Goderich.....	4,564	3,830	-734	-15.8	Arnprior.....	2,147	3,341	1,194	55.6
Amherst.....	2,274	3,781	1,507	66.2	Deseronto.....	1,670	3,338	1,668	99.8
Brandon.....	3,778	3,778	0	0	Strathroy.....	3,817	3,316	-501	-13.1
New Glasgow....	2,595	3,777	1,182	45.6	Woodstock....				
Lachine.....	2,406	3,761	1,355	56.3	N.B.....	2,487	3,800	803	32.3
Gananoque.....	2,871	3,669	798	27.8	Pictou.....	2,975	3,287	312	10.5
Lauson.....	3,466	3,551	85	2.4	Brampton.....	2,900	3,214	314	10.8
Dundas.....	3,709	3,546	-163	-4.4	Westville.....	2,902	3,132	230	7.9
Mile End Village	1,537	3,537	2,000	130.1	Perth.....	2,467	3,136	669	27.0
Napanee.....	3,680	3,434	-246	-6.7	Paris.....	3,173	3,094	-79	-2.4
St. Marys.....	3,415	3,416	1	0	Coaticook.....	2,682	3,086	404	15.0
Bowmanville....	3,504	3,377	-127	-3.6	Cote St. An-				
Portage la					toine.....	884	3,076	2,192	248.0
Prairie.....	3,363	3,363	0	0	Almonte.....	2,684	3,071	387	14.5
Niagara Falls..	2,347	3,349	1,002	42.7	Walkerton....	2,604	3,061	457	17.5

## POPULATION OF VILLAGES.

FROM 1,500 TO 3,000.

	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:			1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease					Increase or Decrease	
				Per cent.					Per cent.
Pictou, N.S....	3,403	2,999	-404	-11.8	Richmond, Q..	1,571	2,056	485	30.8
Cote St. Louis, Q.	1,571	2,972	1,401	89.1	Hawkesbury...	1,920	2,042	122	6.3
Orangeville, O.	2,847	2,962	115	4.0	Welland.....	1,870	2,035	165	9.0
Waterloo.....	2,066	2,941	875	42.3	Uxbridge.....	1,824	2,003	179	10.0
Prescott.....	2,999	2,919	-80	-2.6	Palmerston....	1,828	2,007	179	9.7
P.E.I.....	2,833	2,881	48	1.7	Meaford.....	1,866	1,999	133	7.1
St. Jerome, Q..	2,032	2,868	836	41.1	Warton.....	1,796	1,984	188	10.5
Windsor, N.S....	2,559	2,838	279	10.9	Portsmouth....	1,734	1,974	240	13.8
Farnham.....	1,880	2,822	942	50.1	Drummondville	900	1,955	1,055	117.3
Whitby, O.....	3,140	2,786	-354	-11.2	Aylmer, Q.....	1,762	1,945	183	10.3
Longueuil, O..	2,355	2,757	402	17.0	Caughnawa....	1,684	1,936	252	15.0
Wallaceburg....	1,525	2,720	1,195	78.4	London, West..	1,601	1,915	314	19.3
Port Arthur....	1,275	2,698	1,423	111.6	Leamington...	1,411	1,910	499	35.4
St. Stephen, N.B.	2,338	2,680	342	14.6	Parabon.....	1,206	1,909	703	58.2
Simcoe.....	2,645	2,674	29	1.1	Point Edward..	1,203	1,882	679	56.4
Sealforth.....	2,480	2,641	161	6.5	Morrisburg....	1,719	1,859	140	8.1
Clinton.....	2,606	2,635	29	1.1	Gravenhurst..	1,015	1,848	833	82.0
Kincardine....	2,876	2,631	-245	-8.5	Preston.....	1,419	1,843	424	30.0
Renfrew.....	1,605	2,611	1,006	62.6	Oakville.....	1,710	1,825	115	6.7
Listowel.....	2,688	2,587	-101	-3.7	Merriton.....	1,798	1,813	15	0.8
Nicolet.....	1,880	2,518	638	34.0	Exeter.....	1,725	1,809	84	4.8
North Sydney..	1,420	2,515	995	69.4	Dunville.....	1,808	1,776	-32	-1.7
Liverpool, N.S.	2,468	2,468	0	0	Lachute.....	765	1,751	986	128.7
Sydney Mines..	2,340	2,442	102	4.4	Aurora.....	1,540	1,743	203	13.1
Sydney.....	1,480	2,446	966	64.0	Louiseville...	1,381	1,740	359	25.0
Campbellford..	1,418	2,444	1,026	72.0	Waterloo.....	1,617	1,733	116	7.1
Stellarton.....	2,297	2,410	113	5.0	Iberville.....	1,847	1,719	-128	-6.9
Notre-Dame					Granby.....	1,040	1,710	670	64.4
de Grace.....	1,524	2,305	781	51.2	Essex Centre..	800	1,709	909	113.6
Amherburg....	2,672	2,279	-393	-14.0	Blenheim.....	1,212	1,708	496	40.9
Chicoutimi....	1,935	2,277	342	17.7	Port Perry....	1,800	1,668	-132	-7.3
Thorold.....	2,486	2,273	-213	-8.6	Montmagny...	1,697	1,697	0	0
Ridgeway.....	1,538	2,254	716	46.3	Kentville, N.S.	1,685	1,685	0	0
Buckingham....	1,470	2,239	769	52.3	Parkhill.....	1,339	1,680	341	25.5
Mount Forest..	2,170	2,214	44	2.0	Harriston.....	1,772	1,687	-85	-4.8
Alvinston.....	1,540	2,167	627	40.4	Ashburnham...	1,266	1,674	408	32.2
Wingham.....	1,918	2,167	249	12.9	Port Elgin....	1,400	1,659	259	18.5
Tilsonburg....	1,939	2,163	224	11.6	Alexandria....	1,200	1,614	414	34.5
Milton, N.B....	1,664	2,146	482	28.9	Fergus.....	1,733	1,599	-134	-7.7
Newmarket....	2,006	2,143	137	6.8	Windsor Mills.	879	1,591	712	80.0
Penetanguishene	1,080	2,110	1,030	95.0	Beauharnois..	1,499	1,530	31	2.0
Mitchell.....	2,284	2,101	-183	-8.0	Bedford.....	1,571	1,571	0	0
Magog.....	2,768	2,100	-668	-24.1	St. Boniface...	1,283	1,553	270	21.0
Midland.....	1,095	2,088	993	90.0	Berthier.....	2,156	1,537	-619	-28.7
Dresden.....	1,979	2,058	79	4.0	Pointe Gatin-				
Forest.....	1,614	2,057	443	27.4	eau.....	1,460	1,520	60	4.1
					Georgetown....	1,473	1,509	36	2.4

## POPULATION OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

The following, with the exception of Nipissing and the unorganized territories, is a statement of the population of Canada by Electoral Districts.

The figures in the column of 1881, for the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba differ in many districts from those which appear in the census volumes of 1881, owing to the changes of boundary which were made by the Redistribution Act and the additions of territory.

In every district in which the population of 1891 is compared with that of 1881, the circumscription is the same.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:		DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease	Per cent.				Increase or Decrease	Per cent.
Cariboo .....	7,550	*10,000	2,450	32.4	Lisgar .....	12,679	22,108	9,426	74.3
New Westminster .....	18,417	*34,000	15,583	120.5	Marquette .....	15,449	36,068	20,619	133.4
Vancouver .....	9,991	18,220	8,228	82.5	Provencher .....	14,466	15,460	2,973	21.7
Victoria .....	7,301	18,438	11,237	153.9	Selkirk .....	13,651	55,158	41,507	304.0
Yale .....	9,400	*12,000	2,600	30.4	Winnipeg .....	7,985	25,642	17,657	221.1

\*Partly estimated.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:		DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease	Per cent.				Increase or Decrease	Per cent.
Albert .....	12,329	10,971	-1,358	-11.0	Restigouche .....	7,058	8,311	1,253	17.7
Carleton .....	23,365	22,523	-842	-3.6	St. John (City) .....	26,127	24,184	-1,943	-7.5
Charlotte .....	26,087	23,751	-2,336	-8.9	St. John (Co.) .....	26,839	25,590	-1,449	-5.3
Cloucter .....	21,614	24,901	3,287	15.2	Sunbury .....	6,631	5,763	-868	-13.3
Kent .....	22,618	23,858	1,240	5.4	Victoria .....	15,686	18,218	2,532	16.1
King's .....	25,617	23,094	-2,523	-9.8	Westmoreland .....	37,719	41,484	3,765	9.9
Northumberland .....	25,109	25,715	606	2.4	York .....	30,397	30,979	582	1.9
Queen's .....	14,017	12,152	-1,865	-13.3					

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:		DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease	Per cent.				Increase or Decrease	Per cent.
Annapolis .....	20,598	19,352	-1,246	-6.0	Inverness .....	25,651	25,781	130	0.5
Antigonish .....	18,060	16,117	-1,943	-10.7	King's .....	23,469	22,492	-977	-4.1
Cape Breton .....	31,258	34,223	2,965	9.4	Lunenburg .....	28,583	31,077	2,494	8.7
Colchester .....	26,720	27,160	440	1.6	Pictou .....	35,535	34,550	-985	-2.7
Cumberland .....	27,358	34,529	7,161	26.1	Queen's .....	10,577	10,610	33	0.3
Digby .....	19,881	19,896	15	.....	Richmond .....	15,121	14,400	-721	-4.7
Guyabourough .....	17,808	17,198	-610	-3.4	Shelbourne .....	14,913	14,056	-857	-5.7
Halifax (City) .....	36,100	38,556	2,456	6.8	Victoria .....	12,470	12,301	-169	-1.3
Halifax (Co.) .....	31,817	32,865	1,048	3.3	Yarmouth .....	51,284	52,111	827	1.6
Hants .....	23,359	22,153	-1,206	-5.1					

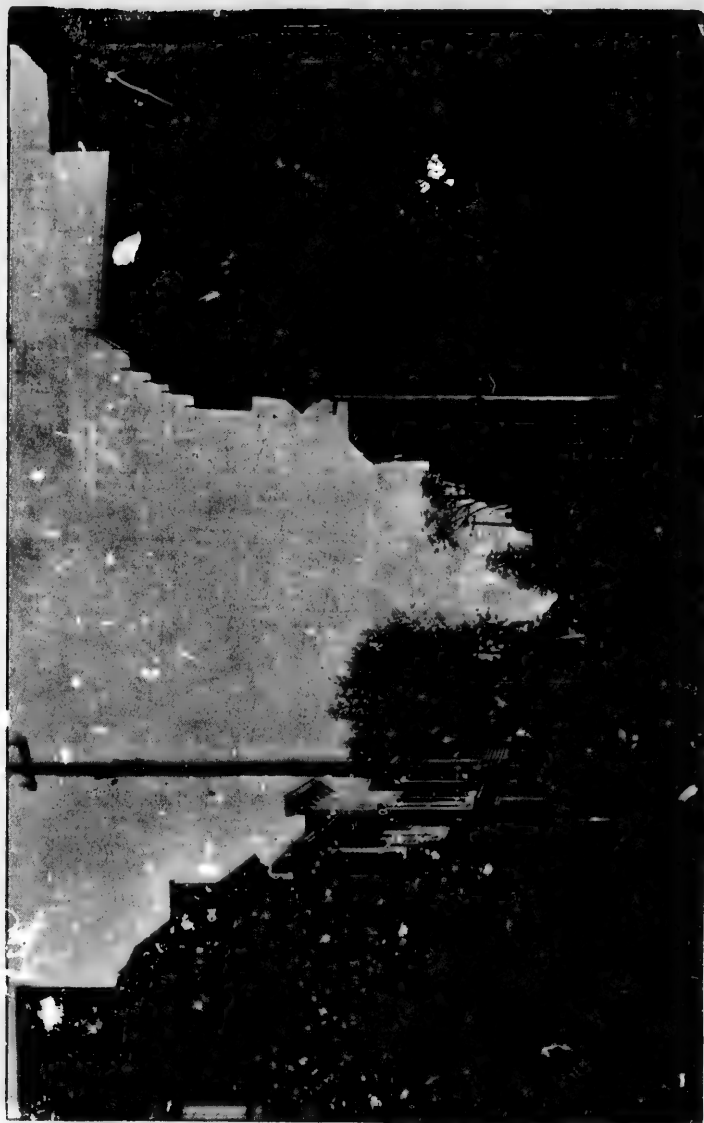
## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:		DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease	Per cent.				Increase or Decrease	Per cent.
Addington .....	23,470	24,151	681	2.9	Monck .....	15,940	15,315	-625	-3.9
Algonia .....	24,014	40,656	16,642	69.3	Muskoka and				
Bothwell .....	23,477	25,595	2,118	9.0	Parry Sound.	17,636	26,515	8,879	50.3
Brant, North .....	17,645	16,991	-654	-3.7	Nipissing .....	1,959	13,023	11,064	564.6
Brant, South .....	20,483	23,359	2,877	14.0	Norfolk, North.	20,933	19,400	-1,533	-7.3
Brookville .....	15,107	15,655	548	3.6	Norfolk, South.	19,019	17,780	-1,239	-6.5
Bruce, East .....	22,355	21,355	-1,000	-4.5	Northumber-				
Bruce, North .....	18,645	22,531	3,886	20.8	land, East ..	22,991	22,001	-990	-4.3
Bruce, West .....	24,218	20,718	-3,500	-14.4	Northumber-				
Cardwell .....	16,770	15,382	-1,388	-8.2	land, West ..	16,684	14,947	-1,737	-11.9
Carleton .....	18,777	21,749	2,972	15.8	Ontario, North.	21,281	21,380	99	0.4
Cornwall and					Ontario, South.	20,244	18,371	-1,873	-9.3
Stormont .....	23,198	27,128	3,930	17.0	Ontario, West.	20,189	18,792	-1,397	-6.9
Dundas .....	20,598	20,124	-474	-2.3	Ottawa (City) ..	27,412	37,281	9,869	36.0
Durham, East .....	18,710	17,051	-1,659	-8.8	Oxford, North.	24,390	26,131	1,741	7.1
Durham, West.	17,555	15,735	-1,820	-10.4	Oxford, South.	24,778	22,421	-2,357	-9.5
Elgin, East .....	25,748	26,734	986	3.8	Peel .....	16,357	15,472	-885	-5.4
Elgin, West .....	23,486	23,925	439	1.8	Perth, North...	26,338	26,909	571	2.1
Essex, North .....	25,659	31,523	5,864	22.8	Perth, South...	21,608	19,402	-2,206	-10.2
Essex, South .....	21,303	24,022	2,719	12.7	Peterboro' .....	20,402	21,920	1,518	7.4
Frontenac .....	14,933	13,445	-1,488	-10.0	East .....				
Glenora .....	22,221	22,447	226	1.0	Peterboro' .....	13,310	15,808	2,498	18.7
Grenville, South.	13,546	12,921	-625	-4.6	West .....	22,837	24,173	1,336	5.8
Grey, East .....	25,334	26,225	891	3.5	Prescott .....	21,044	18,892	-2,152	-10.2
Grey, North .....	23,334	26,351	3,017	12.9	Prince Edward.	19,124	22,719	3,595	18.8
Grey, South .....	25,703	23,672	-2,031	-7.9	Renfrew, North	19,042	23,972	4,930	25.9
Haldimand .....	17,660	16,318	-1,342	-7.6	Renfrew, South	23,082	31,643	8,561	37.1
Halton .....	21,919	21,986	67	0.3	Russell .....	27,185	35,801	8,616	31.7
Hamilton .....	35,061	47,452	12,391	35.4	Simcoe, East ..	26,120	28,200	2,080	7.9
Hastings, East.	17,313	18,053	740	4.3	Simcoe, North.	22,721	20,827	-1,894	-8.3
Hastings, North.	20,479	22,213	1,734	8.4	Simcoe, South.	22,683	26,612	3,929	17.3
Hastings, West.	17,400	18,951	1,551	8.9	Toronto, Centre	24,867	43,564	18,697	75.2
Huron, East .....	21,720	18,968	-2,752	-12.6	Toronto, East.	38,555	73,832	35,277	91.4
Huron, South .....	21,091	19,184	-1,907	-9.0	Toronto, West.	16,661	16,849	188	1.1
Huron, West.	23,512	30,020	6,508	27.7	Victoria, North.	20,813	20,455	-358	-1.7
Kent .....	23,194	31,434	8,240	35.5	Victoria, South.	20,986	25,325	4,339	20.6
Kingston .....	14,091	19,264	5,173	36.7	Waterloo, North	21,734	25,148	3,414	15.6
Lambton, East.	21,715	24,260	2,545	11.7	Waterloo, South	26,132	25,131	-1,001	-3.8
Lambton, West.	20,800	23,449	2,649	12.7	Welland .....	26,816	23,396	-3,420	-12.7
Lanark, North ..	19,845	19,265	-580	-2.9	Wellington.	26,024	24,968	-1,056	-4.0
Lanark, South ..	17,945	19,864	1,919	10.6	Wellington, South.	25,400	24,378	-1,022	-4.0
Leeds and Gren-					Wentworth.				
ville, North .....	12,423	13,523	1,100	8.8	North .....	15,998	14,591	-1,407	-8.7
Leeds, South .....	22,206	22,451	245	1.1	Wentworth.				
Lennox .....	16,314	14,902	-1,412	-8.6	South .....	15,539	16,779	1,240	7.9
Lincoln and Ni-					York, East .....	22,823	35,152	12,329	53.8
agara .....	23,300	21,806	-1,494	-6.4	York, North .....	21,730	20,284	-1,446	-6.6
London .....	19,746	22,281	2,535	12.8	York, West .....	18,884	41,863	22,979	121.6
Middlesex, East.	25,107	25,559	452	1.8					
Middlesex, North	21,258	19,095	-2,163	-10.2					
Middlesex, South	18,888	18,806	-82	-0.4					
Middlesex, West.	19,491	17,288	-2,203	-11.3					

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:		DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease	Per cent.				Increase or Decrease	Per cent.
Argenteuil .....	14,947	15,163	216	1.4	Chicoutimi et	32,409	*38,000	5,591	17.2
Bagot .....	21,109	21,696	587	2.8	Saguenay .....	18,581	22,782	4,201	22.6
Beauce .....	32,020	37,221	5,201	16.2	Deux-Mont-				
Beauharnois .....	16,005	16,666	661	4.1	agnes .....	15,894	15,027	-867	-5.4
Bellechasse .....	16,914	18,360	1,446	8.6	Dorchester .....	18,710	19,042	332	1.8
Berthier .....	21,838	19,839	-1,999	-9.1	Drummond et				
Bonaventure .....	18,908	20,834	1,926	10.2	Arthabaska ..	37,360	43,027	5,667	15.1
Brome .....	15,827	14,711	-1,116	-7.0	Gaspé .....	25,001	*27,500	2,499	10.0
Chambly .....	10,868	11,704	836	7.7	Hochelega .....	40,079	81,011	40,932	102.1
Champlain .....	26,818	29,008	2,190	8.2	Huntingdon .....	15,495	14,385	-1,110	-7.2
Charlevoix .....	17,001	19,037	2,036	12.0	Iberville .....	14,159	11,895	-2,264	-16.0
Chateauguy .....	14,393	14,865	472	3.3					

\*Partly estimated.



DALHOUSIE STREET, AMHERSTBURG, LOOKING SOUTH.

DIST

Jacques  
Joliette  
Kamou  
Laprairie  
L'Assom  
Laval  
Lévis  
L'Islet  
Le'bini  
Maskin  
Megant  
Mississ  
Montic  
Montm  
Montm  
Montre  
Montre  
Napierv  
Nicolet  
Ottawa  
Pontiac  
Portne

DIST

Alberta  
Assinib  
Assinib  
Saskat  
Unorg

Nova  
New B  
Prince

Quebe  
Ontari

Manit  
Assini  
Albert  
Saska  
British  
Unorg



## THE DOMINION CENSUS.

83

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:		DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease	Per cent.				Increase or Decrease	Per cent.
Jacques Cartier.	12,345	13,832	1,487	12.0	Quebec Centre.	17,898	17,649	-249	-1.4
Joliette.	21,988	22,898	910	4.1	Quebec East.	31,900	36,200	4,300	13.5
Kamouraska.	22,181	20,455	-1,726	-7.8	Quebec West.	12,648	9,241	-3,407	-26.9
Laprairie.	11,436	10,898	-538	-4.7	Quebec (Comté)	20,278	16,504	-3,774	-18.6
L'Assomption.	15,282	13,744	-1,538	-10.1	Richelieu.	20,218	21,354	1,136	5.6
Laval.	9,462	9,434	-28	-0.3	Richmond et				
Lévis.	27,980	26,990	-990	-3.5	Wolfe.	26,339	31,351	5,012	19.0
L'Islet.	14,917	13,823	-1,094	-7.3	Rimouski.	33,791	33,436	-355	-1.0
Lebinière.	20,857	20,699	-158	-0.8	Rouville.	18,547	16,019	-2,528	-13.6
Maskinongé.	17,493	17,830	337	1.9	St. Hyacinthe.	20,630	21,433	803	3.9
Megantic.	19,056	22,233	3,177	16.7	St. Jean.	12,265	12,282	17	0.1
Missisquoi.	17,784	18,549	765	4.3	St. Maurice.	12,986	12,142	-844	-6.5
Montcalm.	12,666	12,131	-535	-4.2	Shefford.	23,233	23,263	30	0.1
Montmagny.	16,422	14,734	-1,688	-10.3	Sherbrooke.	12,221	16,104	3,883	31.8
Montmorency.	12,322	12,311	-11	-0.1	Soulanges.	10,220	9,612	-608	-5.9
Montreal Centre.	25,078	28,122	3,044	12.1	Stanstead.	15,556	18,072	2,516	16.2
Montreal East.	67,506	92,079	24,573	36.4	Temiscouata.	25,484	25,704	220	0.9
Montreal West.	48,163	62,494	14,331	29.7	Terrebonne.	22,969	23,128	159	0.7
Napierville.	10,511	10,102	-409	-3.9	Trois-Rivières.	9,296	8,834	-462	-4.9
Nicolet.	26,611	28,743	2,132	8.0	Vaudreuil.	11,485	10,803	-682	-5.9
Ottawa (Comté).	49,432	62,607	13,175	26.8	Verchères.	12,449	12,257	-192	-1.5
Pontiac.	19,939	21,851	1,912	9.6	Yamaska.	17,091	16,058	-1,033	-6.0
Portneuf.	25,175	25,814	639	2.5					

## THE TERRITORIES.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:		DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	VARIATIONS:	
			Increase or Decrease	Per cent.				Increase or Decrease	Per cent.
Alberta.		26,123			King's.	26,433	26,634	201	0.7
Assiniboia East.		20,282			Prince.	31,347	36,471	5,124	16.2
Assiniboia West.	25,515	10,003	-15,512	-60.8	Queen's.	48,111	45,983	-2,128	-4.4
Saskatchewan.		11,146							
Unorganized.	30,931	12,168	-18,763	-60.7					

\*Partly estimated.

†Wholly estimated.

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POPULATION.

(COMPARED WITH PRECEDING CENSUS.)

PROVINCES.	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Per cent.	1891.	Increase.	Per cent.
<i>East.</i>							
Nova Scotia.	387,800	440,572	52,772	13.61	450,523	9,951	2.25
New Brunswick.	285,594	321,233	35,639	12.48	321,294	61	0.02
Prince Edward Island.	94,021	108,891	14,870	17.19	109,088	197	0.18
Totals for the group.	767,415	870,696	103,281	13.45	880,905	10,209	1.17
<i>St. Lawrence.</i>							
Quebec.	1,191,516	1,359,027	167,511	14.05	1,488,586	129,559	9.53
Ontario.	1,620,922	1,926,922	306,000	18.88	2,112,989	186,067	9.65
Totals for the group.	2,812,438	3,285,949	473,511	16.83	3,601,575	315,626	9.60
<i>West.</i>							
Manitoba.	25,228	62,260	37,032	146.78	154,442	92,182	148.06
Assiniboia.							
Alberta.	18,000	25,515	7,515	41.75	67,554	42,039	164.76
Saskatchewan.	33,586	40,489	6,903	20.56	92,767	52,278	87.56
British Columbia.	30,000	30,931	931	3.10	32,168	1,237	4.00
Unorganized.							
Totals for the group.	106,814	168,195	61,381	57.43	346,931	178,766	106.30
Total for Canada.	3,686,595	4,324,810	638,214	17.31	4,829,411	504,601	11.66

On August 31st a statement was issued by Mr. John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, declaring that the complete census returns from the district of Alberta give its population at 26,123 instead of 20,056, as contained in the return laid before Parliament on August 27th. The increase of population, therefore, for the provisional districts in the North-West Territories from the returns so far received is 42,039, instead of 35,972. The percentage of increase is 164.76, instead of 140.98, and the total numerical increase for the whole Dominion is 504,601, instead of 493,534, and the percentage of total increase is 11.66, instead of 11.52.

The second Bulletin was issued in October as follows :

Bulletin No. 2 relates to the population of the sub-districts of the Province of Ontario. The population of these sub-districts is given according to the electoral divisions established by the Redistribution Act of 1882.

For the purpose of comparison, the population returns of 1871 and 1881 have been re-adjusted in all cases where the boundaries of the electoral district are not the same now as they were in previous census takings.

In cities where the electoral are not coterminous with the municipal bounds the population included in both areas is given.

Where new sub-divisions have been created since 1881, affecting the comparison of population, the fact is mentioned, so that by the addition of the population of the new sub-district to that of the old, from which it has been taken, accurate comparison can be made.

In order to facilitate comparisons the population has been given by groups of counties arranged geographically, as for instance: the Lake Ontario group, which includes the counties bordering on Lake Ontario.

Of the fifty counties thus grouped twenty-nine show increases, and twenty-one decreases in population.

In comparison with the State of New York the percentage of decrease to the total number of counties is: Ontario, 43.7; New York, 38.3; showing clearly that the same general causes have been at work in both cases.

The decreases in Ontario are accounted for, partly, by:

- 1st. The difference in the mode of counting the people.
- 2nd. The movement of population along the lines observed in every civilized country, viz.: (a) westward to the virgin soil, and (b) from the rural parts to the cities and towns.
- 3rd. The introduction of agricultural machinery, doing away, to a certain extent, with hired help.
- 4th. The denudation of the forest covering.
- 5th. The opening of new territory by railways.
- 6th. The development of mining industry.

In connection with the first cause it may be mentioned that the regulations respecting absentees and the rules to prevent duplication were, for the census of 1891, much stricter than for previous census takings.

The *de facto* system, as employed in England, gives results that must be inaccurate as regards the floating population in the cities, unduly increasing the urban population at the expense of the rural districts. This inaccuracy cannot be guarded against.

The great dangers to be guarded against in the *de jure* system (which is the one employed in Canada) are the two already mentioned.

To prevent the indiscriminate counting of absentees a time limit was introduced for the first time in the recent census. The application of this limit restricted the enumerators to taking only those persons whose absence from the Dominion or the Province was really temporary. The absence of the time limit in 1881 led to considerable laxity, and persons were included in the population who had been out of the country for years.

Respecting the large class designated "servants" very considerable duplication occurred in 1881, domestics, clerks and others having been taken in the cities and towns where they pursued their vocation, and also in the rural districts where their parents lived. The central idea of the *de jure* system is the home. But when a young man leaves home to begin his life work, or a young woman goes from the parental roof to become a domestic, it may be considered that the home has been left for good. In the recent census the line was drawn at this point, and duplication was carefully guarded against; all the members of this class, excepting those temporarily employed, were counted where they did business.

As respects the second case, farming districts have been most seriously affected by it, not only in Ontario and other Provinces of Canada, but as well in every country. In Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and New York the numerical increase in the urban element is greater than the increase of the total population; so that in these States the rural population has actually diminished in number. In New York State the rural population in 1880 was 49.02 per cent. of the whole; in 1890 it was 40.50 per cent.

In Ontario, the movement of the wealthier farmers to the cities, and of the young farmers, with their way to make in the world, to regions where cheaper land can be obtained—this double movement, one to the North and West, and the other to the South, has affected population in all the central parts, but especially in the counties with the best soil, and, therefore, with the highest priced lands, the older farmers being willing to sell out, fearing decrease in value; and the younger men going away in search of good land at cheap prices.

The third cause has operated prejudicially to the rural population to a very considerable extent, leading to amalgamation of farms and to reduction of hired hands. Heads count in a census; threshing machines do not.

The fourth cause has affected localities; the mill-hands, lumbermen in camps, etc., removing from counties once heavily timbered, but now deprived of their forest wealth.

Fifthly, the opening of over 6,000 miles of railway within the last decennary

has tended to draw population from the older regions by providing a new occupation for the young men, and by affording easy and cheap means of migration.

Sixthly, the mining regions of Algoma and Nipissing have increased from 25,974 of population, in 1881, to 54,879 in 1891—an increase of over 111 per cent. A large proportion of this population will be found to have been born in Ontario.

Besides these causes there is undoubtedly a tendency to stagnation, observable in France, in a great part of Belgium, in Scotland, somewhat in England, and in certain districts of the United States. In the latter country, notwithstanding the influx of five and a quarter million of immigrants from Europe, the increase, in 1880-90, was at a lessened ratio as compared with the previous ten years, the figures being for, 1880-90, 24.86 per cent., and for 1870-80, 30.08. From this tendency Canada cannot hope to escape altogether, inasmuch as it seems to be caused by a low birth rate, which, as a general rule (deducible from the recent census takings in many countries) goes hand-in-hand with high wages and the spread of education. In the Province of Ontario the average family has decreased in size during twenty years, having been, in 1871, composed of 5.54 persons; in 1881 of 5.24 persons, and in 1891 of 5.10 persons. Had the average family of 1891 been as large as that of 1871 there would have been over 182,000 more of a population in the Province than there is.

In conclusion, I may state that the Canadian census, being a *nominal* one, that is a census by names, every person's name being entered—opportunity is given for a close scrutiny of the schedules for the detection of duplication of names. It was part of the Commissioner's work in each census district to go over the lists with this object in view; the danger of this kind of duplication arising chiefly in cities where the enumerator in one ward would take a family before it moved to a second, in which latter it might again be taken by another enumerator. In addition to the care enjoined upon the Commissioners the Department itself has scrutinized the returns carefully, the determination being to get to the "rock bottom facts" as regards the population.

It is gratifying to be able to state that Enumerators and Commissioners did their duty so well that comparatively few duplications were discovered in the Census office.

#### POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY GROUPS OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1881 compared with 1871.	1891 compared with 1881.
<b>GROUP I—LAKE ERIE.</b>					
Essex .....	35,697	46,952	55,545	14,265	8,583
Kent .....	21,800	29,194	31,434	7,394	2,240
Elgin .....	39,220	49,228	50,659	10,008	1,431
Norfolk .....	36,898	39,952	47,180	3,354	—7,722
Haldimand .....	18,070	17,660	16,318	—410	—1,342
Monck .....	14,985	15,040	15,315	955	—625
Welland .....	20,572	26,152	23,131	5,580	—1,021
Group .....	187,942	227,088	231,382	41,146	6,594
*Percentage .....		+22.36	+2.93		

Bothwell ...  
Lambton ...  
Huron ...  
Bruce ...

Grey ...  
Simcoe ...

Grey ...  
Simcoe ...

Grey ...  
Simcoe ...

GROUP  
Middlesex ...  
Oxford ...  
Brant ...  
Perth ...  
Wellington ...  
Cardwell ...  
Waterloo ...

Grey ...  
Simcoe ...

Lincoln and  
Wentworth ...  
Halton ...  
Peel ...  
York ...  
Ontario ...  
Durham ...  
Northumberland ...  
Prince Edward ...

Grey ...  
Simcoe ...

GROUP 6—  
Lennox ...  
Addington ...  
Frontenac ...  
Leeds and ...  
Brockville ...  
Dundas ...  
Cornwall and ...  
Glengarry ...  
Prescott ...  
Russell ...  
Carleton ...  
Lanark ...  
Renfrew ...

Grey ...  
Simcoe ...

Victoria ...  
Peterborough ...  
Hastings ...

Grey ...  
Simcoe ...

Muskoka ...  
Algoma ...  
Nipissing ...

Grey ...  
Simcoe ...

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## POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY GROUPS OF COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1881 compared with 1871.	1891 compared with 1881.
<b>GROUP 2—LAKE HURON.</b>					
Bothwell .....	15,722	22,477	25,595	6,755	3,118
Lambton .....	31,994	42,615	47,718	10,621	5,103
Huron .....	57,985	67,223	58,172	9,238	9,051
Bruce .....	48,515	65,218	64,604	16,703	614
Group .....	154,216	197,533	196,089	43,317	—1,444
*Percentage .....		+28.08	—0.78		
<b>GROUP 3—GEORGIAN BAY.</b>					
Grey .....	59,395	74,371	76,238	14,976	1,867
Simcoe .....	53,330	76,026	84,834	21,696	8,808
Group .....	113,725	150,397	161,072	36,672	10,675
*Percentage .....		+32.28	+7.09		
<b>GROUP 4—WEST, CENTRAL ONTARIO.</b>					
Middlesex .....	91,405	104,500	104,039	13,095	—1,461
Oxford .....	47,921	49,168	48,552	1,247	616
Brant .....	37,015	38,127	40,342	1,112	2,225
Perth .....	41,513	48,146	46,311	6,633	—1,835
Wellington .....	66,870	78,240	72,742	11,370	5,498
Cardwell .....	16,500	16,770	15,382	270	—1,388
Waterloo .....	40,251	42,740	50,473	2,489	7,733
Group .....	341,475	377,691	376,851	36,216	840
*Percentage .....		+10.60	—0.22		
<b>GROUP 5—LAKE ONTARIO.</b>					
Lincoln and Niagara .....	21,242	23,300	21,806	2,058	—1,494
Wentworth .....	57,881	67,498	78,613	9,615	11,115
Halton .....	22,606	21,919	21,986	687	67
Peel .....	16,360	16,387	15,472	18	915
York .....	113,366	149,882	241,327	36,516	91,445
Ontario .....	54,892	61,714	58,543	6,822	3,171
Durham .....	37,380	36,265	34,228	—1,115	3,837
Northumberland .....	39,086	39,975	36,048	880	3,027
Prince Edward .....	20,336	21,044	18,892	708	2,152
Group .....	383,160	437,984	526,015	54,824	88,031
*Percentage .....		+14.30	+20.09		
<b>GROUP 6—RIVERS ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA.</b>					
Lennox .....	16,396	16,314	14,902	82	—1,412
Addington .....	21,112	23,470	24,151	2,158	681
Frontenac .....	26,717	29,084	32,709	367	3,625
Leeds and Grenville .....	45,723	48,155	48,005	2,432	750
Brockville .....	13,345	15,107	15,855	1,762	748
Dundas .....	18,777	20,508	20,132	1,821	466
Cornwall and Stormont .....	18,967	23,108	27,158	4,211	3,900
Glenora .....	20,524	22,221	22,447	1,697	226
Prescott .....	17,697	22,857	24,173	5,210	1,316
Russell .....	18,344	25,082	31,643	6,738	6,561
Carleton .....	37,225	46,189	59,030	8,064	12,841
Lanark .....	37,929	37,800	39,129	129	1,329
Renfrew .....	27,977	38,166	46,977	10,189	8,811
Group .....	322,903	368,241	407,211	45,338	38,970
*Percentage .....		+14.04	+10.58		
<b>GROUP 7—EAST CENTRAL.</b>					
Victoria .....	31,568	37,474	37,304	5,906	170
Peterboro .....	29,105	33,712	37,728	4,607	4,016
Hastings .....	48,394	55,192	59,229	6,826	4,037
Group .....	109,037	126,378	134,261	17,341	7,883
*Percentage .....		+15.90	+6.24		
<b>GROUP 8—NORTHERN.</b>					
Muskoka .....	3,584	17,636	26,515	14,052	8,879
Algoma .....	7,018	24,615	41,850	16,997	17,841
Nipissing .....	1,791	959	13,023	168	21,064
Group .....	12,393	43,610	81,394	31,217	37,784
*Percentage .....		+251.89	+86.64		

\*The percentage in the 1881 column shows the variation in 1881 as compared with 1871. The percentage in the 1891 column shows the variation in 1891 as compared with 1881.



LOWER QUELLETTE AVENUE, WINDSOR, LOOKING NORTH.

ONT

*Addington*

Abinger, E  
by and  
Barrie  
Bedford ..  
Camden ..  
Clarendon  
Hinchinbro  
Kaladar at  
Kennebec  
Loughboro  
Newburg  
Olden ..  
Oso ..  
Palmerston  
Portland ..  
Sheffield ..

*Algoma,*

(*Easter*

Algoma, M  
Bruce Min  
Day  
Echo River  
Garden Ri  
Goulais Ba  
Grande Po  
Hallam and  
Hilton  
Killarney  
Kirkwood.  
Mamainse  
Michipicote  
Mississagu  
Otter Tail.  
Port Findla  
Root River  
Sault St. L  
Spanish Ri  
St. Joseph  
Tenby Ba  
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(estima

(*Wester*

Beaver and  
tain ..  
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River,  
and S  
Chelmsfor  
Fort Fran  
Hawk Lak  
Keewatin  
Keewatin  
Murillo ..  
Neebing  
South  
Neebing N  
Nipigon a  
Norman ..  
Port Arth  
Rainy Riv  
Rat Port  
Rat Port  
Savanne  
cla an

\*Incl



## POPULATION BY SUB-DISTRICTS.

WHERE NOT OTHERWISE STATED THE MINOR CIVIL DIVISION IS THE TOWNSHIP.

	1871.	1881.	1891.		1871.	1881.	1891.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>				<b>Manitoulin Island Div.</b>			
<i>Addington Dist. No. 45.</i>	21,312	23,470	24,151	Allan.....			317
Abinger, Effingham, Ash- by and Denbigh.....	525	621	870	Assiginack.....			819
Barrie.....	316	486	670	Barry Island.....			209
Bedford.....	1,839	2,019	1,837	Bidwell.....			457
Camden.....	5,792	5,134	4,745	Billings.....			635
Clarendon and Miller.....	408	685	929	Burpee.....			186
Hinchinbrooke.....	997	1,322	1,465	Campbell.....			547
Kaladar and Angelsea.....	748	990	1,234	Carnarvon.....			300
Kennebec.....	802	1,149	1,428	Cockburn Island.....			240
Loughborough.....	2,325	2,394	2,218	Dawson.....			113
Newburg Village.....	828	834	648	Duck Islands.....			83
Olden.....	560	829	1,002	Gordon.....			455
Oso.....	492	959	1,176	Gore Bay town.....			472
Palmerston and Canonto.....	546	1,005	1,064	Howland.....			1,254
Portland.....	2,718	2,452	2,512	Mills.....			189
Sheffield.....	2,615	2,591	2,355	Robinson.....			317
				Sandfield.....			381
				Sheguanadah.....			421
				Tehkummah.....			405
				Wookwamakong.....			1,191
<i>Algoma, Dist. No. 46.</i>	7,018	24,014	41,856				
(Eastern Division.)				<i>Bothwell, Dist. No. 47.</i>	15,722	22,477	25,595
Algoma Mills.....			620	Bothwell, town.....	995	965	897
Bruce Mines.....			750	Camden.....	4,095	3,439	2,993
Day.....			834	Chatham.....	5,039	5,907	6,150
Echo River.....			499	Dawn.....	1,116	2,026	3,480
Garden River.....			606	Dresden, town.....		1,979	2,058
Goulais Bay.....			239	Sombra.....	3,397	4,601	4,207
Grande Pointe.....			137	Thamesville, village.....		740	798
Hallam and Graham.....			702	Wallaceburg, village.....		1,525	2,726
Hilton.....			389	Walpole Island (out of Chatham Tp.).....			885
Killarney.....			502	Zone.....	1,083	1,495	1,401
Kirkwood.....			185				
Mamainse.....			104	<i>Brant North, Dist. No. 48.</i>	18,332	17,645	16,993
Michipicoton.....			115	Ancaster.....	5,005	4,726	4,098
Mississauga.....			789	Blenheim.....	6,398	5,937	5,606
Otter Tail.....			873	Brantford East.....	3,461	3,492	4,152
Port Findlay.....			794	Drumfries South.....	3,468	3,499	3,137
Root River and Korah.....			591				
Sault St. Marie (town).....			2,414	<i>Brant South, Dist. No. 49.</i>	18,683	20,482	23,359
Spanish River.....			1,401	Brantford West.....	3,406	3,063	2,802
St. Joseph.....			367	Brantford city.....	8,107	9,016	12,753
Tenby Bay.....			308	Onondaga.....	1,924	1,739	1,422
Thessalon.....			1,160	Paris, town.....	2,640	3,173	3,094
Unorganized Territory (estimated).....			1,200	Tuscarora.....	2,606	2,891	3,228
(Western Division.)							
Beaver and Silver Moun- tain.....			685	<i>Brockville, Dist. No. 50.</i>	13,345	15,107	15,855
Biscotasing, Chapleau, Missanabi, White River, Peninsula and Schreiber.....			2,280	Centre ward.....	1,912	1,307	1,455
Chelmsford and Cartier.....			755	East ward.....	1,483	1,707	2,062
Fort Francis.....			1,339	North ward.....		1,683	1,766
Hawk Lake.....			17	South ward.....		1,100	1,179
Kewatin North.....			572	West ward.....	1,707	1,803	2,331
Kewatin South.....			844	Total Brockville City.....	(5,102)	(7,609)	(8,793)
Murillo.....			427	Elizabethtown.....	5,373	4,995	4,720
Neebing Centre and South.....			1,118	Kitley.....	2,870	2,593	2,336
Neebing North.....			1,057				
Nipigon and Pays Plat.....			909	<i>Bruce East, Dist. No. 51.</i>	17,819	22,355	21,355
Norman.....			727	Brant (Walkerton in- cluded in 1871).....	5,994	5,423	4,929
Port Arthur, town.....			2,568	Carriack.....	5,005	5,999	5,593
Rainy River.....			871	Culross (Teeswater in- cluded in 1871).....	3,839	3,097	3,345
Rat Portage East.....			1,091	Greenock.....	2,981	3,751	3,389
Rat Portage West.....			715	Teeswater, village (out of Culross).....		861	1,128
Savanne, Ignace, Bar- cla and Vermilion.....			1,019	Walkerton, town (out of Brant Tp.).....		2,604	3,061

\*Including 285 in Hanover village, the population of which is 1,375. (See Bentinck district, 69.)

## POPULATION BY SUB-DISTRICTS—Continued.

	1871.	1881.	1891.		1871.	1881.	1891.
<i>Bruce North, Dist. No. 52.</i>	10,840	18,648	22,531	<i>Dundas Dist., Continued.</i>			
Albemarle township and Cape Croker Indian Reserve.....		1,505	1,810	Matilda.....	4,777	4,632	4,138
Amabel township and Saugeen Indian Reserve.....	1,804	3,046	3,890	Morrisburg, village.....	1,136	1,719	1,859
Arran.....	3,780	3,812	4,913	Mountain.....	3,259	3,719	3,422
Chesley, village (out of Elderslie).....		893	1,437	Williamsburg.....	4,724	4,671	4,308
Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds.....	698	1,364	2,321	Winchester.....	4,090	4,796	3,621
Elderslie.....	3,699	3,273	3,048	Winchester, village (out of Winchester).....			962
Paisley, village (out of Elderslie).....		1,154	1,328	<i>Durham East, Dist. No. 58.</i>	19,064	18,710	17,053
Port Elgin, village (out of Saugeen).....		1,405	1,659	Cavan.....	4,761	3,479	3,106
Southampton, village.....	858	1,141	1,437	Hope.....	5,078	4,522	3,887
Tara, village (out of Arran).....		561	695	Manvers.....	4,114	3,976	4,047
Warton, village (out of Amabel).....		796	1,984	Millbrook, village (out of Cavan).....		1,148	971
<i>Bruce West, Dist. No. 53.</i>	19,856	24,218	20,718	Port Hope, town.....	5,114	5,585	5,042
Bruce.....	3,764	4,236	3,793	<i>Durham West, Dist. No. 59.</i>	18,316	17,555	15,375
Huron.....	4,079	5,175	4,125	Bowmanville, town.....	3,044	3,504	3,377
Kincardine.....	4,097	4,506	3,618	Cartwright.....	2,514	2,357	2,026
Kincardine, town.....	1,907	2,628	2,631	Clarke.....	5,728	5,160	4,427
Kinloss.....	3,430	3,628	2,903	Darlington.....	5,931	5,465	4,758
Lucknow, village (out of Kinloss).....		1,162	1,285	Newcastle village.....	1,108	1,090	787
Saugeen.....	2,579	2,090	1,813	<i>Elgin East, Dist. No. 60.</i>	18,799	25,748	26,734
Tiverton, village (out of Kincardine).....		545	550	Aylmer, town (out of Malahide).....		1,540	2,167
<i>Cardwell, Dist. No. 54.</i>	16,500	16,700	15,382	Bayham.....	4,892	4,649	3,858
Adjala.....	2,878	2,885	2,459	Malahide.....	5,554	4,415	3,851
Albion.....	4,857	3,872	3,122	Port Stanley, village (out of Southwold).....		674	616
Bolton, village (out of Albion).....		606	743	St. Thomas, city.....	2,107	8,307	10,370
Caledon.....	4,785	5,310	5,520	Vienna, village.....	593	528	398
Mono.....	3,980	4,097	3,518	Yarmouth.....	5,593	5,575	5,474
<i>Carleton, Dist. No. 55.</i>	15,680	19,777	21,749	<i>Elgin West, Dist. No. 61.</i>	20,421	23,480	23,925
Goulburn.....	3,234	3,381	2,784	Aldborough.....	3,506	4,718	5,209
March.....	1,347	1,318	1,264	Dunwich.....	3,731	4,290	3,663
Marlborough.....	2,260	2,090	1,703	Dutton, village (out of Dunwich).....			838
Nepean.....	5,069	8,044	11,405	Howard.....	4,512	3,862	3,626
North Gower.....	2,532	2,481	2,382	Orford.....	3,113	3,766	3,479
Ottawa East, village (out of Nepean Tp.).....			741	Ridgetown, town (out of Howard).....		1,538	2,254
Richmond, village.....	487	439	447	Southwold.....	5,559	5,206	4,766
Torbolton.....	751	1,024	1,023	<i>Essex North, Dist. No. 62.</i>	17,088	25,659	31,523
<i>Cornwall and Stormont, Dist. No. 56.</i>	18,987	23,198	27,158	Belle River, village (out of Rochester).....		556	687
Cornwall Tp.....	5,081	436	6,792	Maidstone.....	2,055	3,260	3,127
Centre ward of Cornwall, town.....	1,086	1,693	2,117	Rochester.....	2,152	2,483	2,806
East ward of Cornwall, town.....	490	1,304	2,292	Sandwich East.....	3,748	4,380	4,378
West ward of Cornwall, town.....	457	1,471	2,396	Sandwich West.....	2,228	3,860	2,643
Total Cornwall town.....	(2,033)	(4,468)	(6,805)	Sandwich, town.....	1,160	1,143	1,143
Finch.....	2,729	3,493	3,509	Tilbury West.....	2,392	4,410	5,100
Osnabrock.....	5,791	5,796	5,317	Tilbury Centre (out of Tilbury West).....			205
Roxborough.....	3,353	4,005	4,735	Walkerville (out of Sandwich East).....			933
<i>Dundas, Dist. No. 57.</i>	19,777	20,598	20,132	Windsor, town.....	4,253	6,661	10,322
Chesterville, village (out of Winchester).....			775	<i>Essex South, Dist. No. 63.</i>	14,709	21,303	24,022
Iroquois, village.....	781	1,001	1,047	Amherstburg, town.....	1,936	2,672	2,279
				Anderton.....	1,895	2,406	2,205
				Colchester North (with Col. S., in '71).....		2,090	1,720
				Colchester South (with Col. N., in '71).....		2,727	2,827
				Essex Centre village (out of Colchester).....		800	1,709

# THE DOMINION CENSUS.

91

## POPULATION BY SUB-DISTRICTS—Continued.

1891.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1871.	1881.	1891.
<i>Essex South—Continued.</i>				<i>Grey South, Continued.</i>		
4,138 1,869 3,422 4,308 3,621	Gosfield..... Kingsville village (out of Gosfield)..... Leamington, village (out of Mersea)..... Malden..... Mersea..... Pelce Island.....	2,994 3,494 863 1,411 1,573 3,552 361	4,071 1,335 1,910 1,573 3,788 605	Durham, town (out of Bentinck)..... Egremont..... Glencig..... Markdale, village (out of Glencig)..... Normanby.....	1,039 3,949 4,453 4,001 5,853 6,140	1,273 3,904 3,318 756 5,006
17,053 3,106 3,887 4,047 971 5,042	<i>Frontenac, Dist. No. 64.</i> Garden Island, village..... Howe Island (Pittsburg included, in '71)..... Kingston township..... Pittsburg, Howe Island included in '71)..... Portsmouth, village..... Storrington..... Wolfe Island.....	16,130 14,993 762 495 412 479 422 4101 3,739 3,349 4,126 3,352 3,000 1,702 1,734 1,974 2,882 2,811 2,285 2,737 2,183 2,003	13,445 412 422 3,349 4,126 3,352 3,000 1,702 1,734 1,974 2,882 2,811 2,285 2,737 2,183 2,003	<i>Haldimand, Dist. No. 70.</i> Caledonia, village..... Cayuga North..... Cayuga, village..... Hagersville, village (out of Walpole)..... Oneida..... Rainham..... Seneca..... Walpole.....	18,070 17,660 16,318 1,246 1,252 968 2,012 2,109 1,804 822 3,184 2,803 2,401 2,017 2,010 3,282 2,545 2,231 5,477 5,854 4,922	1,086 2,401 2,401 2,010 2,010 2,231 4,922
15,375 3,377 2,026 4,427 4,758 787	<i>Glengarry, Dist. No. 65.</i> Alexandria, village (out of Lochiel)..... Charlottetown..... Kenyon..... Lancaster..... Lancaster, village (out of Lancaster Tp.)..... Lochiel.....	20,524 22,221 22,447 1,200 1,614 5,331 5,656 4,051 5,376 4,084 709 5,016 4,827 4,291 5,016	22,447 1,200 1,614 5,331 5,656 4,051 5,376 4,084 709 5,016 4,827 4,291 5,016	<i>Halton, Dist. No. 71.</i> Acton, village (out of Esqueving)..... Burlington, village (out of Nelson)..... Esqueving..... Georgetown, village..... Milton, town..... Nasagaweya..... Nelson..... Onkville, town..... Trafalgar.....	22,606 21,819 21,986 848 1,209 1,068 4,435 4,435 1,359 1,282 1,471 1,450 2,800 2,800 3,340 3,369 1,684 1,710 1,825 5,027 4,182 4,155	4,155
26,734 2,167 3,858 3,851 616 10,370 398 5,474	<i>Grenville South, Dist. No. 66.</i> Augusta..... Cardinal, village (out of Edwardsburg)..... Edwardsburg..... Prescott, town.....	13,197 13,526 12,931 5,163 5,096 4,535 5,417 5,431 4,517 2,017 2,999 2,918	13,526 12,931 5,163 5,096 4,535 5,417 5,431 4,517 2,017 2,999 2,918	<i>Hamilton City, Dist. No. 72.</i> Ward One..... Ward Two..... Ward Three..... Ward Four..... Ward Five..... Ward Six..... Ward Seven..... Total Hamilton City, Municipal.....	26,716 35,961 47,252 3,315 4,407 4,141 4,337 5,089 7,518 5,950 7,726 6,068 6,065 6,035 7,200 5,363 9,375 (26,716) (35,961) (48,980)	47,252
23,925 5,299 3,663 838 3,626 3,479 2,254 4,766	<i>Grey East, Dist. No. 67.</i> Collingwood..... Dundalk, village (out of Proton)..... Euphrasia..... Meaford, town (out of St. Vincent)..... Melancthon..... Osprey..... Proton..... St. Vincent..... Shelburne, village (out of Melancthon)..... Thornbury, town (out of Collingwood).....	18,709 25,334 26,225 3,576 4,915 3,932 696 3,567 1,866 1,099 2,043 3,009 3,822 3,033 3,512 3,314 2,184 3,402 3,299 4,978 4,119 3,494 733 1,202 902	26,225 3,932 696 3,567 1,866 1,099 2,043 3,009 3,822 3,033 3,512 3,314 2,184 3,402 3,299 4,978 4,119 3,494 733 1,202 902	<i>Hastings East, Dist. No. 73.</i> Deseronto, village (out of Tyendinaga)..... Hungerford..... Thurlow..... Tyendinaga.....	17,392 17,313 18,053 1,670 3,338 4,633 4,559 4,762 5,165 4,922 4,817 7,573 6,162 5,136	18,053
31,523 657 3,127 2,860 4,378 2,643 1,352 5,100	<i>Grey North, Dist. No. 68.</i> Derby..... Holland..... Keppel..... Owen Sound, town (in- cluding Brockville in '81 and '91)..... Sawawack..... Sullivan..... Sydenham.....	18,580 23,334 26,341 1,064 2,361 2,200 3,249 3,688 3,602 2,174 3,449 3,774 3,369 4,759 7,497 680 639 1,201 3,151 4,143 4,164 4,011 4,293 3,993	26,341 1,064 2,361 2,200 3,249 3,688 3,602 2,174 3,449 3,774 3,369 4,759 7,497 680 639 1,201 3,151 4,143 4,164 4,011 4,293 3,993	<i>Hastings North, Dist. No. 74.</i> Bangor, McClure and Wicklow..... Carlow (including Mayo in '71 and '81)..... Dunganon (including Faraday in '71)..... Elzevir and Grimsthorpe, Faraday, in Dungan- non in '71..... Huntingdon..... Limerick..... Madoc..... Madoc, village (out of Madoc Tp.)..... Marmora and Lake..... Mayo..... Monteagle and Herschell	16,607 20,479 22,213 930 855 1,026 285 935 559 446 578 754 1,393 1,514 2,506 392 705 2,555 2,562 1,055 558 3,479 3,182 2,907 1,066 1,134 2,084 2,176 518 1,072 1,552	22,213
24,022 2,177 2,205 1,720 2,827 1,709	<i>Grey South, Dist. No. 69.</i> Artemesia..... Bentinck (including 1,099 in Hanover village).....	22,106 25,703 23,672 3,484 4,576 4,092 5,050 5,472 5,323	23,672 3,484 4,576 4,092 5,050 5,472 5,323			

## POPULATION BY SUB-DISTRICTS—Continued.

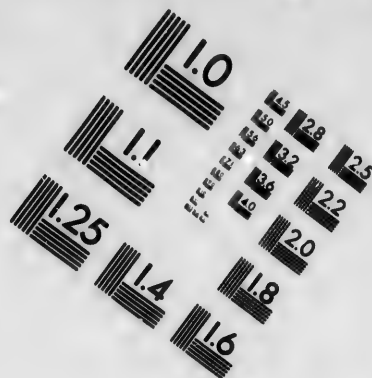
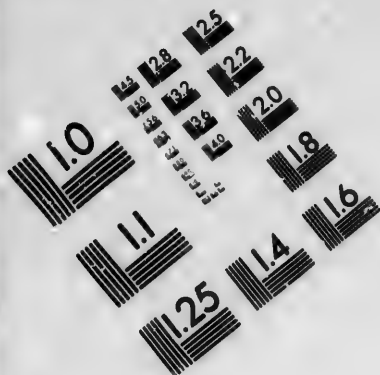
	1871.	1881.	1891.		1871.	1881.	1891.
<b>Hastings N.—Continued</b>				<b>Lambton East, Dist. No. 81.</b>			
Rawdon .....	3,688	3,692	3,629	Alvinston, village (out of Brooke) .....	16,370	21,723	24,269
Sabine, Airey, Lyell, Murchison and Robinson .....		131	143	Arkona, village (out of Bosanquet) .....		830	1,006
Stirling, village .....	779	874	850	Bosanquet .....	4,425	3,360	2,866
Tudor and Cansell .....		864	843	Brooke .....	2,338	3,492	3,874
Wollaston .....		423	771	Enniskillen .....	1,528	3,888	5,006
<b>Hastings West, Dist. No. 75.</b>				Oil Springs, village .....	551	552	1,138
Belleville, city .....	14,365	17,400	18,963	Petrolia, town .....	2,651	3,405	4,357
Frankford, village (out of Sydney) .....	7,395	9,516	9,914	Thedford, village (out of Bosanquet) .....		685	616
Sydney .....	5,204	4,882	533	Warwick .....	4,677	4,052	3,644
Trenton, town .....	1,796	3,042	4,364	Watford, village (out of Warwick) .....		1,132	1,299
<b>Huron East, Dist. No. 76.</b>				<b>Lambton West, Dist. No. 82.</b>			
Blyth, village (out of Morris) .....	16,425	21,720	18,968	Forest, town (out of Plympton) .....	15,624	20,890	23,449
Brussels, village (out of Grey) .....		914	927	Moore .....	3,998	5,146	5,080
Grey .....		1,280	1,204	Plympton .....	8,259	4,495	4,929
Howick .....	3,855	4,577	4,022	Point Edwards, village (out of Sarnia) .....		1,203	1,882
Morris .....	5,417	5,616	4,439	Sarnia, town .....	3,438	3,583	2,937
Turnberry .....	3,952	3,815	3,253	Sarnia, town .....	2,929	3,874	6,003
Wingham, town (out of Turnberry) .....	3,201	3,010	2,452	Wyoming, village (out of Plympton) .....		886	871
Wroxeter, village (out of Howick) .....		1,918	2,167	<b>Lanark North, Dist. No. 83.</b>			
		590	504	Almonte, town .....	19,889	19,855	19,265
<b>Huron South, Dist. No. 77.</b>				Dalhousie and Sherbrooke North .....	2,080	2,684	3,072
Bayfield, village (out of Stanley) .....	20,254	21,991	19,184	Darling .....	2,295	2,528	2,142
Hay .....		679	595	Fitzroy .....	801	707	39
Hullett .....	3,807	4,421	4,244	Huntley .....	3,425	3,378	2,940
McKillop .....	3,678	3,875	3,281	Lanark .....	2,634	2,534	2,222
Seaforth, town .....	3,808	4,046	3,086	Lanark, village .....	2,270	2,029	1,904
Stanley .....	1,368	2,480	2,641	Lavant (included in Dalhousie in '71 and '81) .....	740	752	859
Fuckersmith .....	3,804	2,940	2,470	Pakenham .....	2,426	2,284	2,006
	3,699	3,550	2,867	Ramsay .....	3,218	2,899	2,602
<b>Huron West, Dist. No. 78.</b>				<b>Lanark south, Dist. No. 84.</b>			
Ashfield .....	21,306	23,512	20,020	Bathurst .....	18,040	17,945	19,864
Clinton, town .....	3,803	4,766	4,010	Beckwith .....	3,220	2,960	2,738
Colborne .....	2,016	2,606	2,635	Burgess North .....	1,977	1,928	1,767
East Wawanosh .....	2,429	2,663	2,215	Carleton Place, village .....	1,358	1,287	1,117
Goderich .....	2,621	2,674	2,078	Drummond .....	1,205	1,975	4,433
Goderich, town .....	3,615	3,444	2,907	Elmsley .....	2,467	2,378	2,202
West Wawanosh .....	3,954	4,564	3,839	Montague .....	1,118	1,310	1,233
	2,728	2,795	2,336	Perth, town .....	3,187	2,683	2,232
<b>Kent District No. 79.</b>				Sherbrooke South .....	2,375	2,467	3,136
Blenheim, town (out of Harwick) .....	21,800	29,194	31,434		833	948	984
Chatham, town .....		1,212	1,708	<b>Leeds and Grenville North, Dist. No. 85.</b>			
Dover .....	5,873	7,873	9,052	Elmsley, South .....	11,810	12,423	13,523
Harwick .....	3,315	4,447	4,415	Gower, South .....	1,241	1,121	977
Raleigh .....	5,974	5,410	6,017	Kempville, village .....	1,023	1,022	960
Romney .....	4,081	5,208	4,955	Merrickville, village .....	872	1,188	1,246
Tilbury Centre, village (out of Tilbury East) .....	711	1,082	1,534	Oxford .....	923	819	1,072
Tilbury East .....			720	Smith's Falls, town .....	4,051	3,785	3,300
	1,846	2,892	3,033	Wolford .....	1,150	2,087	3,863
<b>Kingston City, Dist. No. 80.</b>					2,550	2,401	2,115
Cataragui ward .....	12,407	14,091	19,264	<b>Leeds South, Dist. No. 86.</b>			
Frontenac ward .....	2,036	2,301	3,589	Athens Village (from Yonge rear) .....	20,716	22,206	22,451
Ontario ward .....	2,514	2,847	4,368	Bastard and Burgess South .....			905
Rideau ward .....	1,262	1,225	1,265	Crosby North .....	3,540	3,500	5,319
St. Lawrence ward .....	2,066	2,788	4,465	Crosby South .....	2,127	1,999	2,097
Sydenham ward .....	862	931	836	Gananoque, town .....	2,054	1,968	1,849
Victoria ward .....	1,944	1,950	2,174		2,020	2,871	3,669
	1,723	2,047	2,567				

## THE DOMINION CENSUS.

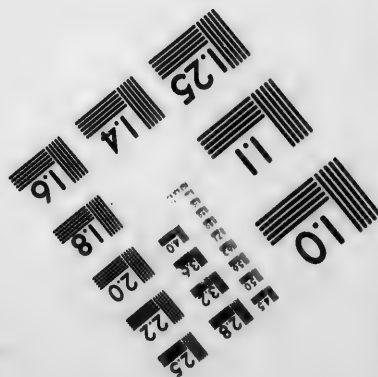
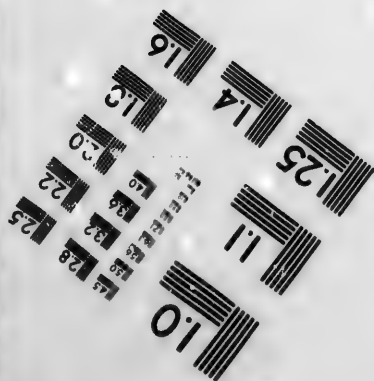
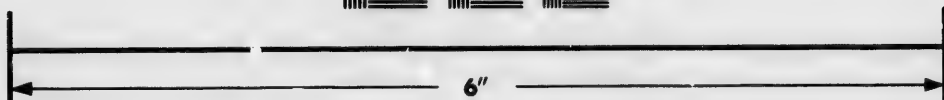
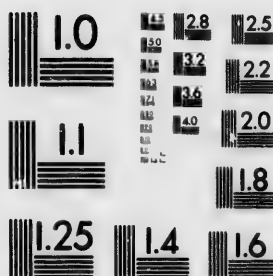
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## POPULATION BY SUB-DISTRICTS—Continued.

	1871.	1881.	1891.		1871.	1881.	1891.
<i>Leeds South—Continued.</i>				<i>Middlesex S.—Con.</i>			
Lansdowne and Leeds (fronts).....	3,760	3,587	3,387	Lobo.....	3,474	3,092	2,980
Lansdowne and Leeds (rears).....	2,363	2,683	2,493	Westminster.....	6,386	7,892	8,506
Newboro, village (out of Crosby North).....		418	462	<i>Middlesex West, Dist. No. 93.</i>	17,906	19,491	17,288
Yonge and Escott (fronts).....	3,061	3,107	2,837	Adelaide.....	2,900	3,108	2,616
Yonge and Escott (rears).....	1,791	2,103	1,413	Ekfrid.....	3,193	3,023	2,896
<i>Lennox, District No. 87.</i>	16,396	16,314	14,902	Euphemia.....	2,390	2,791	2,523
Adolphustown.....	786	737	720	Glencoe, village (out of Ekfrid).....		801	976
Amherst Island.....	1,189	1,080	938	Metairie.....		2,102	1,609
Bath, village.....	601	546	530	Mona.....	3,194	2,673	2,430
Ernestown.....	4,233	3,961	3,597	Newbury, village (out of Mona).....		546	452
Fredericksburg North.....	1,722	1,720	1,659	Strathroy, town.....	3,232	3,817	3,316
Fredericksburg South.....	1,407	1,340	1,126	Wardville, village.....	539	540	380
Napanee, town.....	2,967	3,680	3,434	<i>Monck, Dist. No. 94.</i>	14,985	15,940	15,315
Richmond.....	1,431	1,241	8,898	Canboro.....	1,209	1,220	1,118
<i>Lincoln and Niagara, Dist. No. 88.</i>	21,222	23,300	21,806	Cayuga South.....	972	1,020	925
Beamsville village (out of Clinton).....		685	911	Dunn.....	1,049	1,040	984
Clinton.....	2,782	2,399	2,136	Dunnville, village.....	1,452	1,808	1,776
Grantham.....	3,920	2,218	1,928	Gainsborough.....	3,016	3,001	2,683
Louth.....	1,893	1,995	1,774	Moulton.....	2,099	1,799	1,894
Merriton, village (out of Grantham).....		1,798	1,813	Pelham.....	2,515	2,623	2,552
Niagara.....	2,003	2,004	1,145	Sherbrooke (with Moulton in 1871).....		494	436
Niagara, town.....	1,600	1,441	1,449	Wainfleet.....	2,673	2,996	2,945
Port Dalhousie, village.....	1,081	1,120	879	<i>Muskoka and Parry Sound, Dist. No. 95.</i>	3,584	17,636	26,515
St. Catharines, city.....	7,864	9,631	9,170	Armour and Ryerson.....		1,203	2,171
<i>London City, Dist. No. 89.</i>	15,826	19,746	22,281	Baxter, Gibson and Freeman.....			700
Ward 1.....		4,471	4,471	Bethune, Perry and Proudfoot.....		2,315	1,704
Ward 2.....		5,204	5,204	Blair, Brown, Burton, Shawanaga, Harrison, Wallbridge, Mowat and French River.....		521	1,119
Ward 3.....		6,332	6,332	Brunnel and Stephenson.....	505	1,604	1,728
Ward 4.....		6,272	6,272	Chapman and Croft.....	307	777	1,301
Total London, Municipality.....	15,826	26,266	31,977	Conger, Cowper and Foley.....	40	387	502
<i>Middlesex East, Dist. No. 90.</i>	20,740	25,107	25,569	Ferguson, Carling and Burpee.....		472	481
Dorchester North.....	4,117	4,056	3,752	Ferrie, Mills, Hardy, Wilson, McConkey and McKenzie.....		277	783
Dorchester South.....	2,071	1,844	1,624	Franklin, Sinclair and Chatfield.....		687	1,776
London, Tp.....	10,991	9,599	8,934	Gurd, Pringle and Patterson.....		420	822
London East (out of London Tp.).....		3,890	5,610	Himsworth North and South, and Nipissing.....		521	1,832
London West, village (out of London Tp.).....		1,701	1,915	Humphrey, Watt and Cardwell.....	711	1,112	1,835
Nissouri West.....	3,501	3,562	3,271	Huntsville, village.....		280	1,159
Springfield, village (out of S. Dorchester).....		555	463	Joly and Strong, and Sundridge, village.....		794	1,500
<i>Middlesex North, Dist. No. 91.</i>	19,485	21,268	19,095	Laurier, Mechar and McDougall.....		407	1,177
Ailsa Craig, village (out of Williams East).....		872	732	McDougall, Parry Sound, town, and Parry Island.....	1,439	2,025	2,337
Biddulph.....	4,198	2,940	2,600	McKellar and Hagerman.....	262	1,050	1,189
Exeter, village (out of Stephen).....		1,725	1,809	Monteith, Spence and Christie.....		594	1,087
Lucan, village (out of Biddulph).....		976	920	Stisted and McMurich.....	320	1,212	1,372
McGillivray.....	4,638	4,178	3,507	<i>Nipissing, Dist. No. 95 1/2.</i>	1,791	1,959	13,023
Parkhill, town (out of West Williams).....		1,539	1,680	Camden, Deacon and Fitzgerald.....			242
Stephen.....	4,349	4,504	4,271				
Williams East.....	2,853	2,195	1,794				
Williams West.....	3,427	2,339	1,782				
<i>Middlesex South, Dist. No. 92.</i>	17,448	18,888	18,806				
Caradoc.....	5,065	5,230	4,762				
Delaware.....	2,523	2,674	2,549				



# **IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



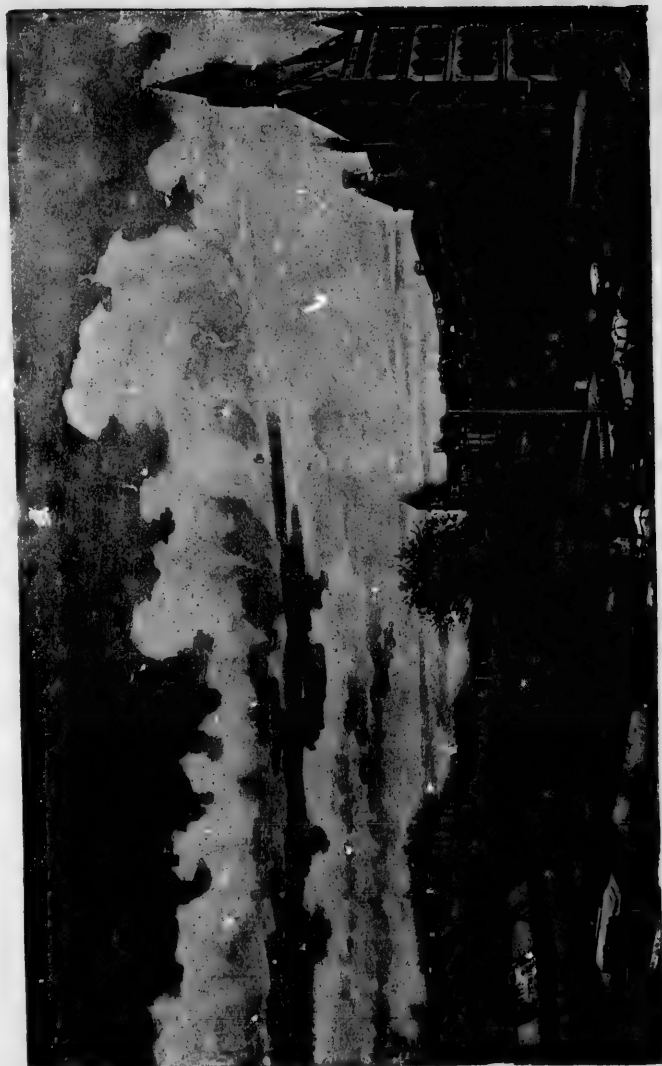
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Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14590  
(716) 872-4503



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## POPULATION BY SUB-DISTRICTS—Continued.

	1871.	1881.	1891.		1871.	1881.	1891.
<i>Nipissing—Continued.</i>				<i>Northumberland West, Dist. No. 99.</i>			
Mattawa, village.....			1,437	Alnwick.....	17,328	16,984	14,947
Papineau and Mattawa.....			694	Cobourg, town.....	1,369	1,471	1,321
Calvin, Lauder, Ballan- tine, Wilkes, Pent- land, Paxton, Big- gar, Oslar, Lyster and Boyd.....			549	Haldimand.....	4,442	4,987	4,829
Bonfield, Chisholm, Boulter and Ferris.....			2,249	Hamilton.....	5,796	5,401	4,184
North Bay, town, Wid- dfield, Phelps and Olrig.....			2,210		5,721	5,155	4,313
Nipissing Indian Re- serve, Springer, Field, Badgerow, and Caldwell.....			1,480	<i>Ontario North, Dist. No. 100.</i>			
Kirkpatrick, Hugel, Ratter and Dunnett.....			335	Beaverton, village (out of Thorah).....	16,624	21,281	21,380
Appleby, Hagar, Aw- rey, Hawley, Dry- den, Dill and Nec- lon.....			155	Bracebridge, village (in- cluded in Macaulay in 1871 and 1881).....			850
Blezard, McKim (in- cluding Sudbury) and Broder.....			2,358	Brock.....	5,175	4,378	1,419
Finlayson and Peck.....			204	Cannington, village (out of Brock).....		922	1,050
Unorganized Territory north of Muskoka.....			410	Draper.....	521	1,794	1,082
* That part of the dis- trict of Nipissing ly- ing north of the northern bounda- ries of the townships of Mattawan and Olrig, etc.....				Macaulay (including Bracebridge village in 1871 and 1881).....	868	2,135	760
				MacLean (see Ridout)...	238	756	545
				Mara.....	2,697	3,237	3,152
				Morrison.....	601	816	800
				Oakley (in Draper in 1871 and 1881).....			285
				Rama.....	704	1,370	1,738
				Ridout (with MacLean in 1871 and 1881).....			190
				Ryde (in Draper in 1871 and 1881).....			612
				Scott.....	2,775	2,563	2,342
				Scugog.....	880	768	662
				Thorah.....	1,965	2,522	1,623
				<i>Ontario South, Dist. No. 101.</i>			
				Oshawa, town.....	19,337	20,244	18,371
				Port Perry, village (out of Reach).....	3,185	3,992	4,065
				Reach.....		1,800	1,698
				Whitby East.....	6,809	4,949	4,190
				Whitby West.....	3,411	3,417	3,080
				Whitby town.....	3,220	2,946	2,551
					2,732	3,140	2,786
<i>Norfolk North, Dist. No. 96.</i>	19,372	20,933	19,400	<i>Ontario West, Dist. No. 102.</i>			
Dereham.....	5,838	4,486	4,025	Newmarket, town.....	18,911	20,189	18,792
Middleton.....	3,261	3,314	3,457	Pickering.....	1,760	2,006	2,143
Tilsenburgh, town (out of Dereham).....		2,939	1,163	Strufville, village (out of Whitchurch).....	7,375	6,883	5,998
Townsend.....	5,474	4,963	4,291	Uxbridge.....		866	1,148
Waterford, village (out of Townsend).....		1,118	1,212	Uxbridge, town (out of Uxbridge Tp.).....	4,763	4,081	3,461
Windham.....	4,799	4,913	4,252	Whitchurch.....		1,824	2,023
					5,014	4,529	4,019
<i>Norfolk South, Dist. No. 97.</i>	17,226	19,019	17,780	<i>Ottawa City, Electoral Dist. No. 103.</i>			
Charlotteville.....	4,097	4,416	3,937	By ward.....	21,545	27,412	37,281
Houghton.....	2,118	2,071	2,014	Ottawa ward.....	5,138	4,959	6,417
Port Dover, village (out of Woodhouse).....		1,146	1,213	Ottawa ward.....	5,738	6,572	7,940
Port Rowan, village (out of Walsingham).....			649	St. George's ward.....	3,474	4,527	5,788
Simcoe, town.....	1,856	2,648	2,674	Victoria ward.....	3,156	2,966	3,054
Walsingham.....	5,220	3,819	4,785	Wellington ward.....	4,039	5,388	14,062
Woodhouse.....	3,865	2,922	2,508				
				Total Ottawa, munici- pal division.....	21,545	31,307	44,154
<i>Northumberland East, Dist. No. 98.</i>	21,758	22,991	22,001	<i>Oxford North, Dist. No. 104.</i>			
Brighton.....	3,734	3,470	3,017	Blandford.....	23,434	24,390	26,131
Brighton, village.....	1,357	1,547	1,479	Easthope North.....	2,068	2,089	1,911
Campbellford, village out of Seymour.....			2,422	Easthope South.....	2,998	2,722	2,451
Colborne, village.....	823	1,079	1,068	Embryo, village.....	2,275	2,245	2,149
Cramahe.....	3,933	3,481	2,987	Nissouri East.....	484	616	627
Hastings, village (part in Peterboro' in '71 and '81).....		885	812	Woodstock, town.....	3,668	3,323	3,031
Murray.....	3,638	3,560	3,306	Zorra East.....	3,922	5,373	5,612
Percy.....	4,084	3,598	3,389	Zorra West.....	4,619	4,591	4,262
Seymour.....	4,289	3,783	3,509		3,400	3,430	2,988

\*Not received.

## POPULATION BY SUB-DISTRICTS—Continued.

	1871.	1881.	1891.		1871.	1881.	1891.
<i>Oxford South, Dist. No. 105.</i>	24,487	24,778	23,421	<i>Prescott, Dist. No. 111.</i>	17,647	22,857	24,173
Burford.....	5,543	5,466	4,939	Alfred.....	1,697	3,208	3,083
Ingersoll, town.....	4,022	4,318	4,121	Caledonia.....	1,281	1,751	1,943
Norwich North.....	3,324	2,632	2,389	Hawkebury East.....	4,611	5,082	4,896
Norwich South.....	3,225	3,360	2,943	Hawkebury West.....	1,977	2,360	2,740
Norwich, village (out of Norwich North).....		1,411	1,255	Hawkebury, village.....	1,671	1,920	2,042
Oakland.....	1,104	939	858	Longueuil.....	1,835	1,168	1,172
Oxford East.....	2,610	2,313	2,155	L'Orignal, village (out of Longueuil).....		853	1,002
Oxford North.....	1,855	1,645	1,498	Plantagenet North.....	3,000	3,977	4,245
Oxford West.....	2,564	2,694	2,193	Plantagenet South.....	1,575	2,534	3,086
<i>Peel, Dist. No. 106.</i>	16,369	16,387	15,472	<i>Prince Edward, Dist. No. 112.</i>	20,136	21,044	18,892
Brampton, town.....	2,090	2,920	3,252	Ameliasburgh.....	3,304	3,451	3,080
Chinguacousy.....	6,120	5,476	4,750	Athol.....	1,740	1,573	1,284
Streetsville, village.....	617	755	695	Hallowell.....	3,554	3,704	3,379
Toronto.....	5,974	5,873	5,528	Hillier.....	2,224	2,192	1,890
Toronto Gore.....	1,573	1,363	1,247	Marysburg North.....	1,794	1,700	1,430
<i>Perth North, Dist. No. 107.</i>	18,798	26,538	26,909	Marysburg South.....	2,140	2,205	1,643
Ellice.....	2,886	3,275	3,384	Pictou, town.....	2,361	2,975	3,287
Elma.....	3,616	4,421	4,231	Sophiasburg.....	2,702	2,646	2,344
Listowel, town.....	976	2,688	2,387	Wellington, village.....	517	599	555
Logan.....	3,199	3,355	3,094	<i>Renfrew North, Dist. No. 113.</i>	13,878	19,124	23,005
Milverton, village (out of Hornington).....		362	603	Algona South.....	700	759	1,025
Mornington.....	3,808	3,998	3,509	Alice and Fraser.....	1,566	1,912	1,920
Stratford, City.....	4,313	8,239	9,501	Bromley.....	1,428	1,797	1,933
<i>Perth South, Dist. No. 108.</i>	22,715	21,608	19,402	Buchanan, Wylie and Rolph.....	439	699	1,034
Blanchard.....	3,905	3,244	2,928	Eganville (part out of Wilberforce).....			315
Dowrie.....	3,738	3,489	3,281	Head, Maria and Clara.....	140	953	321
Fullarton.....	2,903	2,708	2,511	Pembroke.....	406	683	801
Hibbert.....	3,416	3,394	2,636	Pembroke, town.....	1,508	2,820	4,401
Mitchell, town.....	1,802	2,284	2,101	Petewawa and McKay.....	370	689	991
St. Mary's, town.....	3,120	3,415	3,416	Rosa.....	1,682	2,131	2,402
Usborne.....	3,831	3,074	2,529	Stafford.....	768	1,055	1,173
<i>Peterboro East, Dist. No. 109.</i>	17,338	20,402	21,920	Westmeath.....	2,632	3,220	3,612
Ashburnham, village.....	1,197	1,266	1,674	Wilberforce and Algona North.....	1,955	2,406	2,877
Asphodel.....	3,247	1,918	1,866	<i>Renfrew South, Dist. No. 114.</i>	14,099	19,042	23,972
Belmont.....	1,875	1,738	2,548	Admaston.....	1,988	2,383	2,548
Burleigh and Chandos.....		1,381	1,521	Arnprior, village.....	1,714	2,147	3,341
Cardiff.....	721	497	612	Bagot and Blythfield.....	1,142	1,126	1,595
Cavendish.....	260	783	94	Brougham.....	521	574	548
Douro.....	2,671	2,864	2,131	Brudenell (with Lyndoch in 1871 and 1881).....	1,210	1,270	1,104
Dummer.....	1,951	2,149	2,143	Eganville, village (part out of Grattan).....			395
Glamorgan.....	399	476	505	Grattan.....	1,481	1,893	1,724
Harcourt, Dudley, Dy-sart, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Clyde, Eyre, Havelock, Livingstone, Lawrence and Nightingale.....	655	1,087	1,081	Griffith.....	1,714	614	275
Harvey.....	670	1,114	1,155	Hagerty and Jones.....		986	1,608
Lakefield, village (out of Douro).....			1,120	Horton.....	1,267	1,510	1,608
Methuen.....	227	260	548	Lyndoch (see Brudenell), Matawatchesan (in Griffith in 1871 and 1881).....			294
Monmouth.....	426			McNab.....	2,855	3,092	3,514
Norwood, village (out of Asphodel).....		853	1,010	Raglan and Radcliffe.....		785	1,089
Otonabee.....	3,992	4,013	3,632	Kenfrew, village.....		1,605	2,611
<i>Peterboro West, Dist. No. 110.</i>	11,767	13,310	15,808	Sebastopol.....	620	626	710
Ennismore.....	1,104	1,137	932	Sherwood, Richards and Burns.....		431	592
Monaghan North.....	1,479	912	1,022	<i>Russell, Dist. No. 115.</i>	18,344	25,082	31,643
Monaghan South.....	1,145	1,148	1,093	Cambridge.....	769	1,676	4,113
Peterboro, town.....	4,611	6,812	9,717	Clarence.....	2,666	4,411	4,779
Smith.....	3,428	3,301	3,045	Cumberland.....	2,922	3,535	3,014
				Gloucester.....	4,785	6,254	6,823
				New Edinburgh, (ward).....	596	995	1,673
				Osgoode.....	4,267	4,753	4,858
				Rockland, village (out of Clarence).....			1,465
				Russell.....	2,339	3,458	3,918

\*Taken with Galway (now in N. Victoria) in 1881, and population estimated in 1881 at 393.

## POPULATION BY SUB-DISTRICTS—Continued.

1891.		1871.	1881.	1891.		1871.	1881.	1891.
24,173	<i>Simcoe E., Dist. No. 116.</i>	16,071	27,185	35,801	<i>Victoria N.—Continued.</i>			
3,053	Grave hurst, town (out				Snowden.....		807	1,014
1,943	of Muskoka).....		1,015	1,848	Stanhope, Sherburne			
4,896	Matchedash (in Orillia				and McClintock.....	310	551	583
2,740	in 1871 and 1881).....			375	Somersville.....	1,074	1,509	1,940
2,042	Medonte.....	2,541	3,632	4,514	Woodville, village (out			
1,172	Medora and Wood.....	90	1,116	921	of Eldon).....			323
1,002	Midland, village (out of				<i>Victoria South, Dist.</i>			
4,245	Tay).....		1,095	2,088	<i>No. 121.</i>	19,244	20,813	20,455
3,080	Monck.....	535	801	854	Bobcaygeon, village			
	Muskoka.....	482	1,135	797	(out of Verulam).....		750	1,018
18,892	Orillia (Matchedash in-	1,894	3,097	3,687	Emily.....	3,790	2,876	2,603
3,080	cluded in '71 and '81).	1,322	2,911	4,752	Lindsay, town.....	4,049	5,080	6,081
1,284	Orillia, town.....	4,354	4,566	4,357	Mariposa.....	5,363	5,531	4,849
3,179	Oro.....				Omene, village (out			
1,890	Penetanguishene, town				of Emily).....		744	687
1,430	(out of Tiny).....		1,089	7,110	Ops.....	3,350	3,338	2,926
1,643	Tay.....	1,629	2,993	4,714	Verulam.....	2,629	2,474	2,291
3,287	Tiny.....	3,214	3,730	4,784	<i>Waterloo North, Dist.</i>			
2,344	<i>Simcoe North, Dist.</i>				<i>No. 122.</i>	19,236	20,986	25,325
555	<i>No. 117.</i>	18,755	26,120	28,206	Berlin, town.....	2,743	4,054	7,425
	Barrie, town.....	3,398	4,854	5,550	Elmira, village (out of			
23,005	Collingwood, town.....	2,829	4,445	4,941	Woolwich.....			1,069
1,085	Creemore, village (out			721	Waterloo North.....	3,640	3,590	3,443
1,920	of Nottawasaga).....				Waterloo, town.....	1,594	2,066	2,941
1,933	Flos.....	1,756	3,141	3,783	Welleney.....	5,710	5,752	5,609
	Nottawasaga.....	6,704	6,971	6,060	Woolwich.....	5,569	5,524	4,838
1,034	Stayner, village (out				<i>Waterloo South, Dist.</i>			
	of Nottawasaga).....		1,028	1,357	<i>No. 123.</i>	20,995	21,754	25,128
	Sunnidale.....	1,991	2,802	2,772	Ayr, village (out of			
	Vespra.....	2,077	2,879	3,022	Dumfries N.).....			1,040
	<i>Simcoe South, Dist.</i>				Dumfries North.....	3,951	3,848	2,522
	<i>No. 118.</i>	19,504	22,721	20,827	Galt, town.....	3,827	5,187	7,535
	Alliston, village (out of		1,099	1,371	Hespeler, village.....	797	608	1,482
	Tecumseth).....				New Hamburg, village..	1,003	1,240	1,335
	Beeton, village (out of			771	Preston, village.....	1,408	1,410	1,843
	Tecumseth).....				Waterloo South.....	4,108	4,004	3,904
	Easa.....	4,221	4,666	3,592	Wilmot.....	5,811	5,338	5,497
	Enniskil.....	5,480	5,499	5,112	<i>Welland Dist. No. 124.</i>	20,572	26,152	25,131
	Mulmur.....	3,505	4,211	3,661	Birtie.....	2,933	3,986	4,222
	Tecumseth.....	4,728	5,325	3,865	Chippewa, village.....	922	664	523
	Tossorontio.....	1,570	1,921	1,870	Crowland.....	1,317	1,318	1,107
	Tottenham, village (out				Fort Erie, village.....	835	722	934
	of Tecumseth).....			585	Humberstone.....	2,472	4,182	2,842
	<i>Toronto City, Electoral</i>				Niagara Falls, town.....	1,610	2,347	3,349
	<i>Dist. No. 119.</i>	56,092	86,415	144,028	Niagara Falls, village			
	St. Andrew's ward, W.....	8,918	11,447	14,251	(out of Stamford).....			1,179
	St. David's ward, E.....	11,229	11,072	22,790	Port Colborne, village..	988	1,716	1,154
	St. George's ward, W.....	3,534	5,544	7,519	Stamford.....	2,999	3,162	2,090
	St. James' ward, C.....	9,779	10,791	12,867	Thorold.....	2,501	2,456	2,315
	St. John's ward, C.....	10,868	12,192	13,765	Thorold, town.....	1,685	2,456	2,273
	St. Lawrence ward, E.....	3,861	4,864	7,864	Welland, town.....	1,100	1,870	2,035
	St. Patrick's ward, W.....	7,993	14,965	27,668	Willoughby.....	1,250	1,873	1,009
	St. Stephen's ward and				<i>Wellington Centre, Dist.</i>			
	such portions of				<i>No. 125.</i>	25,536	26,816	23,396
	St. Mark's ward				Dayton, village (out of			
	as is situated in				Peele).....		587	793
	this district, W.....		6,609	24,394	Elora, village.....		1,408	1,394
	St. Thomas' ward, E.....		8,931	12,910	Fergus, village.....		1,666	1,599
	Total Municipal Dist.....	(56,092)	(96,196)	(181,220)	Garafraxa East.....		2,579	2,169
	<i>Victoria North, Dist.</i>				Garafraxa West.....	3,128	3,620	3,045
	<i>No. 120.</i>	12,324	16,661	16,849	Maryborough.....	4,418	4,551	3,548
	Anson and Hindon.....	515	371	275	Nichol.....	2,737	2,474	2,057
	Bexley.....	489	903	922	Orangeville, town.....	1,458	2,847	2,962
	Carden.....		910	815	Peel.....	5,744	5,024	4,555
	Dalton.....		530	509	Pikington.....	2,308	1,958	1,664
	Eldon.....	3,052	3,778	3,145	<i>Wellington North, Dist.</i>			
	Penelon.....	3,749	3,494	2,800	<i>No. 126.</i>	17,993	26,024	24,968
	Penelon Falls, village..	1,027	1,155	1,219	Amaranth.....	1,943	2,914	2,804
	Galway.....	261	394	710	Arthur.....	4,370	3,916	3,224
	Laxton, Digby and							
	Longford.....	850	957	874				
	Lutterworth.....		586	549				
	Minden.....	797	1,110	1,182				

## POPULATION BY SUB-DISTRICTS—Continued.

	1871.	1881.	1891.		1871.	1881.	1891.
<i>Wellington N.—Contd.</i>				<i>York East, Dist. No. 130.</i>	19,360	22,853	35,152
Arthur, village (out of Arthur) .....		1,287	1,296	Markham .....	8,132	6,375	5,681
Clifford, village (out of Minto) .....		722	634	Markham, village (out of Markham) .....		954	1,100
Harrison, town (out of Minto) .....		1,772	1,687	St. Paul and St. Matthew's wards, Toronto, formerly Yorkville village .....	2,203	4,825	17,689
Luther East and West ..	1,772	3,347	4,224	Scarborough .....	4,615	4,208	4,028
Minto .....	4,861	4,443	3,639	York East .....	4,390	6,491	6,654
Mount Forest, town .....	1,370	2,170	2,214				
Palmerston, town (out of Wallace) .....		1,228	2,007	<i>York North, Dist. No. 131.</i>	21,654	21,730	20,284
Wallace .....	3,581	3,655	5,239	Aurora, town .....	1,132	1,540	1,743
<i>Wellington South, Dist. No. 127.</i>	23,525	25,400	24,378	Bradford, village .....	1,130	1,176	996
Eramosa .....	3,758	3,611	3,118	Georgina and Georgina Island .....	1,987	2,482	1,990
Erin .....	5,320	5,121	4,048	Gwillimbury East .....	3,934	4,143	3,844
Erin, village (out of Erin) ..			594	Gwillimbury North and Snake Island .....	2,304	2,151	1,990
Guelph .....	2,955	2,793	2,464	Gwillimbury West .....	3,036	2,994	2,525
Guelph, city .....	6,878	9,890	10,539	Holland Landing, village ..	649	580	443
Puslinch .....	4,514	3,985	3,615	King .....	7,482	6,664	6,097
<i>Wentworth North, Dist. No. 128.</i>	16,445	15,998	14,591	Sutton, village (out of Georgina) .....			686
Beverley .....	5,803	5,230	4,636	<i>York West, Dist. No. 132.</i>	16,260	18,884	41,863
Dundas, town .....	3,135	3,709	4,546	Etobicoke .....	2,985	2,976	4,558
Flamborough East .....	3,994	3,598	2,661	Richmond Hill, village (out of Vaughan) .....		867	743
Flamborough West .....	3,413	3,461	3,079	St. Alban's ward, Toronto (formerly Parkdale, town) .....		1,170	7,381
Waterdown, village (out of Flamborough East) ..			669	St. Mark's ward, Toronto (formerly Brockton, such portion as is situated in this district) .....		786	5,327
<i>Wentworth South, Dist. No. 129.</i>	14,922	15,539	16,770	Vaughan .....	7,637	6,828	5,254
Barton .....	2,865	3,525	4,997	Weston, village (out of York) .....			1,194
Binbrook .....	1,946	1,814	1,674	Woodbridge, village (out of Vaughan) .....			762
Caistor .....	2,166	2,164	2,002	York West .....	5,628	6,257	16,604
Glanford .....	2,039	1,977	1,744				
Grimsby North .....	3,123	2,410	1,095				
Grimsby South (with Grimsby North in 1871 and 1881) .....			1,610				
Grimsby, village (out of Grimsby North) .....		692	883				
Salfleet .....	2,783	2,951	2,765				



1891.  
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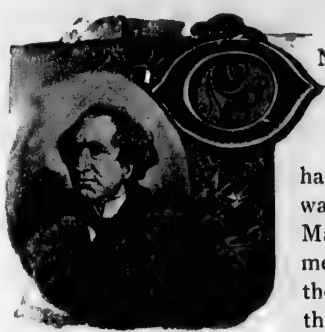
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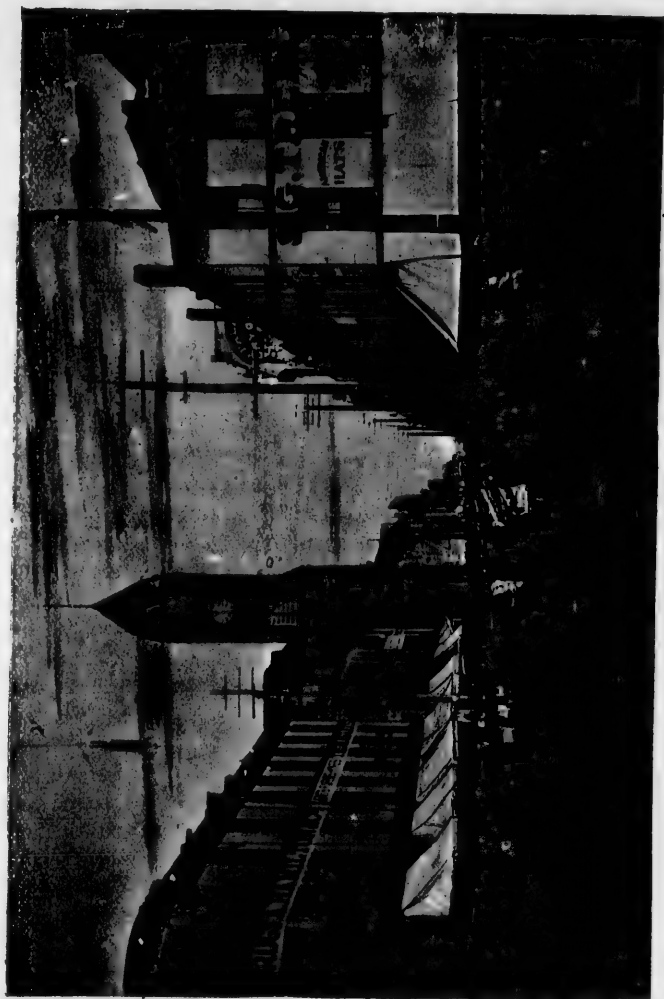
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## DEATH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.



N Saturday evening, June 6th, at fifteen minutes past ten, Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion, died at his residence, Earnscliffe, Ottawa. Though the Premier's illness had its real beginning several months previous, he was able to be in his place in Parliament till Friday, May 22nd, just before the Queen's Birthday adjournment, when he appeared to be in excellent trim. On the Sunday following, May 24th, it was first known that his illness was serious. The following Wednesday night, Dr. Powell, his medical attendant, remained at Earnscliffe, and on Thursday morning Sir John was much better, and continued to improve during the day. At night he was so well that he looked forward to transacting some public business on the following day, though complete rest had been enjoined upon him by Dr. Powell. On Friday morning, the 29th, when Dr. Powell arrived he found Sir John's condition still further improved; he had slept well during the night, and insisted upon rising from his bed and dressing. He spent part of the forenoon dictating letters on public business to Mr. Joseph Pope, his private secretary, after which he spent more than an hour in conversation with Sir John Thompson on questions of public policy, and of Government tactics in Parliament. The Governor-General called at one o'clock and spent a quarter of an hour with Sir John. Shortly before four o'clock Dr. Powell arrived, and found Sir John resting in an arm-chair, and, though somewhat exhausted, still ready to talk with almost all his accustomed vivacity. Dr. Powell was holding Sir John's wrist, with his fingers on the pulse, when suddenly a stroke of paralysis came upon the Premier and stopped his tongue at the word he was uttering. He fell back, his features presenting an ashen hue, and his body becoming motionless. Messengers were instantly despatched for Sir James Grant and Dr. Henry P. Wright, who came quickly to the bedside of the unconscious Premier. News of his paralytic seizure spread with amazing rapidity. At eight o'clock in the evening, when the House met, the lobbies around the Chamber were crowded by excited groups. The scene in and about the House was a memorable one. In the Chamber, Sir Hector Langevin, who was leading the House in Sir John's absence, received a message about half-past eight from one of the consulting physicians, as follows: "I have just seen Sir John Macdonald, in consultation with another. I found him paralyzed and with hemorrhage of the brain. His condition is hopeless. He may live a few hours." When



JAMES STREET, HAMILTON, (LOOKING NORTH).

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Sir Hector received the message, Mr. Mackintosh, who had followed Sir Richard Cartwright, was speaking. It was the first night of the debate on Mr. Laurier's motion censuring Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Mackintosh abruptly ended his speech and Sir Hector arose amid a dead silence, which suddenly fell upon the House. Sir Hector in low, and scarcely audible tones, said: "Mr. Speaker, I have a painful duty to perform. The news we have had from Earncliffe is that the First Minister has had a relapse, and that he is in a most critical condition. We have had reports from the medical men, and they do not seem to believe that he can live many hours more. Under these circumstances I move, seconded by Mr. Laurier, that the debate be adjourned." When Sir Hector resumed his seat, Mr. Laurier arose and said: "Under such circumstances the painful duty devolves upon me to second the motion of my honorable friend. The country will be shocked to hear the sad news. It seems impossible to carry on the business, and I therefore agree to this motion." The House adjourned immediately.

The days and nights crept on, hope and despair alternating in the sick chamber. On Friday June 5th, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the weak beatings of the heart sank until there almost came a pause. From this severe relapse, in which Sir John became unconscious, he never really rallied. After midnight no further attempt was made to administer the few drops of champagne which had been used previously at intervals. The last manifestation of consciousness had been the swallowing of the champagne. That power was then gone. All day Saturday he lay in the same state of coma, until death came at a quarter past ten.

Those who ministered to him and watched at his bedside declared him to have been a most patient sufferer. He had occasional periods of consciousness, during which he made known his wants by the gentle pressure of the hand. In the first few days he would recognize members of his family with a smile, but towards the end his gleams of consciousness were fitful and short, and he seemed to sleep away. That he was remarkable in his death struggle was apparent from the medical bulletins, which so frequently declared that his end was near, and that they were so often belied. He held on to life with a tenacity that astonished the medical men, and gave to the family and to the friends, hope, that was doomed to disappointment in the end.

The message "Sir John died at 10.15 to-night" was immediately flashed along the wires, and the mournful tolling of the bells in every city announced to the citizens that the spirit of the aged and loved Premier had fled. The sad news caused universal sorrow, and there was but one feeling expressed amongst all classes, irrespective of creed, nationality or politics and that was that the country had sustained a great loss. Flags were soon floating at half mast and other tokens of the national grief were everywhere displayed. On the Sunday following feeling reference was made from the pulpits in the churches throughout the country to the Premier's death, and clergymen spoke eloquently of his distinguished services, eulogised his patriotism, and many of them

testified to the high estimate which personal contact had led them to form of his character. On Monday morning the issues of many of the daily papers were in mourning, and all, irrespective of politics, paid a fitting tribute to the statesmanship and other attributes of the deceased Premier. The *Mail*, the one time organ of the Liberal-Conservative party, after referring to Sir John's illness and death said : " It must be left to history, which applies in due time the test to all men's works, to form an impartial estimate of the remarkable figure who has just passed away. The fierceness of the party conflict, the injustice meted out to men and methods, the scantiness of the materials upon which to base a fair judgment, with regard to some events of his life, render it impossible to expect at this stage of the country's bereavement an accurate measure of the



"EARNSCLIFFE," OTTAWA.

loss we have sustained. Yet there are many features in Sir John's career which already stamp the man, and lend to him a character which will ever attach to his name. The eminence to which he rose, and the fame which he enjoyed, not only in his own country but in Great Britain and the United States, are forcible testimonies to his individuality and his power. Never did a colonial statesman before him win for himself, in the mother country, so high a position in the minds of the public there. Sir Allan McNab supposed at one time that he had developed into an Imperial statesman, and thereupon tried his fortunes in home politics as a candidate for the representation of Brighton. But Sir Allan, influential as he was in Canada, was an unknown man across the ocean, and he emerged from his political conflict so much the wiser for the experience that he returned to Canada to end his days in the smaller arena. Sir John, through the service he had been enabled to render the Empire in facilitating the confederation of the provinces; in

assisting at the Washington negotiations; and in undertaking the construction of the continental line, brought himself into touch with the higher powers in England, and secured for himself there a reputation for sagacity and enterprise of which he might well be proud, and to which Sir Allan, though he sought an English constituency, could never aspire. He has indeed ranked in England as the greatest of her Majesty's subjects in the colonies. Not less for his policy, in relation to the Empire, than for his works has he been respected and honored at home. Eminently conservative—for the first act in his public career was to oppose the abolition of the law of primogeniture in Canada—he was also a thorough Imperialist. He spoke from his heart when he declared, in 1878, that should the British flag cease to fly over Canada, he would immediately abandon the country. Similarly his more recent announcement: "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die," was no mere formula. It may be that the expression reflected harshly upon his opponents. But he meant what he said for he had dedicated himself to the furtherance of the British idea on this continent, which we may well believe he regarded as the best basis for our national future. To the English statesman and publicist, Sir John Macdonald's name, though it has been associated with tariff legislation of which the British manufacturer has complained, has of late been the symbol of the tie which connects us with the mother land. But fame beyond our borders could not have been won without the good will and strong support of the people of Canada. For no matter how faithful Sir John might have been, personally, to the Crown and the flag, he would have wanted the opportunity to display his fidelity had the Dominion not been behind him. Opinions differ, and they will continue to differ for many years, touching his means of acquiring and retaining power. He was denounced in his time as both a corruptionist and an opportunist. It must not be forgotten, however, that he had hard battles to fight at a time when corruption was rife, and a very difficult country to manage. The conflicting elements possibly suggested a concession here, or a departure from the strict logic principle there, and necessity may, in some instances, have been yielded to, more for the sake of national peace, than of political aggrandizement. Yet we know that he never made money out of his position, and that he did not always yield with a view to holding place and power. He risked much when he resisted the No. 8 conspiracy, and more still when he decided that Riel must hang. In his political tactics he was full of surprises. This was one of the elements of his success as a leader. On three separate occasions he appealed to the people without warning, and at times when the other side was altogether unprepared. His opponents called him cunning; but when the same characteristic is displayed by one's own friends it is termed sagacity. Leaving the phases of his character, which are necessarily subjects of controversy, we turn easily and naturally to his remarkable prowess as a winner and manager of men. He had a wonderfully attractive manner, which gained for him the credit of exercising personal magnetism. This happy possession secured for him also something more than respect from his followers in Parliament and his

friends in the country. The ordinary politician is regarded by his party as possibly a great and able man. But Sir John's relation to the Conservative forces was different to that of the average leader. He was the father of the family, commanding in an especial degree the affection and obedience of his flock. It was this attitude of paternal interest on the one side, and filial affection on the other, which enabled him to keep the ranks unbroken, despite the temptation to stray, and to hold in the palm of his hand the elements which, without his restraining influence, would have been at war.

That Sir John will be long remembered as one of Canada's greatest sons goes without saying. Had he passed away in 1870, when death threatened him



BARONESS MACDONALD.

at his very desk, and hovered above him for many days, he would have been known to posterity merely as a politician of the period. If, later on, when under the cloud of the Pacific scandal, he had succumbed, as at one time it was feared he would, his name would have figured in history as that of the author of much that is deplorable in our politics. But the good fortune which followed him through his early life, the happy chance which, combined with his own sagacity, made the barefooted boy of the Bay of Quinte first a rising lawyer, then a member of Parliament, a Minister, and finally a Premier, seems to have stood by him in his illness and in his adversity, to the end that his earlier political faults, viewed in the light of the party methods of his day, might be forgotten or excused, and that his eminence might be established. The election of 1878, undoubtedly, gave him the great opportunity of his life. Returning

to the Premiership, to his intense surprise with a tremendous majority, he seized the occasion to raise himself by degrees from the position of leader, which he had won when yet a young man from Sir Allan McNab, and which he retained in the face of competition, such as that which he experienced at one time from John Hilyard Cameron, to that of absolute ruler of the party. His natural gifts, together with favoring circumstances, conspired towards the realization of his purpose. Sir George Cartier was already gone; Sir Hector Langevin was not a man of sufficient force of character to share the throne; Sir Leonard Tilley soon retired and became Governor of New Brunswick; while Sir Charles Tupper passed to London as High Commissioner. There was now no man in the party to participate in the honors of the command. As a statesman Sir John Macdonald, therefore, practically stood alone. But before the withdrawal of his

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later allies Sir John laid the foundations for the successes which were to secure for him unquestioned power. His policy, both with regard to public affairs—notably the Pacific railway—and to the legislation governing the election of members to the Commons, was so bold as at first to alarm his friends. But it was finally accepted, and it had its effect, for it enabled the party to claim that it was animated by a great national purpose, and it won for it, in the face of an Opposition led by the clearest mind in Canada, many victories. Occupying, in relation to his surroundings, an altitude to which his colleagues could not aspire, and supported by this series of successes, Sir John was able, in the later years of his life, to exercise a personal sway, and to command a veneration and affection such as no other public man in recent times, unless it be Mr. Gladstone, has enjoyed. He was a determined ruler; yet so great was his tact, and so thorough was the confidence in his wisdom and his skill, that he appeared only to guide, when as a matter of fact he commanded. His unique position, certainly, carried with it the claim to greatness. Few men of the day, either here or in other countries, have received, or could even ask, the homage and obedience which the Conservative party in Canada has willingly yielded its great leader. Nor is it probable that there will soon arise a statesman who will be pronounced Sir John Macdonald's equal. Nothing but long and successful service can earn the complete confidence and the absolute power that were reposed in him by all shades of thought within the party. No present leader has given the service or has earned the power, and it is this that makes the future so full of problems and so extremely doubtful.

In private life Sir John was not less remarkable than in his public career. Behind the determined statesman was the man who loved his home, and was particularly fond of children. One of the features of life at Earncliffe was the children's party, when the young of the neighborhood assembled under that hospitable roof, and the Premier, abandoning cares of State, joined in the merry games and dances. Sir John was an omnivorous reader. No new book of note escaped his attention, and there was scarcely an old book, worthy to be ranked with the English classics, with which he was not familiar. It is true that the evidences of his wide reading were not traceable in his later speeches. They were more noticeable in his conversational remarks across the floor of Parliament when he was not making a set effort, and in his social intercourse. He was the life of the dinner table. Stories of statesmen of all nations, snatches of poetry appropriate to the conversation, and sparkling literary allusions sprang to his lips when at the best table in Ottawa, outside of Government House, he was entertaining his guests. While in politics Sir John was a genius, he was in private life as gentle and kindly as man can possibly be. Friend and foe alike must recognize that in his disappearance we lose a statesman whose name will be remembered, when many of his contemporaries, through lack of the opportunities to distinguish themselves, will be forgotten. A man who, with all his faults—and he often said they were many—was, according to his understanding of



FISH MARKET, TORONTO, 1841. FROM AN OLD ENGRAVING.

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the policy that was best for the country, an earnest patriot. The legend on Pitt's monument at Guildhall would, slightly amended, apply with undoubted force to the man who is mourned to-day, for "dispensing for nearly forty years the favors of the Crown, he lived without ostentation, and died poor."

When the House of Commons met on Monday afternoon Sir Hector Langevin, as senior Privy Councillor, announced the country's loss and moved "That in the opinion of this House the mortal remains of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., should be publicly interred, and that this House will concur in giving to the ceremony a fitting degree of solemnity and importance." Sir Hector was visibly affected and it was amidst sobs and with the utmost difficulty that he pronounced the few sentences he had prepared for the occasion. Mr. Laurier, as leader of the Opposition, in seconding the motion eulogised the departed leader in a speech of surpassing grace and eloquence, during which he said :

"Sir John A. Macdonald in this country was so large and so absorbing that it was almost impossible to conceive that the politics of this country—the fate of this country—will continue without him. His loss overwhelms us. For my part I say, with all truth, his loss overwhelms me, and that it also overwhelms this Parliament, as if, indeed, one of the institutions of the land had given way. Sir John A. Macdonald now belongs to the ages, and it can be said with certainty that the career which has just been closed is one of the most remarkable careers of this century. It would be premature at this time to attempt to divine or anticipate what will be the final judgment of History upon him, but there were in his career and in his life features so prominent and so conspicuous that already they shine with a glory which time cannot alter. These characteristics appear before the House at the present time such as they will appear to the end in history. I think it can be asserted that for the supreme art of governing men Sir John Macdonald was gifted as few men in any land or in any age were gifted—gifted with the most high of all qualities—qualities which would have shone in any theatre, and which would have shone all the more conspicuously the larger the theatre. The fact that he could congregate together elements the most heterogeneous and blend them into one compact party, and to the end of his life kept them steadily under his hand, is perhaps altogether unprecedented. The fact that during all these years he maintained, unimpaired, not only the confidence, but the devotion—the ardent devotion—and affection of his party, is evidence that, beside these higher qualities of statesmanship to which we were the daily witnesses, he was also endowed with this inner, subtle, undefinable characteristic of soul which wins and keeps the hearts of men. As to his statesmanship, it is written in the history of Canada. It may be said, without any exaggeration whatever, that the life of Sir John Macdonald, from the date he entered Parliament, is the history of Canada, for he was connected and associated with all the events, all the facts, all the developments, which brought Canada from the position Canada then occupied—the position of two

small provinces, having nothing in common but the common allegiance, and united by a bond of paper, and united by nothing else—to the present state of development which Canada has reached. Although my political views compel me to say that, in my judgment, his actions were not always the best that could have been taken in the interest of Canada, although my conscience compels me to say that of late he has imputed to his opponents motives which I must say in my heart he has misconceived, yet, I am only too glad here to sink these differences, and to remember only the great services he has performed for his country—to remember that his actions displayed unbounded fertility of resource, a high level of intellectual conception, and, above all, a far-reaching vision beyond the event of the day, and, still higher, permeating the whole, a broad patriotism, a devotion to Canada's welfare, Canada's advancement, and Canada's glory. The life of a statesman is always an arduous one, and very often it is an ungrateful one; more often than otherwise his actions do not mature until he is in his grave. Not so, however, in the case of Sir John Macdonald; his has been a singularly fortunate one. His reverses were few and of short duration. He was fond of power, and in my judgment, if I may say so, that was the turning point of his history. He was fond of power, and he never made any secret of it. Many times we have heard him avow it on the floor of this Parliament, and his ambition in this respect was gratified, as perhaps no other man's ambition ever was. In my judgment even the career of William Pitt can hardly compare with that of Sir John Macdonald in this respect, for although William Pitt, moving in a higher sphere, had to deal with problems greater than ours, yet I doubt if in the management of a party William Pitt had to contend with difficulties equal to those that Sir John Macdonald had to contend with. In his death, too, he seems to have been singularly happy. Twenty years ago I was told by one who at that time was a close personal and political friend of Sir John Macdonald, that in the intimacy of his domestic circle he was fond of repeating that his end would be as the end of Lord Chatham—that he would be carried away from the floor of Parliament to die. How true his vision into the future was we now know, for we saw him at the last, with enfeebled health and declining strength, struggling on the floor of Parliament until, the hand of fate upon him, he was carried to his home to die. And thus to die with his armor on was probably his ambition." He did not forget also to refer to the grief of those who loved the dead leader and above all "to the brave and noble woman, his companion in life and his chief helpmate."

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, as representing the North-West, also spoke eloquently and feelingly of his chief.

#### FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

All that day the body of Sir John lay in state in the dining room at Earnscliffe, and early the next morning it was conveyed to the Senate Chamber, which had been fittingly prepared for its reception. During the whole of that day a

constant stream of visitors passed in succession before the casket to take a farewell glance at the mortal remains of the great statesman. The floral tributes were immense in their variety, beauty, and number. The State funeral took place on Wednesday and was a most magnificent and imposing spectacle. In the vast numbers that attended to honor the dead statesman were representatives of the Sovereign, the Parliament, the provinces, municipal bodies, societies, commercial bodies, the churches, professions, and thousands of public men from far and near. Never, in all the years of Ottawa's history was the city invaded by such a mighty host. The population of the city turned out *en masse*. When the doors of the Senate chamber were thrown open thousands of people were in waiting to take a last look at the well-known features. Shortly after one o'clock the procession started for St. Alban's Church. The pall-bearers were the members of the late Cabinet and Privy Councillor Aikins. After a brief but impressive service the procession was reorganized and moved slowly and solemnly to the C.P.R. station where the funeral train was in waiting. As the train moved slowly out of the station the band played "the Dead March in Saul." When the train arrived at Kingston station, where an immense crowd had gathered, the casket was placed in the city hall under a magnificent catafalque and, late as it was, a continuous stream of people for hours pressed on to get a glimpse of the features of him who had served them so long and faithfully. Next day (the 11th) the remains of the Father of Confederation were laid to rest in the graveyard at Cataraqui, beside his father and mother and two sisters. It was estimated that over ten thousand visitors were in the city from all parts of the Dominion, nearly all of whom wore memorial badges. A very large number belonged to secret societies and wore the regalia of their respective orders. The scene during the march to, and at, the cemetery was a most memorable one. The immense cavalcade, composed of representatives of municipalities, political, social and national societies, trade and commerce, the professions and arts, was a splendid tribute to the worth of the departed chieftain, and gave evidence of the veneration in which he was held by all classes and conditions of men.

#### HONORED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In Great Britain universal respect was shown to the memory of Canada's great premier. Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, paid a most graceful tribute to Sir John's statesmanship on the Monday following his death, by declaring that he was as great a constitutional statesman as any nation had ever seen. Next day a requisition was presented to the Dean of Westminster, signed by all the leading Ministers of State, the leaders of both political parties in the Imperial Parliament, the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander Galt, Mr. Charles C. Colby and others. The memorialists pointed out that they desired to pay a last tribute of respect to one who had rendered so many services to the Dominion of Canada and the Empire in general, and asked that their petition be granted. The Dean promptly assented, and it was decided that the

service should be held on Friday morning the 12th. Accordingly, on that morning, the Abbey was crowded with people of the British Colonies, then in England, and Englishmen interested in Colonial development and Imperial Federation, besides a large representation of the American Colony in England. Her Majesty the Queen was represented by Lord Waldegrave, the Prince and Princess of Wales by Major-General Ellis, and the Duke of Edinburgh by Col. Colville, of the King's Royal Rifle corps. Both Houses of Parliament were largely represented, among the distinguished legislators present being the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Knutsford, Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir Richard Temple, Messrs. Colomb, Staveland-Hill, Baden-Powell, and many others. The Dean of Westminster conducted the services, assisted by the canons and other Abbey clergy. The service, which is considered to be one of the highest honors an Englishman can ever hope to attain, was exactly similar to that used at the time of the death of the Earl of Idlesleigh in 1887. It was very impressive, and the sympathetic congregation was visibly affected. As the Dean read the beautiful burial service the scene in the dimly-lit interior was most solemn. The musical portion of the service was very grand, particularly the rendering of the anthem "Blest are the Dead," by the full choir of the Abbey. The hymn, "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er," was sung at the conclusion of the services.

#### SKETCH OF SIR JOHN'S CAREER.

Of the story of a life so full of incident as was that of the deceased statesman and so bound up with the history of Canada during the past forty years, it is possible only to give but the briefest outline. The biographer and the historian can alone do justice to the subject. John Alexander Macdonald was of Scotch parentage, his father being Hugh Macdonald, of Sutherland-shire, who married Helen Shaw, of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. The former had moved in early life to Glasgow, where, on January 11, 1815, his second son, John Alexander, was born. When the future Premier of Canada was in his fifth year, the family joined in the emigration movement, and came out to Canada, settling at Kingston, then the most important town of what is now Ontario. After four years' residence in that town, Mr. Hugh Macdonald moved to Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinte, leaving his son John Alexander under the tuition of Dr. Wilson, a fellow of Oxford University, at the Royal Grammar School, where he remained until his sixteenth year. The father kept a store a short distance to the east of the Quaker meeting house on Hay Bay, on the third concession. It was a small clap-board building, painted red, and stood for many years. A visitor to Adolphustown recently wrote: "Standing at the old Methodist church at Hay Bay, the visitor can see the modest ruin. It marks the dwelling-place of the parents of Sir John Macdonald. The house was burned long since, and the cellar and its walls alone mark the spot."

In his book "Country Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago," Dr. Canniff Haight



says: "I remember being at a nomination in the village of Bath, on which occasion there were several speakers from Kingston, among them John A. Macdonald, then a young lawyer just feeling his way into political life. He made a speech, and began something in this way: 'Yeomen of the county of Lennox and Addington, I remember well when I ran about in this district a barefooted boy,' etc."

In 1836 Mr. Hugh Macdonald returned to Kingston, where he leased the Kingston Mills, a few miles out of the city, and at the same time carried on business on Princess street. Young Macdonald has been described as having, in his school days "A very intelligent and pleasing face, strange, fuzzy-looking hair that curled in a dark mass, and a striking nose." His father had always intended him for the legal profession, and upon leaving school, in 1831, he entered the law office of Mr. George MacKenzie, where he applied himself diligently to his studies. He spent six years here and proved a most exemplary student. Before he was quite twenty-one he was called to the bar of Upper Canada, and opened an office in Kingston. In a short time he had worked up a good business, and had become solicitor for the Commercial Bank, and also for the Trust and Loan Company, with which latter corporation this relationship continued up to the time of his death. These were the days of the Rebellion, and it was in connection with one of the incidents following that outbreak that young Macdonald earned his first legal laurels. He was engaged to defend Von Shoultz and others of the two hundred "Hunters" who invaded Canada at Prescott from the United States in November, 1838, and were taken prisoners by Col. Young. The trial at Kingston caused intense excitement, and the young barrister's brilliant defence of his clients, though fruitless, was acknowledged to be a masterly one. From that time forth John A. Macdonald's abilities were recognized by all, and his future greatness was often predicted. It was seen that he was a man peculiarly fitted to take a prominent part in the stormy politics of the Canada of that day, and, as a preliminary step, he was elected a member of the Kingston Council in 1843.

In the following year, after a most exciting contest, he was elected to represent his city in the Assembly, which then held its sessions there. In his reply to the requisition asking him to be a candidate—which, by the way, was signed by the father of the Hon. Oliver Mowat—he said that, in complying he had no personal ambition to gratify, except a desire to advance the interests of the town, and "to maintain those principles of public policy which you justly style 'sound and liberal,' and which have always actuated our loyal old town. In a young country like Canada," he continued, "I am of opinion that it is of more consequence to endeavor to develop its resources and improve its physical advantages than to waste the time of the Legislature, and the money of the people, in fruitless discussions on abstract and theoretical questions of Government. One great object of my exertions, if elected, will be to direct the attention of the Legislature to the settlement of the back townships of the district, hitherto so utterly neglected, and to press for the construction of the long projected plank road to Perth and the



VIEW OF MONTREAL FROM MOUNT ROYAL.

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Ottawa, and thus make Kingston the market for a large and fertile, though hitherto valueless, country. This desirable object once attained, the prosperity of our town will be established on a firmer basis." The young politician who thus made the construction of a plank road one of his first cares, lived to become, as Premier of his country, the chief instrument in building one of the greatest railways in the world.

On the hustings Mr. Macdonald's ability as a popular speaker made itself strongly felt, and his victory was an overwhelming one. He thus became a member of the Canadian Assembly of 1844, in which Mr. Ogle R. Gowan and Mr. Joseph Edouard Cauchon also made their entry into political life, and in which the Tories had a majority of but three. Of this period of his life many stories are told, which strikingly illustrate some of his personal characteristics. Speaking of the speech at Bath, above mentioned, Dr. Canniff Haight says: "He had the faculty then, which he has ever since preserved, of getting hold of the affections of the people. This *bonhomie* has had much to do with his popularity and success. I recollect well how lustily he was cheered by the staunch old farmers on the occasion referred to." The same writer also mentions an occasion when, during some electioneering work, "John A. mounted on the long high stoop or platform in front of Teddy McGuire's, and gave us a harangue in imitation of —, a well-known Quaker preacher, who had a marvellous method of intoning his discourses. It was a remarkable sing-song, which I, or any one else who ever heard it, could never forget. Well, John A., who knew him well, had caught it, and his imitation was so perfect that I am inclined to think the old man, if he had been a listener, would have been puzzled to tell t'other from which. We had a hearty laugh and separated." The love of fun which characterized Sir John all through life was early manifested in an incident of his student days, which he narrated for the first time in 1847, when he was being given a send-off to the session of Parliament at Montreal, after the election which followed his acceptance of the portfolio of Receiver-General. One of those who were present, recently gave a Kingston paper the story of the young politician as follows:

"He said about eight or nine years previously, while studying law, he and three or four chums were going home one summer night, when on Rear Street, they observed the roadway covered with limestone to be used as the foundation for the street. Macdonald suggested that, as it was as yet early, one o'clock, they would have time to build a pretty decent sized wall with the material.

"'Where shall we build the wall?' was the query.

"'Well,' says Macdonald, 'there is Jemmy Williamson's grocery store just across the street. What's the matter with it. It would not look amiss with a nice new stone front added to it.' All agreed, and to work they went. For two hours they never worked so hard in their lives. At the end of that time they had completed a wall about seven feet high and eight feet long, completely closing up the shop door. They then gathered up small stones, and, throwing a few at a time against the upstairs windows, where the old gentleman slept, they

awoke him, and raising the window he enquired, 'Who's there? what's the matter?'

"Hearing nothing he closed the window, but the stones were again flung, and the window again went up. Hearing nothing he again retired. Presently a light appeared in the room, and the conspirators guessed the old gentleman was making his way down stairs. They crowded close to the stone wall to hear how Jemmy would express his surprise."

What followed need not be repeated. After hearing the old man's first exclamations of amazement, Macdonald and his accomplices made for home, which they reached just before daylight.

Of the exciting vicissitudes of Upper Canadian politics from this time until Confederation, lack of space forbids any account here. This was the era of the final struggle between the old order of things and the new, when the battle for "rep. by pop," was being fought, when the seat of Government was itinerant, and when Administrations led short lives and stormy ones. It would be out of the question to attempt even to outline here the sequence of events. Suffice it to say that John A. Macdonald's influence, quietly exerted at first, gradually made itself felt, and it was not long before he left the ranks. Once in a position of prominence his rise was still more rapid. In 1854, only ten years after his entry into the political arena, he became Attorney-General of Upper Canada in the McNab-Morin Administration, and soon after succeeded Sir Allan McNab as Prime Minister. A brief recapitulation only can be given of the offices he filled during this period, and up to 1867. He was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from May 11, 1847, to March 10, 1848 (in the Administration of the late Hon. W. Morris); from September 11, 1854, to July 29, 1858 (in the McNab-Morin, the Tache-Macdonald, and the Macdonald-Cartier Administration); from August 6th, same year, to May 23, 1862 (in the Cartier-Macdonald Administration); from March 30, 1864, until the Union (in the Tache-Macdonald and the Belleau-Macdonald Administrations); and he was, during these several periods, Receiver-General from May 21 to December 7, 1847; Commissioner of Crown Lands from the latter date to March 10, 1848; Attorney-General for Upper Canada from September 11, 1854, to July 29, 1858, when as Prime Minister, he and his Cabinet resigned, being defeated on the seat of Government question. He returned to office on August 6th, same year, as Postmaster-General, a position he resigned the following day, on his re-appointment as Attorney-General of Upper Canada, which office he continued to hold until the defeat of the Administration on the Militia Bill, May, 1862, when he and his colleagues again retired from office. The late Sir George E. Cartier and he led the Opposition in the Assembly, until the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Government when the Tache-Macdonald Government was formed, March 30, 1864 and he returned to his old office of Attorney-General, and was Government leader in the Assembly from that time until the union of the British North American provinces in 1867. He held the office of Minister of Militia

Affairs jointly with that of Attorney-General from January to May, 1862, and from August, 1865, until the Union. He was requested to take the place of Sir E. P. Tache as Prime Minister on the death of that gentleman in 1865, but waived his claim in favor of Sir N. F. Belleau. During six years of this period he had been a member of an Opposition which had only nineteen members in a House of eighty-four, but the experience was a valuable one, as, indeed, was his whole political career during the stormy quarter of a century which preceded the formation of this Dominion. His powers of debate were strengthened, his penetration into men and their motives sharpened, and his natural tact developed, so that he was thoroughly schooled for his long reign over Canadian affairs which was to follow.

When in 1864 Messrs. John A. Macdonald and A. T. Galt met Mr. George Brown, for the purpose of discussing the formation of a Coalition Government, which the balance of parties rendered necessary to stable Government, Mr. Brown asked them how they proposed to settle the sectional difficulties between Upper and Lower Canada, and they replied that their remedy was a "federal union of all the British North American provinces." Of this scheme Conservatives assert their late leader to have been the parent, while Liberals claim the honor for Mr. Brown. Both men, at all events, were leaders in the negotiations for carrying it into effect, and by virtue of his office as Attorney-General, if for no other reason, Mr. Macdonald was looked upon as the chief spirit. He was head of the "Canadian" delegation at the Charlottetown Conference of 1864, convened for the purpose of effecting a union of the Maritime Provinces, and at the subsequent Quebec Conference to arrange a basis of union for all the British American colonies. At the London Conference in 1866-67 he was unanimously chosen chairman, and his share in the momentous work of that gathering has thus been described by one of his biographers :

"Though some of the ablest men our colonies have ever produced were instrumental in framing the new constitutional charter, Mr. Macdonald, it was readily admitted, was the master-head. Many a time during the progress of the negotiations conflicting interests arose which, but for careful handling, might have wrecked the scheme; and here the matchless tact of the Attorney-General of Canada West pre-eminently asserted itself."

Another writer has said :

"His perfect knowledge of all details, his marvellous tact, and irresistible persuasive powers proved equal to the herculean task of reconciling the vast and varied interests which at times seemed so seriously conflicting as to menace the whole scheme. Confederation may, indeed, be justly regarded as Sir John Macdonald's *magnum opus*."

Confederation accomplished, and the new Constitution brought into force on July 1, 1867, Mr. Macdonald was called upon to form the first Government of the new Dominion, and was sworn President of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, which office he filled until

November, 1873. One of the first acts of the first Governor-General, Lord Monck, was to confer upon the Premier the honor of knighthood. The new Ministry was composed of gentlemen representing the majorities in the various provinces.

"I do not want it to be felt," Sir John Macdonald said, "by any section in the country that they have no representative in the Cabinet and no influence in the Government. And as there are now no issues to divide parties, and as all that is required is to have in the Government the men who are best adapted to put the new machinery in motion, I desire to ask those to join me who have the confidence of, and represent the majorities in the various sections, of those who were in favor of the adoption of this system of government and who wish to see it satisfactorily carried out."

Of the thirteen members of this first Government of the Dominion Sir Hector Langevin was, at the time of Sir John's death, the only one in office at Ottawa. Its composition was as follows: John A. Macdonald, A. T. Galt, Alexander Campbell, A. J. Fergusson-Blair, W. P. Howland, George E. Cartier, Wm. McDougall, S. L. Tilley, Peter Mitchell, H. L. Langevin, J. C. Chapais, A. G. Archibald, Edward Kenny.

The most important event of the period which followed was the settlement of the Washington Treaty. The Reciprocity Treaty had expired, and various important questions between Great Britain and the United States having arisen, in certain of which Canada was deeply interested, commissioners were appointed on both sides to arrange a treaty. They met at Washington in 1871, and among the Joint High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries representing the Imperial Government was Sir John Macdonald, whose position as such while at the same time Premier of Canada, was one of peculiar difficulty. Speaking of this afterwards he said:

"I had continually before me not only the Imperial question, but the interests of the Dominion of Canada, which I was there especially to represent, and the difficulty of my position was, that if I gave undue prominence to the interests of Canada I might justly be held in England to be taking a purely colonial and selfish view, regardless of the interests of the Empire as a whole, and the interests of Canada as a portion of the Empire; and, on the other hand, if I kept my eyes solely on Imperial considerations I might be held as neglecting my especial duty toward my own country."

An inevitable result was that Sir John was forced to abandon, to some extent, the interests of Canada, and for this he was severely taken to task afterwards. During the session of 1872, however, he defended himself and his Ministry in a speech which is considered to have been one of the ablest efforts of his life.

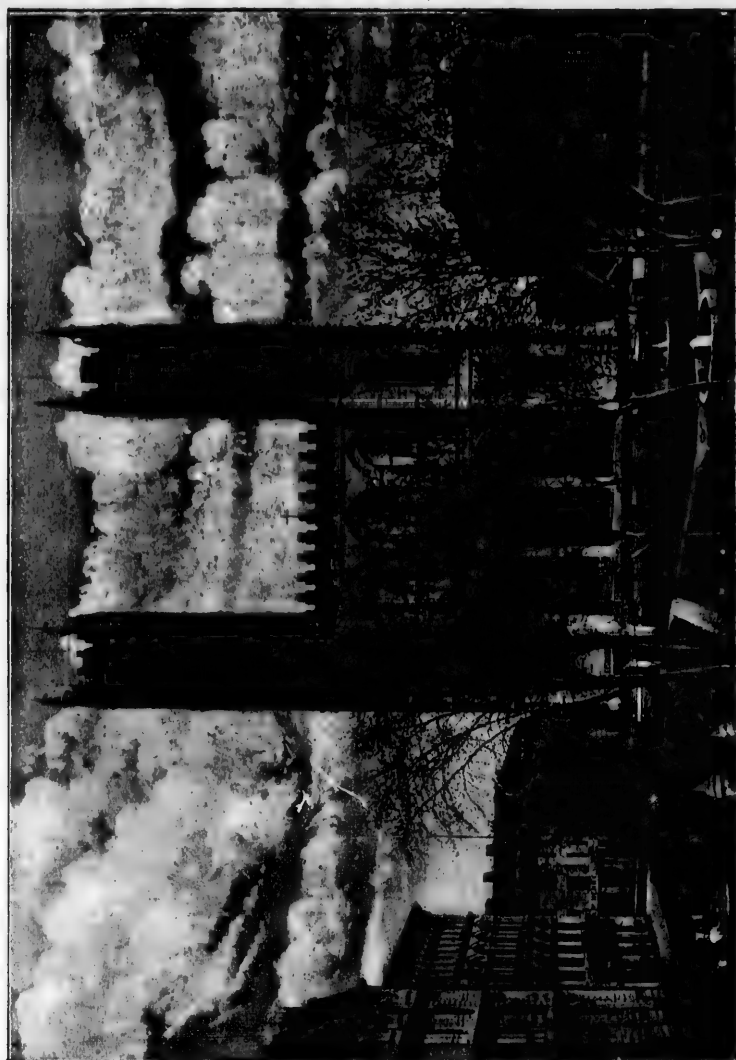
In this connection the following extract from the London *Times* article on Sir John's resignation in 1873 is of interest:

"Sir John A. Macdonald, indeed, has been conspicuous among Canadians as the man among them possessing a more than colonial mind. Without ceasing



to be Canadian to the core, as, indeed, his whole career is identified with the greatness of Canada, he has yet proved himself capable of seeing disputed questions from the same point of view as a citizen of the States or as an Englishman also. The Treaty of Washington is an illustration of our meaning. All Canadians bitterly resented that treaty, and, so far as they rested their complaints upon purely legal arguments, they were able to justify this feeling. Sir John Macdonald stood alone in admitting that the Canadian claims could not be so upheld. He saw how impossible it was for the Dominion to exclude strangers from fishing grounds which were only partially occupied by the fishermen of the Confederation. In the same spirit he was ready to admit the right of access to the St. Lawrence which other Canadians were prepared to contest whatever international jurists might say in its favor. Sir John Macdonald's acquiescence in the principles of the Treaty of Washington must be remembered as testimony of his superiority to local prejudices, and we believe he must be acquitted of responsibility for the form the treaty assumed."

In 1872 the first Parliament completed its term, and the Government was strong enough to carry the country in the general election which followed, though with a somewhat reduced majority. In the session of 1873 the Opposition made a supreme effort, and with results which, perhaps, even surpassed their expectations. Before the meeting of Parliament a charter to build the Canadian Pacific Railway had been given to a company formed by the amalgamation of two rival companies, one headed by Sir Hugh Allan, the other by Senator Macpherson. At the opening of the session Mr. Huntingdon, a Quebec member, charged the Government with having received from Sir Hugh, as consideration for the charter, a large sum of money with which to corrupt the constituencies during the general election of 1872. The Government denied the charge, and a vote of want of confidence in it was defeated, but Sir John, feeling that the charge must be more boldly met, demanded a committee of investigation. This committee having been appointed to take evidence during the recess, the House adjourned; but the Oaths Bill, giving the powers necessary for the investigation, having been disallowed by Her Majesty, proceedings were blocked. The Government then offered a Royal Commission, but Mr. Huntingdon and other witnesses refused to accept it. Some startling documentary evidence then appeared in the press, and the Governor-General summoned Parliament to meet on August 13th. Prorogation, however, almost immediately followed, and a Royal Commission was appointed. On October 23rd Parliament again assembled to hear the report. The attack on the Ministry was at once begun by a motion of want of confidence, and a fierce discussion followed. After a debate of more than a week, Sir John saw his support slipping away from him, in spite of his explanations, and on November 5, 1873, he placed his resignation and that of the Ministry in the hands of the Governor-General, and an hour later announced that it had been accepted, and that Mr. Mackenzie had been called upon to form a Ministry. The episode was the most sensational in his long career, and one of the most extraordinary in the history of the country.



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It was now believed that Sir John had passed out of public life and was politically dead. The following extract from the *London Times*, of November 12, 1873, is therefore interesting, not only for its judgment upon the causes of his resignation, but for its estimate of his abilities and of his services to Canada :—

"There are few men who are not affected with some touch of regret at the rupture of an old and long-standing connection ; and, though party passions run high in Canada, the masses of his opponents will share the feeling of his friends in lamenting the circumstances of Sir John Macdonald's resignation of the Government of the Dominion. He has been so long in the thick and tumult—nay, at the very head of affairs. Life is lived quickly on the other side of the Atlantic, and if it is not so fast in Canada as in the United States, where a man who has been five years before the public is almost a veteran, it still outstrips the slow rate at which reputations here mature. Among such a people the tenure of power by the late premier is little short of miraculous ; a generation has been born, and has grown up, knowing none other than 'John A.' as the ruling spirit of the country ; and many generations of immigrants have landed and have thriven under his administration. It is thirty years save one since he was first returned as member for Kingston, and he has since sat for the same constituency uninterruptedly. It is six-and-twenty years since he first became a Minister, and nineteen years since he was promoted to be Joint First Minister of the Province, and with slight breaks—the last just ten years ago—he has ever since continued to be the guiding spirit of the land. A supremacy so enduring and practically so undisputed has not been enjoyed by anyone in our time in the United Kingdom. Such a prolonged rule has, indeed, its drawbacks as well as its advantages. It was probably desirable that Sir John Macdonald should, for a time at least, give way to others, even if the circumstances had not occurred which made his removal a necessity of the Dominion. Change may be beneficial even when endured with regret, and a dispassionate spectator must admit that Canada may be the gainer from the impulse which a new Minister may give to her Government.

"Men are mixed beings, and Sir John Macdonald is no exception to the law of his kind. He has abdicated office because the healthy opinion of his countrymen made it impossible for him to brave a too-clearly proved charge of wholesale corruption, and yet he himself was absolutely incorrupt. The declaration he made last spring, so often since quoted against him, 'These hands are clean,' was true. But it requires explanation. It has been proved on oath, and by his own confession, that Sir George Cartier had his authority to give Sir Hugh Allan, on the eve of the general election last year, an assurance that he should be the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and to ask Sir Hugh Allan, as Sir George Cartier did at the interview, when he gave him this assurance, to assist the Ministry by a large money contribution in the elections then imminent. It is admitted, further, that Sir Hugh Allan, who had never before lavished his money in electoral contests, did thereupon disburse a large sum, a considerable

part of which passed into the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald. It is an irresistible conclusion that Sir Hugh Allan gave his money because he thought he had obtained a valuable concession, and that Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier applied to him for it because they knew they were granting him a privilege which he would accept as a benefit. Nothing more is wanted to prove the necessity of requiring the late Ministry to resign; but the whole truth would not be told if we stopped here. The money was got corruptly, and much of it must have been spent corruptly; but there is no ground for suspecting that Sir John A. Macdonald received any personal benefit from it. He has many faults and not a few virtues—if it were not so, what should we say of Canada, which has followed him so long?—and among his virtues there would seem to be an absolute disdain of money. He leaves office as he entered it—a poor man. The salary of the Prime Minister of Canada is more than moderate—it was but lately only £1,000 a year, and it is now not much larger—and while fortunes have been multiplied, and men to the right and left of him have grown rich, Sir John Macdonald has lived on content with the present and careless of the future. The money he got from Allan he spent in defraying the electioneering expenses of himself and his friends, and he seems to have excused this conduct to himself partly from the notion that his maintenance in office was indispensable to the welfare of the Dominion, and partly because he held it an ordinary and venal incident of Parliamentary life. We are delighted to think that the public judgment of Canada has not sanctioned this view, but we cannot put the late Canadian Premier wholly outside the pale of pardon for entertaining it. No one can deny the loftiness of spirit of Mr. Pitt, or the purity of his patriotism, and yet we cannot question that, incorruptible as he was himself, he knew his power depended on the votes of contractors who sat for rotten boroughs they had bought up in his interest, or whose nominees represented them after they had themselves been ennobled on his recommendation. Sir John Macdonald's political morality has been lax, but his weakness has never led to his personal advantage. He has other faults, not unknown among statesmen of a former generation, and it is a proof of his ability that he has been able to retain office so long in spite of his defects. . . . His title to Canadian honors rests on the legislation of more than a quarter of a century of office. He brought a long dispute to an end, now universally approved, by the Act for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, he consolidated the statutes of Upper Canada, and gave to Lower Canada its code; he was a main, though not an exclusive agent, in bringing about the Confederation of the provinces, and from the time of the establishment of the Dominion he has inspired the whole of the legislative work of its Parliament. He has been assisted by a vigilant Opposition, as he would probably be the first to acknowledge; but in giving up the burden he has sustained so long he may boast that he has written his name in the history of Canada, and that the stability and greatness we augur for the Dominion will, in no slight measure, be due to his genius."

Five years of Reform Government now followed, and Sir John found himself in Opposition. He had wished to retire from the leadership of the party he had so often led to victory at the polls and in Parliament, but his friends would not hear of it. Mr. Mackenzie took office with only a nominal majority at his back, and, feeling he could not carry on the Government successfully under the circumstances, dissolved Parliament. At the election that took place early in 1874, the "Pacific Scandal" was the cry, and the Government was endorsed by a good majority. This indicated that for five years at least the Macdonald element would be in Opposition. Looking ahead, therefore, Sir John took advantage of the well-known free trade principles of the leading members of the Government, and developed his "National Policy." He and the leading men of his party took the stump on this platform, and inaugurated a series of political picnics at which the policy was developed with good effect. When Parliament expired in September, 1878, the election took place, and the Conservatives were the victors by a greater majority than ever they had in the House of Commons before. But Sir John himself, for the first time in thirty-four years, was left without a seat. Elected in 1844, he had been chosen for Kingston at every election until 1878. This time he was defeated, but he subsequently secured the seat for Victoria, B.C.

Returning to power, then, in 1878, Sir John Macdonald has since remained there, winning three general elections since that time, in every instance, save the last, perhaps, by a sure majority. The leading political and semi-political events of this latter period of his rule are fresh in the minds of Canadians. Chief among them may be mentioned the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the passage of the Franchise Act, the Riel rebellion, the various legal fights with the provinces, the dispute over the fisheries question and subsequent proceedings in connection therewith, and lastly the events immediately prior to and during the recent campaign. To the nervous strain caused by this last great struggle, coupled with old age and sessional cares and anxieties, greatly aggravated by a Ministerial "scandal," was undoubtedly to be attributed the Premier's collapse and subsequent death. He had arrived at an age when body and mind are ill-fitted to cope with extraordinary worries and exhausting efforts.

Sir John Macdonald's greatest achievements as a law-maker are thus set forth in the *Parliamentary Companion*: "The secularization of the Clergy Reserves; the improvement of the criminal law; the promotion of public instruction; the extension of the municipal system; the re-organization of the militia; the settlement of the seat of Government question; the establishment of direct steam mail communication with Europe; the establishment of additional penitentiaries, criminal lunatic asylums, and reformatory prisons, and providing for the inspection thereof; the providing for the internal economy of the House of Commons; the re-organization of the civil service on a permanent basis; the construction of the Intercolonial railway; the enlargement of the canals; the enactment of a stringent election law; the ratification of the Washington treaty; the Confederation of British North America; the extension and consolidation of

the Dominion, and the consolidation of the Dominion statutes." The deceased statesman's former political opponents may take exception to this record, but it represents what the Conservative party regard as his chief claims to the gratitude of his country, apart from his general services as its political ruler for many years.

It is but a few days more than forty-four years since Sir John Macdonald first entered a Government. He was sworn a member of the Executive Council in the Administration of Hon. William Morris on May 11, 1847, and between that date and his death he was actually in office as a Premier nearly thirty years. The following are the various periods during which he held this position:

From September 11, 1844, to July 20, 1858, in the Tache-Macdonald and Macdonald-Cartier Administrations. Defeated on seat of Government question. Three years, ten months, fourteen days.

From August 6, 1858, to May 23, 1862, in the Cartier-Macdonald Administration. Defeated on Militia Bill. Three years, nine months, seventeen days.

From March 30, 1864, to June 30, 1867, in Tache-Macdonald and Belleau-Macdonald Administrations. Three years, three months.

From July 1, 1867, to November 5, 1873, in the first Conservative Administration after Confederation. Resigned on account of Pacific Railway charges. Six years, four months, five days.

From September 17, 1878, in second Conservative Administration, to the time of death. Twelve years, seven months, thirteen days.

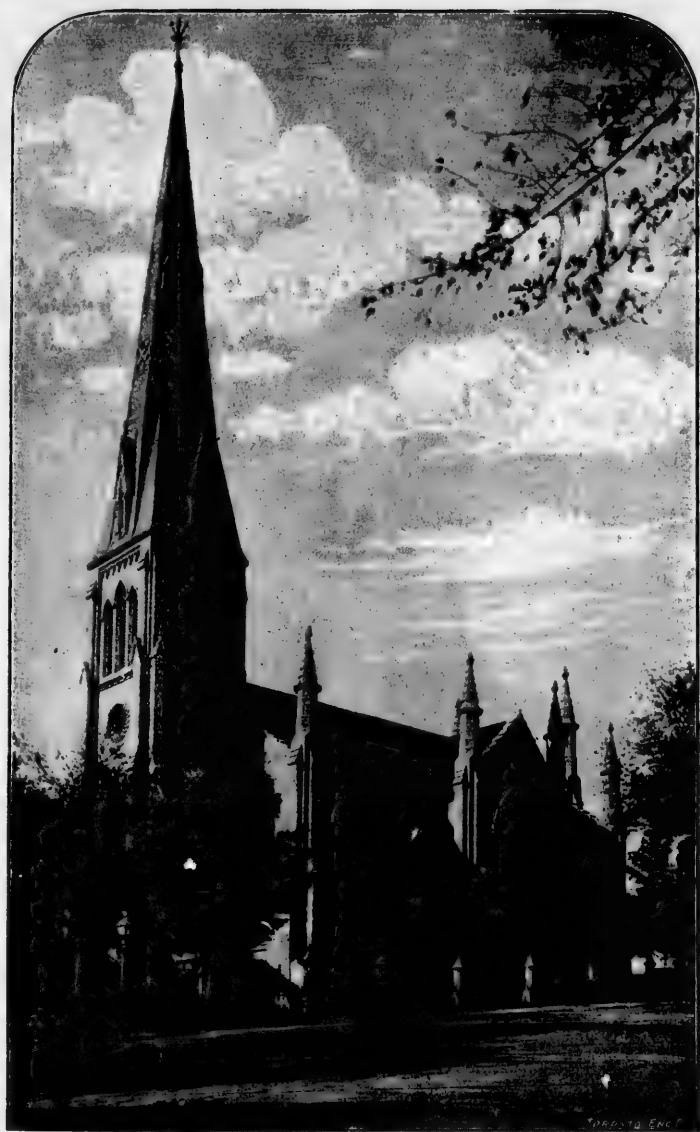
This makes an aggregate actual service, as Premier, of twenty-nine years, ten months and eighteen days. Speaking of this remarkable political reign, probably unprecedented, Sir Arthur Gordon, in a recent address before the Royal Colonial Institute, said: "It is thirty years since I first went there (to Canada), but even before that time, my old friend—one of the most eminent men who has been Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head—told me he had a very remarkable man as his Prime Minister. Well, that man is Prime Minister still! Just fancy! At the time when Louis Napoleon was Emperor of the French, when Bismarck had not been heard of, when Italy was not united, when Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister of England, Sir John A. Macdonald was Prime Minister of Canada; and now, after an interval of more than thirty years, though not without intervals—generally short ones—he is still at the head of the Government. That shows a great deal. It shows not only that the man is a remarkable man, but what are the self-restraints and governing instincts of the people who have chosen to entrust their destinies to his guidance."

As a politician no public man was ever more bitterly and unforgivingly abused by his political opponents, on the one hand, or more loudly and unceasingly eulogized by his political friends, on the other, than Sir John A. Macdonald. Both facts bear testimony to the wonderful extent of his success as a politician. That success was in part due, no doubt, to his remarkable power of drawing men to him and holding them—to his extraordinary "personal magnetism," a gift in which his rivals for popular favor have always been conspicuously lacking. But,



beyond this, he united in himself, as few men do, an unusual number of those qualities which are invaluable to the successful politician and statesman. He had a marvellous knowledge of human nature; a rare insight into men and their motives; an inflexible will, admirably united to a remarkable power of adaptability to circumstances; a gift of leadership which has been likened to the feat of the juggler in keeping half-a-dozen balls in the air at once; an extraordinary ability for holding together diverse elements and interests. He possessed the uncommon faculty of being able to evolve success out of defeat; his greatest disaster was soon followed by his greatest triumph. And here it will not be out of place to quote the words with which he faced the former. In closing his defence of himself from Mr. Huntingdon's charges, on November 3, 1883, he said: "I throw myself upon this House; I throw myself upon this country; I throw myself upon posterity; and I believe that, I know that, notwithstanding the many failings of my life, I shall have the voice of this country, and the House, rallying around me. And, sir, if I am mistaken in that, I can confidently appeal to a higher court—to the court of my own conscience, and to the court of posterity. I leave it with this House with every confidence. I am equal to either fortune. I can see past the decision of this House, either for or against me; but whether it be for or against me, I know—and it is no vain boast for me to say so, for even my enemies will admit that I am no boaster—that there does not exist in Canada a man who has given more of his time, more of his heart, more of his wealth, or more of his intellect and power, such as they may be, for the good of this Dominion of Canada." This appeal having failed, and Sir John having resigned, the journal which had pursued him relentlessly up to this apparent end of his public career paid the following not unmixed tribute to his powers: "With no adventitious circumstances in his favor, allied to an unpopular party, estranged politically for long periods from the public sentiment and political majority in his own province, powers more than ordinary must have elevated Sir John Macdonald to the position of influence he attained in the country and still holds in the estimation of his supporters. Fertility of resource; a very facile temperament; a mind always taking counsel with itself; a talent for effect; a readiness to use the best means at hand for the accomplishment of the purposes of the moment; a will unfettered by scruples when an end is to be gained; a genial manner and ready wit, are qualities that have done much to hold together the rather heterogeneous following that has hailed Sir John as leader for thirty years."

As a public speaker Sir John Macdonald was by no means great, from an oratorical point of view, but he was always effective. Although he never spoke rapidly, his ideas, after he had fairly begun, flowed freely and steadily, and the happy humor with which his speeches to the people abounded always kept his audiences in good spirits. Even those who had been taught to hate him often failed to resist his platform "magnetism." It is related that at a picnic meeting, prior to 1878, one of the audience, a Scotch Reformer, who had been disposed to



ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTREAL.

interrupt Sir John, stole around to him after he had finished his speech and hurriedly shook his hand, evident'ly anxious not to be caught in this act of harmless treason to his own party. In Mr. Louis H. Tache's admirable portrait gallery of Canadian "Men of the Day," Mr. J. F. Waters thus writes of Sir John as a speaker: "The veteran Premier cannot be classed among orators, yet few orators can gain and hold the attention of the House so successfully and magnetically as he. Much of this is doubtless due to the fact that it is 'Sir John' who speaks, and naturally everyone wants to know what the first man in Canada has to say; but not a little is due to the matter of Sir John's speech, which is uncommonly characteristic of him—is, indeed, *sui generis*. The Premier, in speaking, adopts that style and manner more in favor in the Imperial Parliament than in the Parliament of Canada, that is to say, he is not remarkably fluent, hesitates, indeed, almost on purpose; is matter-of-fact rather than rhetorical, and is withal never embarrassed. Sir John's discourses are, however, spiced with wit as well as with wisdom, occasionally varied, too, by a brief anecdote of that humorous kind which never fails to 'bring down the House.' He is very happy, also, in making a running commentary on the speech of another, interjecting a shaft of wit or merriment whenever or wherever a mark is offered." On two momentous occasions his deliverances so far excelled his ordinary efforts as to be worthy of preservation in history. Both were speeches made in the House—the first a masterly argument of six hours in length, with reference to the Washington Treaty, the second the Premier's defence of himself on the Pacific railway charge, when he spoke for five hours.

In private life Sir John Macdonald was one of the most genial and approachable of men. He was most effective in a personal canvass, and his cordiality secured him hosts of friends, even among political opponents. He was the life and soul of any festivity in which he joined, and being singularly well informed on all subjects, he was a brilliant conversationalist. He was an excellent after-dinner speaker, and an inimitable story-teller, full of reminiscences of past days and past statesmen.

In his "Problems of Greater Britain," Sir Charles Dilke makes the following references to some of Sir John's personal characteristics:

"The position of personal influence which Sir John Macdonald holds in the Dominion is unique among the politicians of the British Empire. If it were possible to institute a comparison between a colonial possession and a first-class European power, Sir John Macdonald's position in Canada might be likened to that of Prince Bismarck in the German Empire. In personal characteristics there is much in 'John A.' as he is often styled, to remind one of another European statesman now deceased—Signor Depretis, the late Prime Minister of Italy—for there are certainly not a few points of resemblance between 'The Old Stradella' and 'Old To-morrow,' as Sir John is also familiarly called from his custom of putting off disagreeable matters. The Prime Minister of the Dominion is frequently likened to Mr. Disraeli, but this is chiefly a matter of facial

similarity, a point in which the resemblance is striking. The first time that I saw Sir John Macdonald was shortly after Lord Beaconsfield's death, and as the clock struck midnight I was starting from Euston station, and there appeared on the step of the railway carriage, in Privy Councillor's uniform (the right to wear which is confined to so small a number of persons that one expects to know by sight those who wear it), a figure precisely similar to that of the late Conservative leader, and it required, indeed, a severe exercise of presence of mind to remember that there had been a banquet from which the apparition must be coming and to rapidly arrive, by a process of exhaustion, at the knowledge that this twin brother of that Lord Beaconsfield whom shortly before I had seen in the sick room, which he was not to leave, must be the Prime Minister of Canada. Sir John Macdonald's chief note is his expansiveness, and the main point of difference from Disraeli is the contrast between his buoyancy and the well-known sphinx attitude. Macdonald is the life and soul of every gathering in which he takes a part, and in the exuberance of his antique youthfulness Sir John Macdonald resembles less Mr. Disraeli than Mr. Gladstone, whose junior he is by a few days more than five years, and whom he also successfully follows in House of Commons tactics or adroitness as well as in his detestation of those who keep him past midnight chained to his House of Commons seat."

Sir John was twice married, first to Isabella, daughter of the late Alexander Clark, Esq., of Dalnavert, Inverness-shire, Scotland; and in 1867 to Susan Agnes, daughter of the late Hon. T. J. Bernard, a member of her Majesty's Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica. The latter survives him, with two children—a daughter, and a son by the first marriage, who at present represents Winnipeg in the House of Commons.

Sir John Macdonald was the recipient, during his lifetime, of many honors. In 1865 he received the degree of D.C.L. (hon.) from Oxford University. He was also an LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston, and McGill University, Montreal, and a D.C.L. of Trinity College, Toronto. He was created K.C.B. in July, 1867, and G.C.B. in November, 1884. In January, 1872, he received the title of Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel la Catolica of Spain. He was nominated a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in July, 1872, and was sworn in August, 1879. He also held the rank of Past Grand Senior Warden of the Order of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Canada, and was a Grand Representative in Canada of the Grand Lodge of England.

Mr. Martin J. Griffin, the librarian of Parliament at Ottawa, contributed to the *New York Independent* an interesting and appreciative sketch of the late Premier, Sir John Macdonald, in which he said: "The last time he spoke to the present writer it was at night, during the debate on the Franchise Bill, when he came to my room to inquire what Mr. Disraeli had done about the elections, in view of the Reform Bill of 1867; he obtained his precedent, thanked me in his pleasant way, and went back to the House of Commons with such a haggard

face and such a faltering step that my eyes filled with an involuntary emotion. In the course of his paper Mr. Griffin describes some of Sir John's personal characteristics. "He was sure to have read the last new book worth reading, and to have got at the pith of it quickly. He kept well up with the reviews as well as with the books. A few days before he entered on the campaign of 1891 he was in the Library of Parliament, and amid much talk of other things, he expressed his high appreciation of the exquisite article in the London *Spectator* on Cardinal Newman; he gave some anecdotes of Lord Houghton, which have not appeared in print, and an adventure with the late Walter Bagehot at a London dinner-party; he explained his opinions as to the reasons why the Whigs dealt ungratefully by Edmund Burke, and gave a short account of a conversation with Lord Beaconsfield. One of his remarks I will venture to repeat. He had said that Lord Beaconsfield in solemn moments was much a Hebrew, and he illustrated it thus. He said that he told Lord Beaconsfield he had been in public life and mainly in office for forty years. 'Ah,' said Lord Beaconsfield, 'just as long as David reigned.' This much, too, may be said: 'Had Lord Beaconsfield lived longer, and Sir John Macdonald continued during that time, as he did, in power, the policy of the Ministers of the Queen would have had a more direct bearing on the development of Canada.'"



ON TORONTO BAY.

## THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE opening of the first session of the seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, took place on April 29th. Of the 213 members who made up the new Parliament, as it then stood, 196 took the oath of allegiance. Sir John Macdonald proposed Mr. Peter White, of Renfrew, for the office of Speaker, and Mr. Laurier acquiesced in the proposition. The House then adjourned. Next day His Excellency the Governor-General delivered his Speech from the Throne, which referred to the negotiations for reciprocity with the United States and to the expediency of extending, for the present season, the *modus vivendi*; and that measures would be submitted for the removal of all reasonable apprehension of abuses arising in the future in connection with the export cattle trade; for the re-organization of our courts of maritime jurisdiction; relating to the foreshores of the Dominion, and to the obstruction of its navigable waters; also amendments to the Acts relating to the North-West Territories, to the Exchequer Court Act, and to the Acts relating to Trade Marks. The address in reply was moved by Mr. Hazen, member for St. John, N.B., and seconded by Mr. Corbould, member for New Westminster, B.C. Contrary to expectation, the debate only lasted till the 5th, and there was no division.

Owing, presumably, to the illness of both the Premier and Mr. Laurier, comparatively little business was done for the first three weeks. On May 18th, the estimates for 1891-92 were brought down. They provided for a total expenditure of \$23,690,000, and for a statutory expenditure of \$19,467,000; the total outlay for which authority was asked was therefore \$43,157,000, or five millions less than last year. The forty-eight millions authorized last year, however, included the supplementaries. These for 1892 had yet to appear. The items of interest in the estimates were not numerous. Among them was a proposed vote of \$150,000 for the revision of the voters' lists, and \$175,000 for the census. There was also a vote of \$20,000 to promote the dairy interests of Canada in affiliation with the experimental farm. The \$125,000 for the Allan Line mail service was dropped.

The first divisions took place on May 20th, on a motion of Mr. M. C. Cameron, of Huron, for the second reading of his Bill to amend the Franchise Act, followed by an amendment of Sir John Thompson for the six months' hoist. The first division on the six month's hoist showed a vote for the Ministerialists of 112, Opposition 85, Ministerial majority 27. Following is an analysis of the vote:



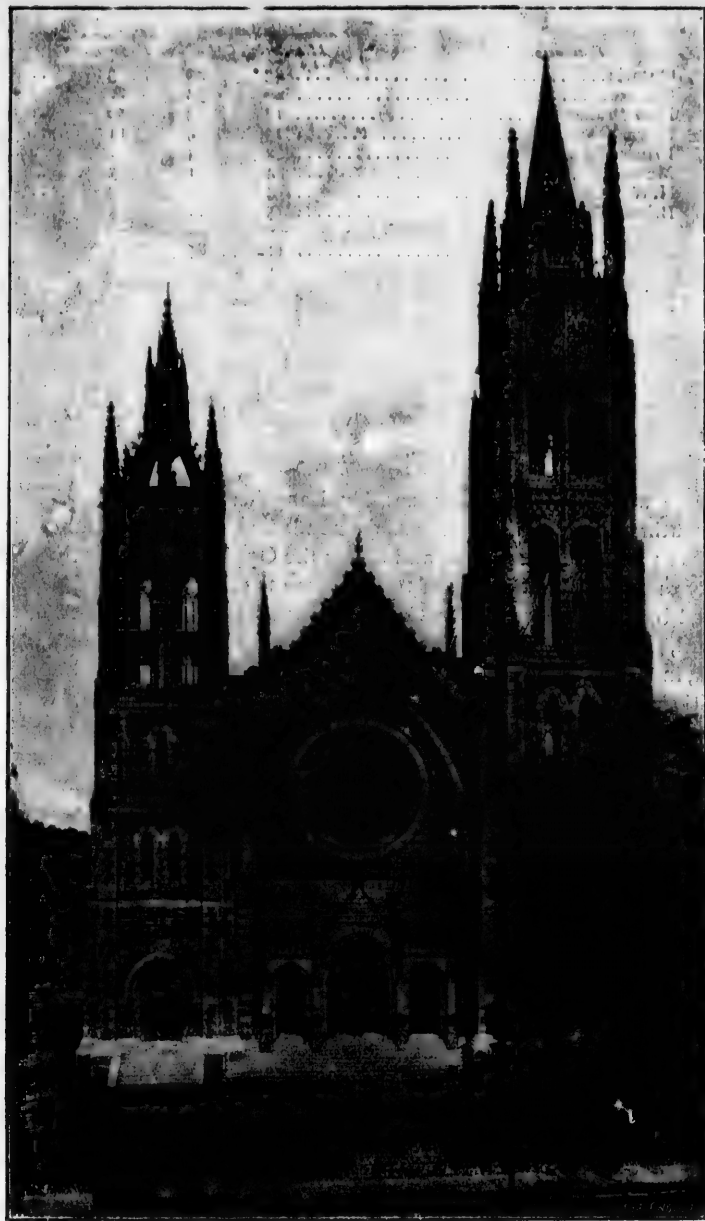
<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Ministerial.</i>		<i>Opposition.</i>	
	<i>Majority.</i>	<i>Minority.</i>	<i>Majority.</i>	<i>Minority.</i>
Ontario.....	43	40	3	..
Quebec.....	26	33	..	7
New Brunswick.....	13	3	10	..
Nova Scotia.....	15	4	11	..
Prince Edward Island.....	2	4	..	2
Manitoba.....	4	1	3	..
N.W.T.....	4	..	4	..
British Columbia.....	5	..	5	..
Total .....	112	85	39	9

The pairs were as follows :

<i>Ministerialist.</i>	<i>Oppositionist.</i>
Sir John Macdonald.	Laurier.
Sir Donald Smith.	Mackenzie.
Corbould.	Casey.
Kenny.	Livingstone.
Ferguson (Leeds).	Borden.
Grandbois.	Scriver.

There were two other absentees, Mr. Langelier, Opposition and Mr. Savard of Chicoutimi. The main motion, as amended, was then put and carried by a vote of 123 for the Government and 84 for the Opposition, giving the Ministry a majority of 29. The difference of two between the first and second divisions was produced by the absence of Mr. German, Oppositionist, and the presence of Mr. Robillard, Ministerialist. It may be interesting to state that on the first test division, in the first session of the last Parliament, the Government had 109 votes, Opposition 77, Government majority, 32. On the second, which was on straight party lines, the Government majority was 43, the vote being 109 to 66, and at the end of Parliament the Ministerial majority ranged from 42 to 45. The report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, brought down on May 28th, placed the value of the catch for 1890 at \$17,714,000, divided as follows: Maritime Provinces \$11,000,000; Ontario, \$2,000,000; Quebec, \$1,500,000; Manitoba, \$232,000, and British Columbia, \$3,500,000. The third important division of the session took place on June 4th, on Mr. Edgar's motion for the second reading of a Bill to Amend the Dominion Election Act, to secure residential franchise, or "one man one vote." Sir John Thompson moved the six months' hoist, which was carried by a vote of 109 against 77; majority for the Government 32. The supplementary estimates were brought down on June 4th. They amounted in all to \$2,661,297, of which \$1,037,279 was chargeable to capital, \$903,913 to income, \$10,355 to open and territorial accounts and \$709,748 to unprovided items. After a long and acrimonious debate on an amendment of the Opposition, censuring Sir Charles Tupper for taking part in the general elections, a vote was taken at an early hour of the morning of Saturday June 6th, with the result that the Government majority stood at 21, the vote being 79 for, 100 against.

Parliament adjourned on the 8th until Tuesday the 16th, when it was expected a new Government would be formed.



ST. JAMES' METHODIST CHURCH, MONTREAL.

When it became known that the Premier's illness was of a fatal character, the question of who would be his successor was eagerly discussed in the press and by the public generally. The names of Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, were freely mentioned, each having his supporters, while rumors of coalition, in which Mr. Edward Blake's name was prominent, were floating about. On the 12th it was known that the Governor-General had been in close consultation with Sir John Thompson and Mr. Abbott and that either the one or the other or both had received the offer to form a Government. On the 15th it was definitely announced that the task of forming an Administration had devolved upon Mr. Abbott, Sir John Thompson having wisely stepped aside, owing, it was alleged, to an undercurrent of feeling against him in certain circles due to his religious convictions.

The new Premier, Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, D.C.L., Q.C., is the eldest son of the late Rev. Joseph Abbott, first Anglican incumbent of St. Andrew's, Argenteuil, and was born in that place March 12, 1821. In due time he entered McGill University and graduated as a B.C.L., and in October, 1847, was called to the bar of Lower Canada. He was appointed Queen's Counsel, in 1862, and in 1867 was made a D.C.L. He first began his political life in 1857, being elected for Argenteuil at the general elections that year for the Canadian Assembly and continued to be member for the county up to 1867, when he was again elected for the House of Commons at Ottawa. For a brief period in 1862 he held the office of Solicitor-General in the Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte Cabinet. While in Opposition in 1864, he introduced two bills which added to his fame as a lawyer. The first was the Jury Law Consolidation Act for Lower Canada, and the other an Act Providing for the Collection of Judicial and Registration Fees by Stamps. The main principles have been retained in subsequent legislation which has followed. At the general elections in 1872 Mr. Abbott was once more returned for his county, and in the following year, as the legal adviser of the late Sir Hugh Allan, he became a prominent figure in connection with the Pacific Scandal. Elected again at the general elections in 1874, he was unseated, and Dr. Christie, the present sitting member, returned by acclamation. He was again defeated in 1878 by Dr. Christie. The latter, however, was unseated in 1880, and Mr. Abbott captured the county. He was associated with Sir Hector Langevin on the Letellier Mission to England in April, 1879. He was called to the Senate in 1887 as leader of the Government in that House, without portfolio. He was for many years chief solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Railway, which office he relinquished on being elected Mayor of Montreal in 1887. He was elected by acclamation for a second term as Mayor in 1888. He is a director of the Bank of Montreal and President of the Fraser Institute. He was married in 1849 to Miss Mary Bethune, daughter of the Very Rev. J. Bethune, D.D., late Dean of Montreal.

The only difficulty that stood in the way of the formation of a Cabinet, was

the determination of Hon. Mr. Chapleau to secure the portfolio of Minister of Railways. The difficulty was apparently bridged over, as, on the re-assembling of Parliament on the 16th, Sir Hector Langevin read the following statement that had been entrusted to him by Hon. Mr. Abbott: "Having obtained the requisite permission from his Excellency, I desire to make a statement of proceedings after the death of the late, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. It was felt by his Excellency that the state of public affairs did not necessitate the formation of a new Cabinet until the grave had closed over the late Premier, and the last honors had been paid him. On the morning following the funeral, his Excellency, exercising his constitutional right, applied to the Hon. Sir John Thompson for his advice with respect to the steps which should be taken for the formation of a new Government. Later on the same day, by Sir John Thompson's advice, I was myself summoned by his Excellency, and, after consideration, I accepted on the following day the duty which his Excellency desired me to assume. I therefore communicated with my colleagues, and requested their consent to remain in their respective offices, and with their assent submitted to his Excellency my recommendation that they should be continued in the positions, which his Excellency was pleased to approve, and he also sanctioned my assuming the departmental office of President of the Council. The vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald has not been filled, and pending the appointment of a successor, the affairs of the Department of Railways will be administered by a member of the Cabinet."

On the 18th, Sir Hector Langevin, in reply to a question of Mr. Laurier, declared that the Government proposed to carry out the policy which had hitherto guided the Liberal-Conservatives and the party, and would declare its financial and trade policy in the Budget Speech.

The first division after the formation of the New Cabinet took place early in the morning of the 22nd, on a motion of Mr. Laurier, for the adjournment of the House, which brought on practically a vote of want of confidence in the Government, resulting in a vote of 83 for the Opposition and 103 for the Government, a majority of 20. Messrs. Tarte and Savard voted with the Opposition.

Mr. Foster delivered his Budget Speech on June 23rd. He spoke in an optimistic vein of the condition of the country; business was good, crops promised well, and revenue was buoyant. Regarding reciprocity with the West Indies he held out no hope, and he was guarded in his remarks as to reciprocity with the United States. In dealing with the revenue and expenditure he claimed to have made a distinct financial advance through the balancing of the receipts with the revenue and capital expenditures. The net public debt was \$239,570,000, the same as in 1889. The expenditures for the year were \$35,994,000. The surplus on the consolidated fund account amounted to \$3,885,893, but the actual available surplus was estimated at about \$2,100,000. The most important portion of his speech was at the end when he announced the tariff

changes. These involved the removal of the duty on raw sugar, imported direct from the country of growth; that raw sugar not coming direct, except such as is transhipped at Hong-Kong, shall pay a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, and that refined sugar, or sugar over No. 14 Dutch standard, shall pay a duty of eight-tenths of one cent per pound. Molasses testing over fifty-six degrees and being of the consistency of sugar are to be free: molasses testing from fifty-six to forty degrees will pay one and a half cents per gallon, and a quarter of a cent per gallon for each degree as the quality descends. The change in the sugar duties involved a loss of \$3,500,000 which he proposed to cover by increasing the excise duties upon malt, spirits, and tobacco, which will produce \$1,500,000, and by reductions in the expenditure to the extent of the other \$2,000,000. The malt duties are increased one cent per pound, the duties on spirits by twenty cents per gallon, and the tobacco duties are raised by five cents per pound. Another feature of the new tariff was the reduction of the salt duties by one-half to meet the combine. Sir Richard Cartwright, after criticising the changes moved an amendment that there should be a reduction all round, particularly upon articles of prime necessity to the producers, and that in the coming negotiations the widest reciprocity with the United States should be sought.

A fiery debate arose on June 24th over the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic, which speedily assumed a party complexion. Ultimately a proposition by Mr. Foster that the whole subject be referred to a Royal Commission for inquiry was carried on a vote of 107 to 88. The proposal of the Government to grant \$80,000 a year for twenty years to the Hudson Bay Railway Company was adopted. Contrary to precedent the House sat on Dominion Day, which aroused some feeling among the English-speaking members. Shortly after the House assembled Col. F. C. Denison, member for West Toronto, moved that the House do now adjourn, remarking that they were setting a bad example to the rest of the Dominion in sitting on the day which they had declared to be a statutory holiday; especially was it a bad example to the employers of labor, and it was scant courtesy to the national holiday. The motion was defeated by a vote of 50 yeas, 72 nays. Mr. Mulock's motion demanding that binder twine be placed on the free list was defeated on a vote of 80 for, 100 against, the Government majority being 20. Mr. Charlton's Sunday Observance Bill was defeated on July 27th by a vote of 65 to 18. The budget debate, which commenced on June 23rd, dragged its weary length along till the early morning of July 29th, when a division took place on Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff amendment with the following result: 88 for, 114 against, Government majority 26. During the discussion on the new tariff, a division took place in the early morning of August 5th, on a motion by Mr. Desjardins, of L'Islet, expressing confidence in the National Policy, and disapproval of any plan of Commercial Union between Canada and the United States, which would involve a common tariff against the rest of the world and a *pro rata* division of the revenues of the two countries. The motion was carried on a vote of 99 to 77, Government majority

22. Another vote was taken that night on a resolution by Mr. Charlton assailing the timber policy of the Government. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 81 for, 100 against.

On August 11th it was announced that Sir Hector Langevin had tendered his resignation as Minister of Public Works, and that another minister (Hon. Frank Smith) would take charge of the Department. Sir Hector's withdrawal was a sad and unfortunate ending to a long and active political life. He entered Parliament in the fifties, and it was he who moved the resolution which precipitated the downfall of the Brown-Dorion Administration. He took a prominent part in the Confederation debates, and is the only statesman now in Parliament whose portrait figures among the promoters of the movement which resulted in a united Canada. On the death of Sir George Cartier he assumed the French leadership and maintained that position ever since.

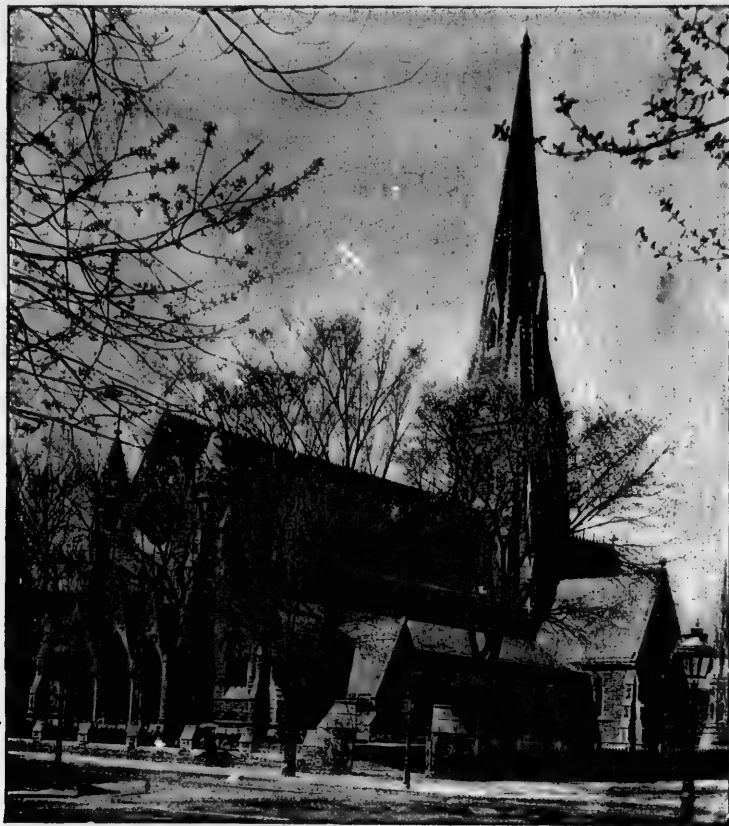
On the 12th a division took place on an amendment in supply, introduced by Mr. Cameron, of Huron, condemning the construction of the Tay canal, the vote being 82 for, 100 against, Government majority 18. A motion by Sir Richard Cartwright, which was approved by the Government, was unanimously carried on August 13th to the following effect: "That it be resolved, that the acceptance of gifts or testimonials of any kind, on the part of Ministers of the Crown, or of any member of their families, from contractors, Government officials, or other persons having pecuniary relations with the Government, is entirely opposed to sound principles of administration, and is calculated to bring Parliamentary Government into contempt, and that the example thus given tends to corrupt and demoralize officials serving under the Ministers who have accepted or permitted the acceptance of gifts or testimonials as aforesaid." On the same day Sir John Thompson moved that Mr. Thomas McGreevy, member for Quebec West (who had been reported to the House by the Privileges and Elections Committee for refusing to answer questions), do attend in his place in the House at three o'clock on the 18th inst, which was carried. On the 18th, when Mr. McGreevy was called to answer for his refusal, he failed to respond, and a resolution was passed that he be taken in custody by the sergeant-at-arms, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly. But it appeared that Mr. McGreevy had forwarded his resignation to the Speaker, and had taken his departure from the country. A division took place on the 18th, on motion by Mr. Laurier, condemning the inactivity of the Government in enquiring into the validity of settlers' claims in British Columbia. The motion was defeated on a vote of 81 for, 101 against. Mr. Foster made a change in the import duties upon ale, beer and porter. His budget proposition raised the duties on these liquors to thirteen cents per gallon, when imported in casks, and to twenty-one cents when imported in bottles. They were raised to sixteen and twenty-four cents respectively. The excise duties on beer made from matters other than malt, such as sugar, rice and corn, were raised from four to ten cents per gallon. On August 19th a motion by Sir Richard Cartwright that the Public Accounts



Committee be required to make thorough investigations of all outlays called in question was unanimously adopted. Mr. Cameron, of Huren, made a charge against Mr. Cochrane, of East Northumberland, that he (Mr. Cochrane), in 1888, sold the office of lighthouse keeper at Presque Isle Point to one Hedely H. Simpson for \$200, and that he sold the position of bridge tender on the Murray canal to another person of the name of Simpson for \$150 on condition that the recipient of the appointment should lease his farm to his (Simpson's) father. The charges were referred to a Special Committee. On the 20th a motion by Col. Amyot, of want of confidence in the Government, regarding the acceptance of tenders for the Kingston dry dock, was defeated by a vote of 82 for ; 99 against.

Sir John Thompson, on the 24th, laid on the table all the latest correspondence on the copyright question. The return commenced with the Minister's demand, when in England, upon Lord Knutsford to ratify the Canadian Bill of 1889, and they gave Sir John's report to the Council on his return to Canada. This latter report is important, as it awaits the signification of the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government that it should become law. Sir John Thompson went on to say that in July, 1890, he pressed, personally, upon the attention of Lord Knutsford the arguments in favor of the position assumed in his report of August 3, 1890. He had referred to Lord Knutsford the despatch from the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting a letter from W. Oliver Hodges, honorary secretary of the Copyright Committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors, stating that he had been directed by that Committee to say that while they could express no opinion on the question of the general policy which Her Majesty's Government might think fit to adopt towards Canada with regard to the question of copyright, they hoped that if Her Majesty's Government thought fit to undertake legislation to give effect to the principles of the Canadian Copyright Act, such legislation would embody due precautions for making the collection of royalty charges really efficient. They submitted that the clauses relating to the collection of such charges contained in the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 were not adequate, and that it appeared to the Committee doubtful whether the Act did not propose to abolish copyright altogether, unless persons entitled thereto should reprint or republish in Canada. After citing this letter Sir John Thompson recommended that such legislation be brought before the Parliament of the United Kingdom at the earliest possible moment, as may set at rest the questions which have arisen as to copyright in Canada. The most satisfactory form to Canada, in which such legislation should be presented, would be by an Act declaring the full authority of Canada to legislate with regard to copyright in this country, notwithstanding Imperial Legislation heretofore passed in relation to the same subject. Such an Act would not only follow the lines of the British North America Act, but would also be in accordance with the promises made by Her Majesty's Ministers from time to time as set forth in Sir John Thompson's letter to Lord Knutsford. The opinion indicated in Mr.

Hodge's letter, was that the clauses relating to the collection of royalty charges failed to make due allowance for the fact that regulations were to be made on that subject by Order-in-Council when the Act came into force, Sir John Thompson expressed himself as unable to agree with Mr. Hodges, that the effect of the Act of 1889 may be to abolish British copyright altogether unless the persons



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL (ANGLICAN), MONTREAL.

entitled thereto reprints or republishes in Canada. He argued that the Act dealt only with the subject of reprinting of copyrighted works under license, and would not be found to affect the rights of holders of copyrights in any other particular. On the points mentioned in the letter of Mr. Hodges the Minister of Justice concluded :—"There can be no disagreement between the Dominion Government and the society which that gentleman represents as to recognition

of the right of the holders of copyright and as to the necessity for making the Act effective." This report was transmitted to Lord Knutsford, who replied on March 18th last to Lord Stanley, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government considered that it would, on the whole, be desirable to delay replying to it until it was seen how the copyright question would be finally dealt with by the United States.

A division took place on August 25th on an impeachment by Mr. Davies, of the West India steam service, and Mr. Foster's management of the subsidy. The Government was sustained by a majority of twenty-five, the vote being 82 for ; 107 against. On the 27th a division took place on a motion of Sir Richard Cartwright, condemnatory of the action of the Government in the issuing of Governor-General's warrants, the motion being defeated by a vote of 82 for ; 97 against. Andre Senecal, for his refusal to attend the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee, is ordered to appear at the bar of the House on September 1st, but he leaves the country. On failing to appear the Speaker issued a warrant for his arrest. Sir John Thompson announced on September 7th that Sir Hector Langevin had asked that his resignation be accepted and that Premier Abbott had done so. Mr. Haggart made the important announcement on the 9th, that the Government had determined not to allow the slaughtering of American cattle in Canada for export. A division took place on the 10th on an amendment by Mr. Paterson of Brant, regarding the new sugar tariff, which was lost in a vote of 78 for ; 102 against. According to a return brought down on the 14th, the amount granted by the Dominion Government, up to January 1, 1891, as subsidies to railways constructed since Confederation, except the main lines of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways was \$31,015,491, of which the railway companies in Quebec were granted \$7,000,506 ; in Ontario \$11,419,507 ; in New Brunswick, \$2,784,304 ; in Nova Scotia, \$7,466,373 ; in Prince Edward Island, \$9,600 ; and in British Columbia, \$1,025,200. The total amount of these subsidies paid up to the same date was \$12,523,879. The supplementary estimates were brought down on the 16th and caused much disappointment among the members, as no mention was made of a desired addition of \$500 to the session's indemnity. The total vote was \$919,696.

On September 21st Mr. Mackenzie Bowell placed upon the order paper the usual series of resolutions ordering the railway subsidies. There were no new subsidies, all being either re-votes or authorization of unpaid balances. The total amount was \$929,534. The Great Northern Railway was set down for \$28,100 as the unpaid balance of the subsidy on eighteen miles of the railroad from New Glasgow to Montcalm, in Quebec ; the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Co., for the railway bridge over the St. Charles River, to give access to the city of Quebec, \$5,250 ; the Oshawa Railway and Navigation Co., for seven miles of road from Port Oshawa towards Raglan, \$22,400 ; the St. Lawrence, Lower Laurentian, and Saguenay Railway Co., as unpaid balance of subsidy, \$92,784 ; Great Eastern Railway Co., for thirty miles of road from the River St.

Francis to St. Gregoire station, on the Arthabasca, \$79,700; the South Ontario Pacific Railway Co., for forty-nine and a half miles of road from Woodstock to Hamilton, \$158,400; Montreal and Ottawa Railway Co., formerly the Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Co., for thirty miles of road, \$46,040; to the Bique Valley Railway Co., for fourteen miles of road, from Perth Centre towards Plaister Rock Island, \$89,600; the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Co., for fifty-six miles, from Kingston to Smith's Falls, \$179,200, provided that upon the completion of twenty-eight miles the semi-annual subsidy may be paid proportionate to the value of the section so completed, provided also the company shall deposit with the Government a sum not exceeding \$170,000, on consideration of which the company shall receive a semi-annual annuity of three and one-half per cent. on such amount, and provided further that the Governor-in-Council may permit the company to assign the said subsidy and annuity to trustees as security for bonds or other securities; and lastly the Quebec Central Railway Co., for ninety miles of railway from St. Francis station, on the Quebec Central Railway, to a point near Moose River on the Atlantic and North-Western Railway, or from a point on the Quebec Central Railway between the Chaudiere River and Tring station to a point on the International Railway near Lake Megantic, \$288,000.

The correspondence laid on the table on the 22nd by the Minister of Finance, respecting Canada's position with regard to the Commercial Treaty between the United States and Spain, embodied a letter from Sir Charles Tupper, dated London, August 14th, reciting the cable messages which passed between the Dominion Government and him in that connection, and his communications with the Imperial Government. On August 7th a cable was sent to him from Ottawa, asking if the treaty in question differentiated against Canada. A second message directed him to ask the Spanish Ambassador at London if Canadian goods would, under the commercial arrangement between the United States and Spain, be admitted into Spanish West Indian Islands on the same terms as goods from the United States. In forwarding all the official correspondence which followed, Sir Charles Tupper states that Sir Robert Herbert, Under-Secretary of State, in the absence of Lord Knutsford, has expressed to him the anxious desire of the Colonial Office and Her Majesty's Government to secure for the Canadian trade any advantages which may have been extended to the United States by treaty with Spain. The result of the correspondence is set forth in the following despatch, dated August 27, 1891, from the Home Government to the Governor-General: "Referring to your telegram of August 20th, Canadian trade will, under the existing commercial convention between Great Britain and Spain, enjoy, until June 30, 1892, the advantages of a similar kind to those accorded by Spain to the United States by the arrangement referred to."

On the same day Mr. Lister, member for West Lambton, caused consternation among the members by giving notice that on the morrow he would make the following statement to the House: "That James Frederic Lister, Esquire, the

member representing the electoral district of West Lambton in the House, having declared from his seat in the House that he is credibly informed, and that he believes that he is able to establish by satisfactory evidence, that in the year 1879 Messrs. Alexander Manning, Alexander Shields, John James Macdonald, Alexander McDonnell, James Isbester and Peter McLaren entered into a contract with the Government of Canada for the construction of a portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Port Arthur and Rat Portage, known as Section B. The said contract and the works in connection therewith were completed by the said contractors, to whom they were a source of great profit. During the whole period covered by the said contract, the Hon. John G. Haggart, now Postmaster-General and a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, was a member of the House of Commons for the South Riding of Lanark and still is such member. That the said Hon. John G. Haggart became and was beneficially interested in the profits of the said contract which accrued to the share thereof standing in the name of the said Peter McLaren, and has received large sums out of the said profits, and has otherwise derived direct and substantial pecuniary benefits therefrom. That during the progress of the said works, and while the said Hon. John G. Haggart was so interested therein, members of the said firm were called upon by members of the Government of Canada for large contributions for political purposes, and such contributions were paid out of the moneys of the said firm, and with the knowledge and assent of the said Hon. John G. Haggart were charged against the profits of the firm; and while the said contributions were so demanded and paid, the said firm of contractors were in various ways dependent upon the Government by reasons of many matters being unsettled and in dispute in relation to the said contract, which were settled at the time of such contributions or subsequently settled not unfavourably to the said contractors. That a select committee be appointed to enquire fully into the said allegations, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses upon oath or affirmation, and to employ shorthand writers to take down such evidence as they may deem necessary, and to have the evidence printed from day to day for the use of the committee, and that the committee do report in full the evidence taken before them and all their proceedings on the reference and the result of their enquiries, and that Rule 78 of this House, as to the selection of committees, be suspended, and the said committee be composed of Messrs.—the names to be selected hereafter. In order that the witnesses whom it may be necessary in my judgment to subpoena shall be known at once, to prevent their possible leaving on business, I may state that Peter MacLaren, John J. Macdonald, Alexander Manning, T. Trudeau, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, D. Nichol and John Shields are among the witnesses whom I propose to produce before the committee. The Government may fairly say that in making this charge I have been guilty of delay, that we are near the end of the session, and that a matter of this importance should have been brought before the House at an earlier stage. In answer to that I can only assure the House

that the information which I am possessed of has only come into my possession within the last few days, and it was impossible for me to call the attention of the House to it before to-day. In my judgment the matter is one of such grave consequences, so serious in its character, that I would be failing in my duty if I did not bring it to the attention of the House at this session, late as it may be. With a special committee and the witnesses living within a few hundred miles from Ottawa, I think the investigation can be closed within four or five days at most."

Mr. Lister made his statement in the House on the 23rd and moved for a committee to enquire into the charges. Mr. Haggart gave a most emphatic and positive denial to the charges that he was interested in Section B. He stated that Mr. McLaren went into the contract as he was a moneyed man, but though he (Haggart) attended to some of the proceedings in the matter, he had no communication with the Government, and only received from Mr. McLaren his travelling and hotel expenses. He denied, further, that, to his knowledge, any of the money derived from the contract went into politics. He had had financial relations with Mr. McLaren, but not in respect of Section B. Sir John Thompson opposed the motion. He declared at the outset that the motion might be opposed on the ground that it proposed an enquiry into a matter beyond parliamentary jurisdiction, violations of the Independence of Parliament Act having been relegated to the Courts, but he waived that objection and based his opposition upon the claim that there should be a period at the expiration of which no old charges should be brought against a member. A new offence, in his opinion, might be a fit subject for action, but an offence of some years' standing, the commission of which had been followed by elections, at which the alleged offender had received a new mandate from the people, could not fairly and properly be gone into. He held, further, that if Mr. Haggart, according to the terms of the resolution, was not—except as regards the point, which should not be enquired into—directly charged with an offence, for no improper conduct was alleged in relation to the contracts with which he was said to have been connected. The motion was vigorously supported by Mr. Laurier, Mr. Mills and Sir Richard Cartwright, the latter contending that if Mr. Haggart was innocent, the Government stood to gain by an enquiry. The motion was rejected by a vote of 78 for; 102 against. On the 25th Mr. Haggart laid on the table a statutory declaration by Mr. Peter McLaren in which he swore to the truthfulness of all the Postmaster-General said, and explicitly denied the charge of corrupt payments to the Government.

On the 29th Sir John Thompson moved "That Hon. Thomas McGreevy, member for Quebec West, having been guilty of contempt of the authority of this House by failing to obey its order to attend in his place, and having been adjudged by the House guilty of certain offences charged against him on May 11th last, be expelled from the House." The motion was carried in silence. A message from the Governor-General was brought down embodying in the



estimates an additional indemnity of \$500 to the members of the House of Commons and Senate. The estimate was passed.

The address to the Queen upon the copyright question, which Sir John Thompson promised early in the session to submit to Parliament for approval, was passed through the House the same day without any discussion whatever. In the address it was represented that by a statute of the Imperial Parliament the privilege of copyright was given to any person who should publish a literary work in the United Kingdom, if he should be a subject of Her Majesty, or a resident of any part of the British Dominions, and the re-publication within the Empire, and the importation into the Empire of any copyrighted work was prohibited. The operation of this Act was attended with great inconvenience to the people of the North American colonies, and formed the subject of formal remonstrances from several of their legislatures. These remonstrances were replied to by a circular despatch from Earl Grey, then Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, directed to all the Governors of the North American colonies, in which he said that Her Majesty's Government would submit to Parliament a Bill authorizing the Queen to confirm and finally enact any colonial law respecting copyright, notwithstanding any repugnancy of any such law or ordinance to the copyright law of England, it being provided by the proposed Act of Parliament that no such law or ordinance should be of any force until so confirmed, but that from the confirmation the copyright law of Great Britain should cease to have effect within the colony in which any such colonial law had been made, in so far as it might be repugnant to or inconsistent with the operation of the colonial law. The address proceeded to set forth that the intention of the Imperial Government, as expressed in this circular, had never been carried into effect. The importation from foreign countries, of works copyrighted in the United Kingdom, was permitted under certain conditions, but the re-publication of such works in the colonies, even under any conditions, as regards the holders of the copyright, had never been permitted, nor had the right of the legislatures of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada to make enactments to regulate the law of copyright been recognized by Her Majesty's Government, unless such enactments could be shown to be consistent with and subordinate to the Act of the United Kingdom. The Imperial Parliament, in 1867, in establishing the Dominion of Canada, gave to its Parliament very extensive powers of government, including the right to legislate upon this important subject. The Parliament of Canada had enacted several statutes regulating the law of copyright for Canada. These statutes adopted provisions which the interests and welfare of the people of this country seemed to require, and at the same time gave liberal protection to the interests of all such persons as had acquired or might acquire copyright in the United Kingdom. These statutes had always been regarded by the Imperial Government, however, as requiring the sanction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the most recent of them, passed in Canada in 1889, remained inoperative for the want of the assent of the Imperial Government to

the proclamation which would bring it into force. The provisions of the Act of 1889 were in the interests of Canada, and not unfair as regards any person of Her Majesty's subjects. While the memorialists held the view that such a statute was within the competence of the Canadian Parliament, under the B.N.A. Act, they had been informed that doubts upon that subject had been raised, and they submitted that such doubts should be removed by a statute of the Imperial Parliament giving effect to the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 at once, and confirming the right of the Parliament of Canada, according to the promise made by the Imperial Government of 1846, to make laws on the subject of copyright as might from time to time be required for the country, notwithstanding that such laws might be inconsistent with the provisions of the Imperial statutes passed before the adopting of the B.N.A. Act of 1867. The address concluded with the request that, in order to give full effect to the Act of Parliament of Canada of 1889, notice might be given by the Imperial Government of the retirement of Canada from the Berne Copyright convention.

A Bill to amend the Acts respecting the North-West Territories was passed early in the session. By the new schedule of members of the Legislative Assembly for the North-West, eight are given to Alberta, six to Saskatchewan, eight to East Assiniboia, and four to West Assiniboia, or twenty-six in all, being an increase of four on the present number of representatives. A bill to amend the Act by uniting the two divisions in Saskatchewan, thus reducing the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly to twenty-five was introduced in the House on the 30th, and was withdrawn, owing to the opposition of Mr. Lariviere.

The House concurred in the following address to Her Majesty the Queen, which had been introduced in the Senate by Premier Abbott on the 15th, and adopted on the 25th :

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly request that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to take into consideration the position of Canada in respect of certain important matters affecting its trade relations with the Empire and with foreign nations. Your memorialists desire, in the first place, to draw attention to certain stipulations in the existing treaties with Belgium and with the German Zollverein, ordinarily referred to as the 'most favored nation clauses,' which are extended to other countries whose commercial treaties with Great Britain contain a 'most favored nation' clause, and which apply to British colonies. By Article 15 of the treaty with Belgium, entered into in 1862, Canada is compelled to admit all articles the produce or manufacture of Belgium at the same or at no higher rate of duty than is imposed upon similar articles of British origin, and in the treaty with the German Zollverein, entered into in 1865, it is stipulated that the produce of those States shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom or any other country of the like kind, and that the exports to those States shall not be subject to any higher duties than exports to the United Kingdom. Your mem-

orialists consider that these provisions in foreign treaties are incompatible with the rights and powers subsequently conferred by the British North America Act upon the Parliament of Canada for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the Dominion, and that their continuance in force tends to produce complications and embarrassments in such an Empire as that under the rule of your Majesty, wherein the self-governing colonies are recognized as possessing the right to define their respective fiscal relations to all foreign countries, to the mother country, and to each other.

"Your memorialists further believe that in view of the foreign fiscal policy of increasingly protective and discriminative duties it is clearly adverse to the interests of the United Kingdom, and of each and all of its possessions, that the Parliament of the United Kingdom, or of any of your Majesty's self-governing colonies, should be thus restricted in the power of adopting such modifications of its tariff arrangements as may be required for the promotion of its trade or for its defence against aggressive or injurious measures of foreign policy.

"Your memorialists desire also to point out that the immense resources of the Dominion in its facilities for the growth of good materials, its minerals, its fisheries, and its lumber require for their profitable development the largest practical extension of its markets, more especially in countries whose native supply of such productions is limited, while its rapidly developing manufacturing industries demand large and increasing supplies of raw materials, to be mainly supplied by countries which are extensive consumers of the productions of Canada.

"Your memorialists believe that among the countries with which such an interchange of tariff takes place the British Empire holds the highest rank in amount, and, from its diversity of climate and productions, affords the widest prospect of rapid and practically limitless increase, while the trade of the Dominion with the United States is second only to that with the British Empire, and its development and extension are of great importance to us, though from the similarity of most of the products of the two countries it is probably not susceptible of so great an expansion as might be affected in the interchange of traffic with the Empire.

"That your memorialists earnestly desire to foster and extend the trade of the Dominion with the Empire, with its great neighbor the United States, and with other countries throughout the world, wherever opportunities offer, and believe that by mutual concessions, and the adoption of measures for the rearrangement of trade relations between the various portions of the British Empire, and between the Empire and foreign nations, important and lasting beneficial results may be obtained; and that, to the way of the attainment of these great objects, the continuation of the restrictions imposed upon Canada and other portions of the Empire by the so-called favored nations clause creates an unnecessary and unjustifiable obstruction. The Senate and House of Commons, therefore, humbly request your Majesty to take such steps as may be necessary



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to terminate the effect of the provisions referred to, as well in the treaties with the German Zollverein and with the Kingdom of Belgium, as with any other nation in respect of which such provisions are now in force."

Premier Abbott introduced a Bill in the Senate, on September 3rd, for the suppression of frauds against the Government, which was given a first reading. Not only are all Government officials expressly brought under its operation, but also all parties who corruptly obtain, or seek to obtain, any advantage in dealing with the Government. The Bill declares that everyone who makes any offer, proposal, gift, loan, or promise, or who gives or offers any compensation or consideration, directly or indirectly, to any official or person in the employment of the Government, or to any member of his family, or to any person under his control, or for his benefit, with the intent to obtain the assistance or influence of such official or person to promote either the procuring of any contract with such Government for the performance of any work, the doing of anything, or the furnishing of any goods, effects, food, or material, the execution of any contract, or the payment of any price or consideration stipulated therein, or any part thereof, or of any aid or subsidy payable in respect thereof; and every official or person in the employment of such Government, who, directly or indirectly, accepts, or agrees to accept, or allows to be accepted by any person under his control, or for his benefit, any such offer, proposal, gift, loan, promise, compensation, or consideration, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$1,000, unless the value of the amount or thing paid, offered, given, lent, promised, or received, as the case may be, shall exceed the last mentioned sum, in which case the fine may be raised to a sum not exceeding such value, and imprisonment may be for a term not exceeding six months. Further specific offences are set forth with great particularity of detail, the offenders, who are also brought under the operation of the statute, being every person who, in case of tenders being called for by the Government, obtains or seeks to obtain the withdrawal of any tender, every tenderer who directly or indirectly, accepts a valuable consideration for the withdrawal of his tender; every official who assists a contractor or any other party doing business with the Government, and every person who, by reason of or under pretence of possessing influence with the Government or any department of the Government, or any Government official. The Bill declares also that no person convicted under any of its provisions shall be capable of holding any Government contract. It is provided that all prosecutions must be begun within two years of the offence, and the Bill, when it becomes law, will, like all other Dominion criminal statutes, apply, of course, to the administrative departments of Provincial Governments as well as to those of the Federal Government. Before the Bill was passed in Committee Premier Abbott made the following amendment: "That no party having business relations with the Government can, without coming under the penalties of the Bill, make a gift to a Government employee without the express permission, in writing, of the head of the department, and the proof

of which permission shall lie on the party making the gift." The Premier further amended this clause so as to make "within one year" of such dealings refer to both the year before and the year after. The Bill was considered in the House, and was passed, with an amendment by Sir John Thompson, providing that no Government contractor, or person supplying the Government with goods, or a person having unsettled claims against the Government, shall contribute to any political fund without coming under the penalty provided in the Bill. This closed the business of the session.

Lord Stanley, in declaring Parliament prorogued, made the following speech:

"I desire to convey to you my high appreciation of the earnestness and assiduity which you have devoted to your parliamentary duties during this protracted session.

"I have also to express my sympathy in the regret which you and the whole Dominion must feel, and which I sincerely share, for the lamented loss of the late Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, who died full of years and honors in the midst of your deliberations, and I congratulate you and the country upon the moderation and patriotism which you manifested in that crisis, and which enabled the legislative business of the country to be continued without serious interruption.

"An agreement was made in June last between Great Britain and the United States for the practical cessation of seal fishing in Behring Sea during the past season, for the benefit of the protection of seal life, pending an investigation by experts—in which this country has taken part—into the question of the necessity of measures for preventing its extinction. The report of the experts has not yet been received, and the negotiations for the settlement of the questions which have arisen on the subject are proceeding, but are still incomplete.

"I am pleased to observe that, in anticipation of a friendly conference with the Government of the United States on the subject of extension and development of our trade with that country and other important matters, the provisions of the protocol of 1888, known as the *modus vivendi*, have been extended.

"The measures you have concurred in passing are important and useful. The re-organization of the Legislature of the North-West Territories and the re-adjustment and increase of its powers are just tributes to the eminent capacity for self-government which that important and rapidly increasing section of Canada has manifested.

"The Acts for the improvement of the law respecting elections will, I hope, be found beneficial by simplifying procedure and facilitating the repression of corrupt practices.

"The measures respecting the cattle trade, the loading of ships, registration of trade marks, and the Vice-Admiralty Courts will prove advantageous to trade, commerce and shipping.

"The enactments respecting the inspection of ships must prove of great value in the protection of the lives of persons employed upon them, while the Act



respecting the foreshores of the Dominion, and the obstruction of navigable waters, will remove a possible source of discussion between this Government and the provinces.

"Notwithstanding that the result of the census shows a less important increase in population than was expected, it is satisfactory to observe the evidence of the general prosperity of the country, and the bountiful harvest with which Providence has blessed us this year will give a fresh impetus to the settlement of the North-West and to the enterprise and interests of the country generally.

"It is gratifying to perceive that you have felt justified in reducing the duty upon sugar to the extent of about \$3,000,000, thus materially lessening the cost of an article of universal consumption, and that you have not judged it necessary to provide for replacing the revenue to the extent of more than half the reduction thus made. It is a further recommendation of this important measure that, while it has largely reduced the cost of a necessary article of food, it provides for supplying the consequent loss of revenue by the imposition of duties on luxuries only.

"The extensive frauds upon the Government by a group of contractors, and the irregularities of certain persons in the Civil Service, which have been discovered in investigations by your Committee, are much to be regretted. The punishment with which many of them have already been visited, the steps which are to be taken in regard to others, and the operation of the statute you have passed for their repression in future will, I trust, have the effect of preventing their recurrence, and it is the intention of my ministers to procure the issue of a commission to investigate the organization of the Civil Service, and report as to measures for its improvement.

"The question of the restriction or prohibition of the liquor traffic has also been occupying the attention of my Ministers, and a commission will issue during recess to enquire into and report upon this important subject.

The session is the longest on record, with the exception of 1885. It will live in the history of Canada as the session of scandals. But a vast amount of legislation, not previously referred to, was enacted, and among the more important measures were the following: An amendment to the statutes, whereby the Supreme Court, in constitutional cases between the Federal and Local Governments, can take the necessary testimony at the instance of the Governments concerned, and can render a judgment, which, while not depriving the Federal authorities of the power to disallow for reasons of State, shall be a guide to them in the course they may elect to take. Other new statutes will settle long outstanding differences in the accounts between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. These accounts are now to be referred to a board of arbitrators, all of whom shall be judges, and the award of this tribunal is to be final. Equally extended has been the dispute touching the ownership of the foreshores of navigable waters. This point of difference is settled by the assignment of their foreshores to the provinces. The Dominion will exercise all powers as regards

her fisheries and navigation in the rivers, as of old ; but the right to lease the territory under water, for wharf-building purposes, and so forth, will belong to the local authorities. In the administration of justice several important changes have been effected. The Imperial Parliament has passed a law under which England renounces control of the Colonial Admiralty Courts. In consequence of this statute the Dominion Parliament has taken over all the Vice-Admiralty Courts and has incorporated them, together with the Maritime Courts of Ontario, under the Exchequer Court. All the old divisions are to remain, and the judges are to continue as hitherto, but the courts are gradually to pass under a distinct Federal jurisdiction. At the same time the Exchequer Court has been given power to deal with disputes arising out of the copyright, patent and trade mark laws. Formerly the Government settled these differences, but last session the judicial powers exercised by the Minister of Agriculture were transferred to a regular tribunal. Now any persons at variance on the subject of a copyright, a patent, or a trade mark can appeal to this court. The jurisdiction of county judges has also been extended. A county judge can exercise his powers in a neighboring district or territory, and by order of the Governor-in-Council he may hold court in another county. A retired county judge may also be called upon by the Department of Justice to act. With reference to fishing and navigation a good deal of legislation has been passed. Under an amendment to the fishery law the use of purse seines is prohibited, on the ground that these seines are wantonly destructive of fish life. They catch the young and promising fish as well as the old and ripe. In order that the fishery officers may be prompt to detect violations of the law they are to receive a moiety of the fine which their strict attention to business inflicts upon offenders. The new laws relating to shipping are protective of life and property. Under one of these the inspectors of hulls and machinery are also to inspect tackle, rigging and all other equipment. The object is to prevent shipowners from sending to sea vessels which, owing to age or to the penuriousness of their owners, are in an unsafe condition and therefore dangerous to the sailors. By another statute masters of passenger vessels are forbidden, under heavy penalties, to carry dynamite, nitro-glycerine and like explosives. A further enactment regulates the ocean transportation of cattle. This measure is one of the results of the Plimsoll agitation against the Canadian live cattle trade. It provides that special precautions shall be taken for the health and safety of cattle crossing the ocean, and that all animals shall be inspected before being shipped, as a safeguard against the forwarding to England of what we have not got, namely, infected beasts. A small tax is to be levied upon exported cattle to meet the expense of inspection. At a recent session of the Imperial Parliament it was determined that colonial as well as English ships should conform to the load-line regulation, unless the Colonial Legislatures fixed, during 1891, a load-line of their own. One of this year's statutes sets forth that such a load-line shall be agreed upon in Canada by representatives of the owner of any Canadian vessel and of Lloyds. Thus, all sea-going vessels are to have

the load-line, but not necessarily that of Great Britain. One of the principal measures of the session is that conferring an extended constitution upon the North-West Territories. The Legislature is now to run three years, instead of two. It is to have a stated annual grant from the Dominion, and it is to be at liberty to deal with the liquor question, though not with the Separate School question. In the terms of the resolution of last year, it is also to be free to decide whether its proceedings and reports shall be published in one language or in two. Touching the representation of the people in Parliament, there have been some considerable changes in the law. The Franchise Act stands, but it now contains a clause setting forth that the voter shall be a British subject. Formerly a person who had been a British subject might be enrolled, but to secure enfranchisement in future the allegiance must not have been renounced or forfeited. The period during which the preliminary lists are to be prepared has been extended two weeks, and it is provided that the revising officer shall declare, at the conclusion of each revision, the exact number of voters in each polling division. The Election Act has been modified in many particulars. In future the candidate's deposit may be made in legal tender, or in bills of any chartered bank, so, too, may the deposit required when a recount is asked. A Superior Court judge may order a county judge to proceed with a recount, thus overruling the decision of the lower tribunal, and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery is to gazette returns as they arrive. To overcome the injustice in gazetting which affects the filing of protests against elected candidates, it is provided that a petition may be entered, not thirty days after the election has been gazetted, but forty days after the candidate has been declared elected by the returning officer. In the trial of election cases two judges instead of one will sit in future, and where the corrupt acts are few and trivial, and where the candidate has not countenanced them, but has taken measures to prevent them, the seat is not to be declared vacant.

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### THE FAMOUS TARTE CHARGES.

IN the early part of 1890 Thomas McGreevy, M.P. for Quebec West, sued his brother Robert for \$354,000, said to have been advanced to him, whereupon Robert replied with an affidavit to the effect that the contracting firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., of which he had been a member, had paid Thomas McGreevy handsome sums for his influence, either as politician and legislator, or as a Harbor Commissioner, in securing for it important contracts. Thomas immediately sent a denial of this accusation to Parliament, which was read on May 7th last year. He asserted that he had no knowledge of his brother's contracts, that he did not profit by them, and that the only money he had received was in

liquidation of outstanding liabilities in connection with contractor's plant and large sums of borrowed money. Mr. J. Israel Tarte, a prominent Quebec journalist and politician, published Robert's charges and was sued for libel. Mr. Tarte persisted in carrying on the war and declared that if returned at the general elections he would make and substantiate the charges on the floor of the House. He was returned to Parliament and at the first opportunity, on May 11th, he read a carefully prepared indictment containing sweeping charges against the Department of Public Works, specific charges against Thomas McGreevy, and inferred charges against Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works. The indictment covered a period of seven years, from 1883 to 1890, and charged Mr. McGreevy with receiving \$200,000 from Larkin, Connolly & Co., for favors he received for them from the Department of Public Works. It was alleged that the first monetary transaction occurred in 1883, when tenders were called for a cross-wall and lock in connection with the harbor works at Quebec. Before tendering, and in order to secure the influence of Mr. McGreevy, who was both a member of Parliament and a member of the Quebec Harbor Board, Larkin, Connolly & Co. took into partnership, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. McGreevy, his brother Robert, giving him a thirty per cent. interest in the firm. That \$25,000 was paid by Larkin, Connolly & Co. to Thomas McGreevy for securing this contract for them at a price \$80,000 higher than that of the lowest tenderer. The following year the contract for the graving dock at Levis netted Mr. McGreevy \$22,000. For obtaining alterations in the specification and more favorable conditions for the Esquimalt graving dock, it was alleged Mr. McGreevy received large sums of money, and that with the object of securing his influence in connection with this contract, and with his knowledge and consent his brother Robert was taken into partnership by Larkin, Connolly & Co., who gave him a twenty per cent. interest in the firm. For obtaining for the firm, in 1887, an increase of from twenty-seven to thirty-five cents per cubic yard for the dredging of 8,000 cubic yards in the area of the wet basin in Quebec harbor it was alleged Mr. McGreevy received \$20,000 from Larkin, Connolly & Co., and \$7,000 besides was applied towards securing his election to the House of Commons. It was also alleged that in the execution of the works of this contract extensive frauds were perpetuated, to the detriment of the public treasury, and sums of money were paid corruptly to officials under the control and direction of Henry F. Perley, and appointed by the Quebec Harbor Commission. Another charge was that Mr. McGreevy was owner of the steamer *Admiral*, for the services of which, in plying between Dalhousie and Gaspe, \$12,500 was paid annually, or \$120,000 altogether. Still another charge was that Mr. McGreevy exacted and received out of the subsidies voted by Parliament for the construction of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, \$40,000. The allegations made against Sir Hector were that his Department divulged information unlawfully; that money was demanded on his behalf by Mr. McGreevy; that \$1,000 was contributed, in 1883, to the Langevin testimonial by Larkin,

Connolly & Co., and that members of the firm caused to be paid to Sir Hector large sums of money out of the proceeds of contracts.

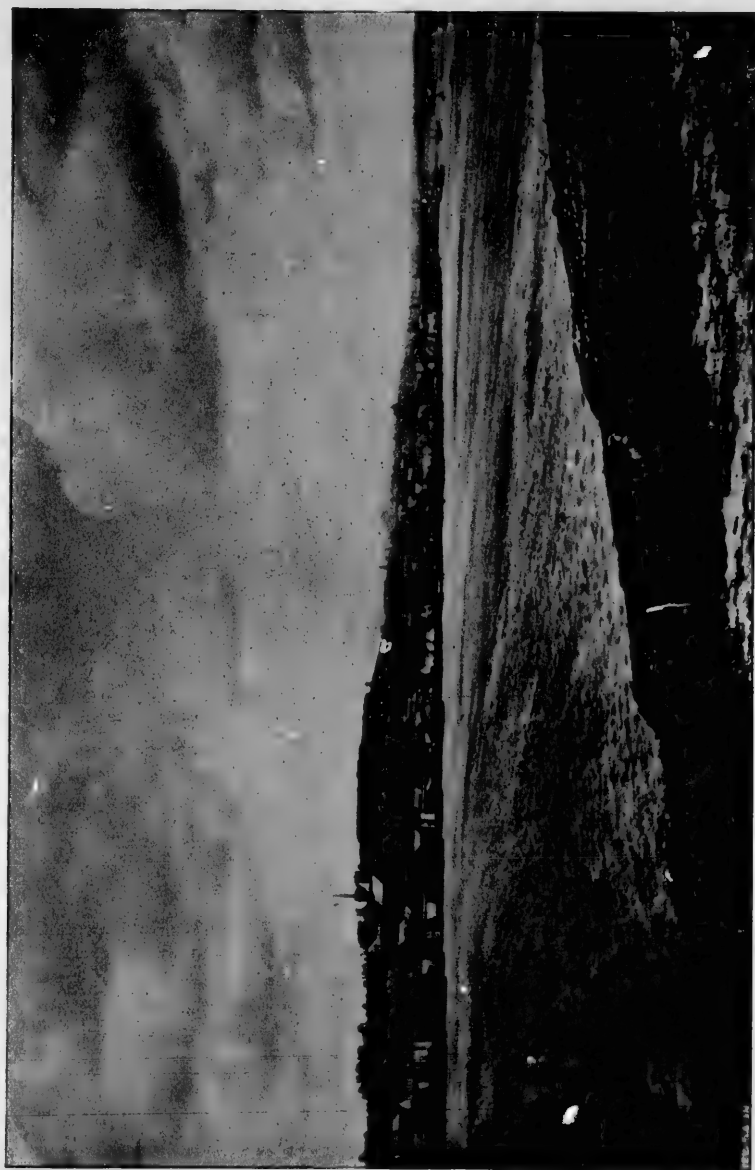
Sir Hector gave a general denial to the charges, so far as he was concerned, and made the following statement: "I never communicated in any way, to any one, tenders, or prices of tenders, or relative positions of tenders, or names of tenderers, at any time before the contract was allotted and signed, and the work in progress, the only persons having the same information being the members of the Privy Council and such of the officers of the Department as were intrusted with the opening of tenders after the period fixed for their reception. I never found or knew any such or other officers of my Department to be guilty of any indiscretion or breach of trust in connection with any tender or contract. Tenders accepted have been, and are so accepted, strictly according to law. If the parties named in the motion as having contributed to a testimonial presented to me some eight or ten years ago, have so contributed to it, I never asked them to do so, and up to this moment I never knew them to have done so. Directly or indirectly, I never asked the contractors named in the motion for money, cheques, or notes, nor did I receive any such money, cheques, or notes from them for my use, profit, or advantage." "He had no reason," he said, "to suspect Mr. Perley of having done wrong in connection with the matters laid before the House by Mr. Tarte. If he had done so, it was out of his (Sir Hector's) knowledge, and having known him for many years as a faithful officer of his Department, he could not make up his mind that he had violated his trust and thereby rendered himself punishable by the Government."



SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN, K.C.M.G.

Mr. McGreevy characterized the attack as a foul conspiracy against him by a clique whose purposes he had refused to serve. The charges were baseless and the letters forgeries. To this Mr. Tarte replied that if he had been deceived by forged letters he would merit and expect expulsion from the House.

Both sides of the House agreed to a reference of the charges to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This Committee was organized on May 15th, Mr. Desire Girouard being appointed chairman. The composition of the Committee was as follows: Ministerialists—Adams, Baker, Chapleau, Coatsworth, Costigan, Curran, Desaulniers, Dickey, Girouard, Ives, Kirkpatrick, Langevin, McCarthy, McDonald (Victoria), McLeod, Moncrieff, Ouimet, Pelletier, Ross



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(Lisgar), Thompson, Tupper, Weldon, Wood (Brockville)—23. Opposition—Amyot, Barron, Beausoleil, Burdett, Cameron (Huron), Davies, Edgar, Flint, Fraser, German, Langelier, Laurier, Lavergne, Lister, Mills (Bothwell), Mulock, Prefontaine, Tarte—18.

Mr. Tarte presented a list of the documents he required, and it was agreed that they should be brought down and placed in the hands of an official for inspection by Mr. Tarte, his counsel, and the members of the Committee, after which Mr. Tarte would notify the chairman when he could have his witnesses ready.

The case for the prosecution was opened on May 26th. The several interested parties were represented by counsel. The taking of evidence did not conclude till August 14th. It would require too much space to go into the evidence adduced, but that is scarcely necessary, as the reports presented give an adequate idea of what was brought out. The investigation was most thorough, both sides showing every disposition to get at the truth. There were some exciting incidents during the inquiry. On July 7th, Owen E. Murphy, while under a most vigorous cross-examination by B. B. Osler, Q.C., on the statement made by Murphy in his examination-in-chief, that he paid \$10,000 in cash to Sir Hector Langevin, fainted on the witness stand. A painful impression was caused by the admission of Mr. Perley, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, on July 9th, that he had received a present of jewellery for his wife from Murphy. Mr. Perley, who had been in the civil service since 1872, was suspended on the 10th. He had to undergo a most searching examination and on July 31st the strain proved too much for him and he fainted. Thomas McGreevy, M.P., while under examination, refused to answer questions put to him, and his refusal was reported to the House. Meantime he betook himself to the other side of the line, which prevented any further attempt being made to elicit the truth from him. On August 11th Sir Hector Langevin appeared before the Committee, and, on being sworn, read an elaborate defence of himself, during which he intimated that he had tendered his resignation as Minister of Public Works to Premier Abbott, so that his colleagues, as well as the Committee and the House of Commons, might have the greatest freedom in judging his acts, and the value of the accusations brought against him. In his sworn statement he said: "I begin by declaring that in all departmental works mentioned before the Committee I have fulfilled my duty most conscientiously to the best of my knowledge of the matters, and of my ability, without ever having allowed anyone to influence me by promises or gifts of any kind whatever, and that my acts have always had the public interest as their object; that I never received gifts, loans, or any value whatever, directly or indirectly, from the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., or from any of its members; that, in truth, Mr. Thomas McGreevy and I have been, for a long time, on friendly terms, and he has been my guest at Ottawa in the period from 1878 to 1890, whilst I resided here as a Minister, and during which I did not receive from him, and he never offered me, any sum of money, gift or loan; that Mr. Thomas McGreevy has never tried, directly, or,

to my knowledge, indirectly, to influence me unduly in the execution of my duty, nor to obtain directly, or, to my knowledge, indirectly, verbal information or documents that my duty would have required me to hold as private; that I never authorized anyone to communicate to him any such information, and he has received none to my knowledge; that I did not know before Mr. Tarte adduced the evidence on the subject that Mr. Robert McGreevy was a partner with Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., or interested directly or indirectly in their works; that I always had full confidence in the integrity and capacity of the Chief Engineer of Public Works (Mr. Perley), and of the other officers of my Department who had anything to do with the works which have been inquired into; that, up to the time Mr. Perley admitted it, I did not know that he had received any gift from the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., or from any of its members; that, therefore, not being myself an engineer, I considered I was justified in accepting and treating as correct the statements of the Chief Engineer, and in adopting his advice about works of which, on account of their special nature, I was not competent, personally, to form an accurate idea." After this general denial, Sir Hector took up in detail such of his acts as were attacked by the evidence adduced by Mr. Tarte. He denied most positively the story of Owen E. Murphy, that he had received money from him, or that money had been paid to his son on his behalf. He transferred the responsibility for the contract manipulations to other shoulders.

On August 25th, Messrs. Osler & Henry put in factums regarding the evidence. No allusion was made to Sir Hector, but an effort was made to defend the Department by laying the principal blame on the shoulders of Thomas McGreevy, and a moderate share upon Engineer Perley. Mr. Fitzpatrick began an ingenious defence of Thomas McGreevy on the same day, in which he admitted his indiscretion, but contended that while some of the money taken from the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., may have gone to him, the larger part stuck to the fingers of Robert McGreevy and Owen E. Murphy. The following day Mr. Fitzpatrick concluded his address. He admitted that his client did wrong in accepting a donation from a contractor, for political purposes, and his conduct in connection with the *Admiral* was open to censure, but he was not personally corrupt. He appealed to the Committee against making Mr. McGreevy a scapegoat of political exigencies.

The Committee met on the 27th, in secret session, to consider their report, and its preparation was referred to a Sub-Committee of five, three Conservatives and two Liberals. The Sub-Committee were unable to agree upon a deliverance, and a majority report and minority report were presented to the Committee on September 16th, and the former was adopted on a division. The difference between them was touching the relations of Sir Hector Langevin to the transactions of McGreevy, Murphy, *et al.* They substantially agreed, when it came to the point, whether or not fraud had been committed, or whether or not Thomas McGreevy lent his influence to the contractors for money.

The majority report of Sir John Thompson and Messrs. Girouard and Michael Adams took up the charges one by one, commencing first with those against Thomas McGreevy. The first charge made was that McGreevy, being a Member of Parliament, entered into an arrangement with Larkin, Connolly & Co., by which, in consideration of their taking his brother, Robert McGreevy, into partnership with them and in return for his (Thomas McGreevy's) help and influence to secure them the dredging contract at Quebec, he was to receive money. The report said, with regard to this: "It is asserted by O. E. Murphy and Robert McGreevy that Thomas McGreevy knew that his brother Robert was to have an interest in this contract, and to become partner in the firm. This is denied by Thomas McGreevy, but the Committee have come to the conclusion that Thomas McGreevy knew of his brother's interest at the time that interest was acquired. Although the partnership agreement provided that Robert McGreevy should provide thirty per cent. of the capital, it appears that no capital was expected to be put in by him, and as a matter of fact none was ever contributed by him, nor did he take any part in the work. There is no evidence of any express agreement on the part of Thomas to give his help or influence to Larkin, Connolly & Co., in connection with these tenders, or their contract, but it seems to have been understood by the parties interested that such help and influence should be given." The next charge dealt with the cross-wall contract of 1883. It declared, that Thomas McGreevy secured the contract for Larkin, Connolly & Co. upon the promise of a payment of \$25,000, and that he suggested to the members of the firm to so manipulate matters with Gallagher & Beaucage, lower tenderers, as to make these tenders higher than that of Larkin, Connolly & Co. As a consequence the firm got the contract. McGreevy was paid \$25,000, and \$1,000 was subscribed to the Langevin testimonial fund. Dealing with the manipulation of tenders, the Committee determine that McGreevy became aware of the nature of the tenders and kept his brother supplied with information with regard to them. It holds that the firm paid \$25,000 out on account of this contract, but that \$10,000 of this money did not reach Thomas McGreevy, and was in some way appropriated by Murphy and Robert McGreevy, Murphy being the cashier of the firm. It is admitted by Thomas McGreevy that about \$15,000 paid by the firm in connection with the cross-wall contract went towards paying a judgment against him. The Committee, cannot accept his statement that he was ignorant of the source, nor can they find that his alleged contributions towards the purchase of *Le Monde* newspaper affects the present question." The general conclusions of the Committee, as to the charges against Thomas McGreevy, were:

1. That in the year 1883 Larkin, Connolly & Co., amongst others, tendered for the cross-wall, and that before tendering, and in order to secure the influence of Thomas McGreevy, they agreed to take into partnership with them Robert, the brother of Thomas McGreevy, giving him thirty per cent. interest in the work, and that this was done with the knowledge of Thomas McGreevy.

2. That among the parties tendering were Beaucage and John Gallagher; that with the knowledge of Thomas McGreevy the tenders of Larkin, Connolly & Co., of Beaucage, and of Gallagher, were prepared by members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co.

3. That while the tenders were being examined, and quantities applied, in the Department of Public Works, Thomas McGreevy obtained from the late John E. Boyd, an engineer in the Department, information in relation to the tenders, which he communicated to Larkin, Connolly & Co. before the result of the application of the quantities to the tenders was officially known.

4. That to the knowledge of Thomas McGreevy the tenders of Gallagher and Beaucage were lower than that of Larkin, Connolly & Co., but that Thomas McGreevy co-operated with O. E. Murphy and Robert McGreevy to secure the acceptance of the tender of Larkin, Connolly & Co.

5. That in July, 1883, Thomas received from the proceeds of certain notes for \$5,000 each, made by Larkin, Connolly & Co., and endorsed by Larkin, Murphy, and N. K. Connolly respectively, the sum of \$14,344.

The next charge had reference to the Levis Graving Dock. It declared that in 1884 Thomas McGreevy agreed with Larkin, Connolly & Co., to secure them the contract for completion of this dock on condition that he should receive from them any excess over \$50,000 of the contract price, and that accordingly Thomas McGreevy received \$22,000. In the opinion of the Committee the evidence was inconclusive as to whether there was an agreement for a definite sum to be paid to Thomas McGreevy, but there was an understanding between Thomas McGreevy and Murphy that Thomas McGreevy was to receive something from the firm, and, accordingly, he did receive a sum or sums, the amount of which cannot be satisfactorily determined.

Passing then to the Esquimalt dock contract charges, the Committee reported that Thomas McGreevy manifested an interest in the affairs of the firm in connection with this work, and that he was aware, from the first, of Robert McGreevy's interest in the work, in connection with Larkin, Connolly & Co. Robert McGreevy was evidently taken in as a partner with the object of securing the influence of Thomas McGreevy. The Committee were unable to say that the evidence as to the sums Thomas McGreevy received was of such a character, or came from such a source as to justify the conclusion that any specific amounts were paid to Thomas McGreevy as remuneration for his services to the firm, but the Committee found that he did receive moneys, the amounts of which could not be definitely determined.

In reference to the charge that the firm paid Thomas McGreevy \$25,000 for securing the dredging contract at Quebec at thirty-five cents a yard, the Committee reported that the evidence was explicit in support of this charge. Thomas McGreevy, knowing that his brother was a partner in the firm, made an arrangement with them by which he was to receive from them \$25,000, to be appropriated for political purposes, out of the proceeds of the contract for 800,000 cubic

yards of dredging at thirty-five cents a yard, which, it was understood, he would endeavor to procure for the firm.

In reference to the receipt of subsidies by Thomas McGreevy on account of the steamer *Admiral*, the Committee declared that Thomas McGreevy was the sole owner of the boat, that he was careful not to take the title in his own name at any time, but that he received \$12,500 a year for running her.

The Committee were unable to say exactly how much Thomas McGreevy secured through his various dealings with the firm, as the evidence was contradictory and irreconcilable, but they were convinced that Thomas McGreevy did act in the interest of the firm throughout.

Touching the Baie des Chaleurs subsidies, of which Thomas McGreevy was said to have received \$40,000, the Committee concluded that although Thomas McGreevy did receive a portion of the subsidy, his doing so had not been shown to have been improper.

The Committee further found that the name of Sir Hector Langevin was made use of by Thomas McGreevy in his dealings with Larkin, Connolly & Co., and that this was done in such a way as to give the impression that he had influence with the Minister. But they denied that he had control over the Minister, or that he was the Minister's representative in any transactions referred to.

The report then took up the charges as they bore upon the Department of Public Works. It reviewed the history of the cross-wall tenders, in which manipulation was said to have been resorted to, and declared that it was impossible to conclude with any degree of certainty that there was wilful application of improper quantities.

The allowance of \$19,000 from the agreed price to be paid by the contractors for the plant on the Esquimalt dock was condemned by the Committee. The report also expressed disapproval of the recouring of stone, which involved a large extra outlay. The report also condemned the increase in price for dredging at the wet basin to thirty-five cents. It said the Department of Public Works had nothing to do with awarding the contract or the execution of the work, but Perley's course in connection with the recommendation of Langelier's figure could not be justified. There was no room for doubt that the inspectors appointed by the Harbor Commissioners were paid by Larkin, Connolly & Co., nearly \$6,000 to induce them to make false returns of amounts of dredging done, nor could it be questioned that the profits of the dredging contract were greatly augmented by the fact that Larkin, Connolly & Co. were allowed on another contract a liberal price per yard for depositing dredged material on the wall.

On the charge that Sir Hector Langevin had received money from the firm out of the proceeds of various contracts, the report took up Murphy's evidence and showed that he was in doubt as to the date of the alleged payments, and that his evidence conflicted with Robert McGreevy's, which was adduced in corroboration. In view of the contradictory testimony, the report proceeded to review the history of Murphy and Robert McGreevy, pointed out that Murphy was by his

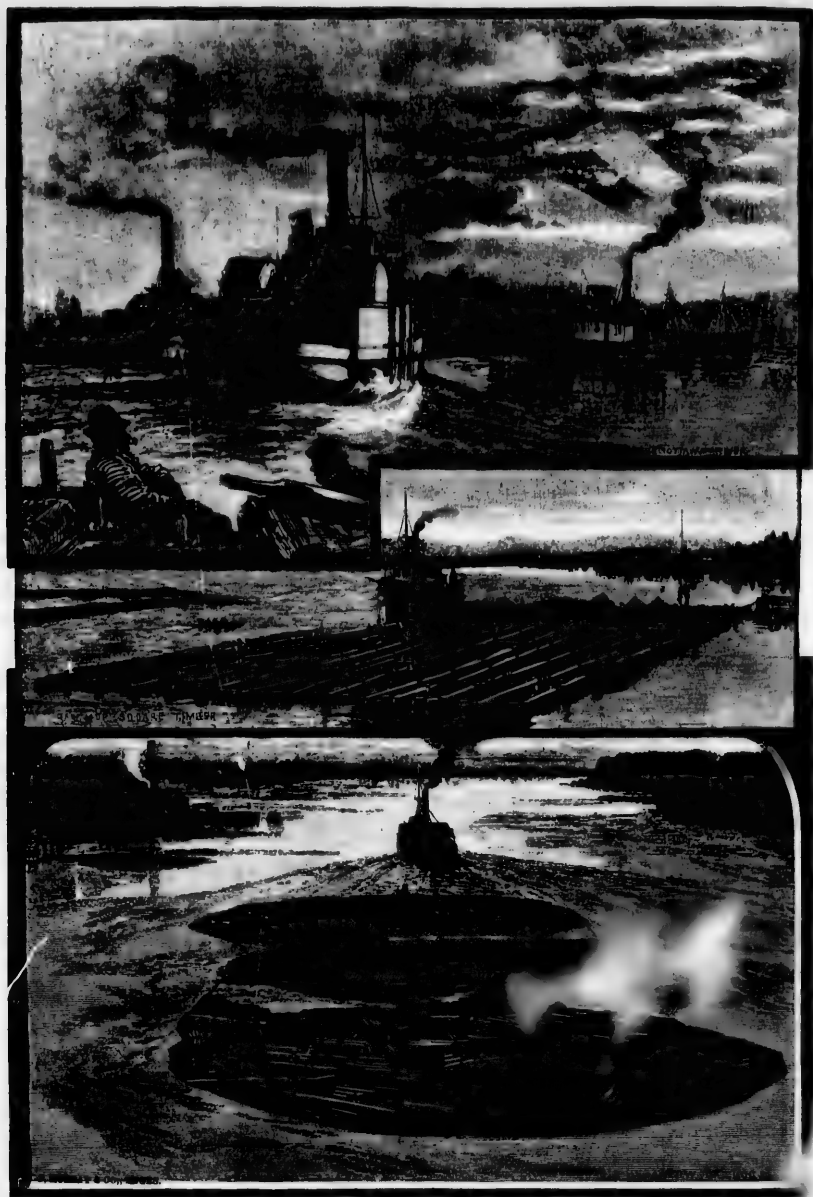
own admission, an absconder and defaulter, that he declared himself to have been an active participator in every transaction by which the firm attempted to defraud the Government or corrupt or overreach the officials, while Robert McGreevy was hostile to his brother, and was proven by his own admission to have made, in 1887, a declaration on affidavit that his brother was not interested in a railway contract with him, although the contrary was the fact. For these reasons the Committee reported that the accusation of personal corruption against Sir Hector Langevin had not been sustained, but had been disproved. It was proved that Larkin, Connolly & Co. contributed \$1,000 to the Langevin testimonial fund, but it was likewise proved that Sir Hector Langevin was not aware of that fact until it was given in evidence before the Committee, and that he could not, therefore, have been influenced by that consideration in dealing with the contracts.

The report concluded thus: "Having regard to the various features which appear in the contracts which were the subject of this investigation, we feel bound to report that the members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. conspired to defraud the Government and the Harbor Commissioners, and were materially aided in their designs by Thomas McGreevy. This conspiracy has been all the more powerful and effective by reason of the confidence which the late Minister of Public Works had in the integrity and efficiency of his officers, and by reason of the confidence which the late Minister entertained with regard to Thomas McGreevy, and has accomplished results which are to be greatly regretted as regards the administration of the Department, and greatly to be condemned as regards those who lent themselves knowingly to the purposes of the conspirators. The charges against Sir Hector Langevin, as already intimated, having been as above set forth, the Committee would observe that in the course of the investigation an effort was made to connect him with the wrong-doing of others who have been reported against as directly connected with fraudulent conduct. The Committee, therefore, report that the evidence does not justify them in concluding that the Minister knew of the conspiracy before mentioned, or that he willingly lent himself to its objects. The Committee recommend that in addition to such action as may seem to be called for under the findings hereinbefore expressed, such legal proceedings as may be available be taken against those who are concerned in this conspiracy, and that for that purpose the books and papers which were before the Committee be retained in order that they may be available for such proceedings."

In the minority report, which was signed by Mr. David Mills and Mr. L. H. Davies, the Liberal members of the Sub-Committee, an altogether different conclusion was arrived at regarding Sir Hector Langevin. It reviewed the history of the charges preferred by Mr. Tarte, and the evidence adduced at the Committee in relation to them. It was stated that the testimony showed that the most intimate relations had existed between the McGreevy's and Sir Hector Langevin for the past twenty years. In 1885 Thomas McGreevy advanced Sir Hector Langevin \$10,000, taking in return promissory notes, which notes were



still outstanding, McGreevy paying the interest thereon; that McGreevy made Sir Hector Langevin's house his home in Ottawa from 1878 until 1890, and also used his room in the Parliament Buildings; that each contributed to establish and maintain *Le Monde* newspaper, McGreevy's contributions amounting to \$25,000; that McGreevy was treasurer of the funds of the Conservative party in Quebec, while Sir Hector Langevin was the party leader and directed the expenditure for party purposes; that the amounts received by McGreevy from the contractors went to form part of this fund, and that McGreevy's refusal to state how these moneys were disposed of made it impossible to state definitely to what extent Sir Hector was benefited, politically or otherwise, by their disbursements. The report stated that the members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. were personally known to Sir Hector Langevin and to McGreevy as contractors who had received from the Government during the years between 1878 and 1891 \$3,138,234, out of which they made profits amounting to nearly one million dollars, the cost of the works constructed being \$2,184,259. Out of the profits the contractors gave "donations" amounting to \$160,447. Robert McGreevy received \$187,800 as his share of the profits, though he contributed no capital. Reference was made to the erasure of entries from the firm's books, to Thomas McGreevy's refusal to disclose the names of the parties whom he paid money for political purposes, the bribery of inspectors by contractors, etc. With respect to the first dredging contract, the minority report pointed out that the contractors made large profits at twenty-seven cents per yard, their profits being double the cost of the work; that McGreevy knew about his brother's interest in the contract; and that he corruptly used his influence as a Harbor Commissioner and Member of Parliament to secure for Larkin, Connolly & Co., contracts and improper concessions in consideration of their taking his brother into partnership without capital. The report went on to state that Kinipple and Morris, engineers on the Quebec harbor works, were wrongfully dismissed through the influence of McGreevy, because they stood between Larkin, Connolly & Co's profits. They were replaced by Perley and Boyd, of the Public Works Department, who were under the control of Sir Hector Langevin. According to the minority report, Thomas McGreevy bargained for, and received, \$25,000 for exerting his influence to get the price for dredging out the basin increased from twenty-seven to thirty-five cents a yard; that Perley and other officers of the Public Works Department connived at this fraud; that enormous profits were made by Larkin, Connolly & Co., in consequence of this change, reaching \$14,000 in one year; and that during the same year nearly \$7,000 was paid as bribes to inspectors. Upon evidence given by Mr. Valin, ex-chairman of the Quebec Harbor Commission, and Mr. Dobell, a member of that Board, Mr. Mills and Mr. Davies, based their conclusion that Sir Hector Langevin passively connived at the frauds perpetrated in connection with the dredging contracts; that large payments were made for work never performed; that Engineer Perley received a gift of jewellery from the contractors to influence his reports; and that Mr. Tarte's charges in connection with this work were proved.



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The irregularities in connection with the Levis graving dock were next dealt with in the report. It stated that McGreevy was paid \$22,000 for procuring improper changes in the plans and conditions for the benefit of the contractors, and that Sir Hector Langevin committed an act wholly unjustifiable in agreeing to allow Larkin, Connolly & Co. \$74,000 for the work they were already bound by their contract to perform. Sir Hector Langevin kept strict watch over and had an intimate knowledge of the affairs of Larkin, Connolly & Co., as was evidenced by the fact that, in 1886, he wrote to McGreevy urging him to get the firm to settle up with the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, and reminding McGreevy that he (Sir Hector Langevin) would have full control of the contract for the Esquimalt dock—a contract then about to be let.

"Indefensible and scandalous" were the terms used to describe the appointment, at high salaries, of Laforce Langevin, son of Sir Hector, and Charles McGreevy, son of Robert McGreevy, as engineers on the Quebec harbor works, Laforce not being an engineer at all. Perley, it was stated, recommended the payment of bogus claims made by the contractors in connection with this work. The cost of the Levis dock to the Government was \$726,901, whereas the original contract price was \$330,000 and the dock was reduced in length by fifty-five feet after the contract was awarded. Out of this job the contractors made \$80,985, in addition to \$45,035 paid to McGreevy and others. The minority report found that Sir Hector Langevin knew all the facts, and that in sanctioning Perley's reports, and in allowing the contractors' claims for extras, the conduct of Sir Hector was highly censurable and a violation of public trust; that the conditions of the contract were deliberately violated by Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Perley in order to favor the contractors.

Wilful frauds were perpetrated in order to secure to Larkin, Connolly & Co. the cross-wall contract. The lowest tenders were passed over, entailing a loss to the country of \$69,860. McGreevy received \$25,000 for his services corruptly rendered. Sir Hector Langevin could not be absolved from a knowledge of the conspiracy to defraud the Government, and in permitting double payment for certain work he was guilty of a gross breach of public trust.

In regard to the contract for the Esquimalt dock, the report set forth that Sir Hector Langevin and Perley improperly coerced and induced Starrs & O'Hanley, the lowest tenderers for that work, to withdraw their proposal, representing that it was too low, and this was done that Larkin, Connolly & Co. might get the contract; that changes were made in the plans to favor the contractors; that the contractors received from the Government for that work \$581,841, or \$207,168 more than their tender; that they paid \$27,000 in "donations" to Thomas McGreevy and others, in connection with the work; and that the actual cost of the work was \$50,000 less than the tender of Starrs & O'Hanley, which Sir Hector Langevin pronounced too low.

The minority report went on to state that Michael Connolly, writing to his partners, agreed to pay \$50,000 if the dock was lengthened fifty feet; that

McGreevy undertook to procure this change; that subsequently Sir Hector Langevin presented a report to the Council favoring it, which report was approved by the Council, but subsequently overruled by the Imperial Government. Messrs. Mills and Davies found that McGreevy corruptly received from Larkin, Connolly & Co. over \$130,000; that he received \$42,000 out of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway subsidies without investing anything; that he was owner of the steamer *Admiral* while sitting in Parliament; that his denials in Parliament were false; and that his action was a violation of the Independence of Parliament Act.

Regarding the alleged payment by Murphy of \$10,000 to Sir Hector Langevin, the minority report stated that Murphy's statements were partially corroborated by the entries in the books and by cheques produced, but as the evidence was conflicting, Messrs. Mills and Davies did not feel justified in reporting the charge proved. In conclusion they said that the enormous sums of public money allowed and paid to Larkin, Connolly & Co., for extras, showed that this firm acquired a controlling influence over the Minister of Public Works, through Thomas McGreevy; that Engineers Perley and Boyd would have no motive in defrauding the public, unless it was to please Sir Hector Langevin, and that the fruits of the frauds referred to went either into the pockets of the contractors, towards the funds of the Conservative party, or to support *Le Monde*, Sir Hector Langevin's newspaper.

Both reports were presented to the House on the 16th, and their consideration fixed for the 21st. The debate commenced on the 21st and closed early on the morning of the 25th. An amendment by Mr. McCarthy was first voted upon, which acquitted Sir Hector of connivance, but found him guilty of inexcusable neglect. It was lost on a vote of 2 for; 184 against. The minority report was then voted upon and rejected by a vote of 83 for; 104 against. A vote was then taken upon the majority report, which was carried by a vote of 101 for; 86 against. Messrs. McCarthy, Davin and O'Brien voted against the report. Then followed the expulsion of Hon. Thomas McGreevy from the House, a fitting close to one of the most scandalous jobs ever perpetrated against the Government.

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### CANADIAN RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER left Ottawa on March 31st for Washington, D.C., to consult with Sir Julian Pauncefoot, the British Minister, as to the proposed negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. On April 2nd Sir Charles visited Secretary Blaine and was cordially received. He explained the desire of the Canadian Government to lay the found-

dation for negotiations that should broaden the trade relations between the Dominion and the United States. Secretary Blaine met the proposal favorably and Sir Charles returned to Ottawa to report the result to the Government and to secure the presence in Washington, on the 6th, of Hon. George E. Foster, Finance Minister, and Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice—Secretary Blaine having arranged to receive them. Subsequently Secretary Blaine learned that the President desired to be present when the negotiations were undertaken, and his projected trip would not admit of that if the negotiations were to proceed at once. Accordingly Secretary Blaine informed Sir Julian Pauncefoot that a postponement would be desirable, and the Minister so telegraphed Sir Charles Tupper at Ottawa, but the party had started for Washington before the telegram was received, and they were not informed of the change of programme until their arrival at the capital on the morning of the 6th. However, accompanied by Sir Julian, they waited upon Secretary Blaine at noon that day and were cordially received. Their visit was for the discussion of the subject laid down in the Order-in-Council last February, and transmitted to the American State Department. The points to be touched upon were as follows: First, the renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with such modification as would suit the altered circumstances of both countries. Second, the reconsideration of the treaty of 1888, with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted the United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and to tranship cargoes in Canada, all such privileges to be mutual. Third, protection of mackerel and other fisheries of the Atlantic ocean and inland waters. Fourth, the relaxation of the seaboard inland coasting laws of the two countries. Fifth, mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels. Sixth, an arrangement for settling the boundary between Canada and the United States. The conference was very brief. Mr. Blaine informed them of the desire of the President to be present and of his wish to postpone the discussion. There was nothing left for the visitors to do but gracefully acquiesce and retire. After the interview the party called at the White House and left their cards for the President. They left Washington that afternoon, it being arranged that



SIR CHARLES TUPPER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L.  
High Commissioner to England.

Sir Julian would notify them when to return to Washington, which would be as soon as the President could conveniently give his attention to the negotiations. The New York *Herald*, two days afterwards, said: "There will be no reciprocity with Canada under this Administration. That much is certain, and the certainty of it is just as well appreciated by one side as the other. Last Thursday Mr. Blaine told Sir Charles Tupper he would be ready on Monday to open informal discussion of the matter with Sir Charles and his colleagues. The three gentlemen promptly appeared at the appointed time, only to hear that the President had laid an interdiction on any present consideration of the subject, either formal or informal. The Canadians thereupon left town as promptly as they came, and in high dudgeon. Their return is neither expected nor desired by the President. The action of the President was based upon the consideration that as there was not the remotest chance of practical agreement, nothing was to be gained by the Administration of the country by carrying on the semblance of negotiations. Apart from his own reasons for not letting down the McKinley barriers here against the introduction of Canadian live stock and farm and dairy produce, the President had excellent grounds for believing that the Senate would not ratify any reciprocity treaty made with Canada. As soon, therefore, as he learned that Mr. Blaine had agreed to enter upon the discussion of the basis of a treaty he put a veto on the whole business, and left Mr. Blaine to invent whatever explanation he deemed proper for postponing the affair indefinitely."

On April 9th it was announced that Sir Julian Pauncefote had arranged with Secretary Blaine for a renewal of the negotiations on October 12th, which created great satisfaction in official circles in Ottawa. Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster were selected to represent Canada at the adjourned conference, but on October 2nd it was announced that a further postponement had been made at the request of President Harrison, to a date to be fixed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Blaine, when the latter returned to Washington. Mr. Blaine's ill health was given as the cause of the postponement, which excited intense interest in the United States. During the summer the efforts of the press to secure trustworthy information as to the state of Mr. Blaine's health were ineffectual, and all sorts of stories were set afloat, many of them designed to affect a popular feeling with regard to the possibility of the Secretary's candidature for the Presidency. But it was believed that the reason given for the postponement was a "diplomatic" one. The New York *Tribune* of the 2nd, which is looked upon as the organ of the Harrison Administration, contained a scathing article on the question of reciprocity, charging Sir John Macdonald with breach of faith, alleging that the reciprocity negotiations were a fraud on the Canadian electorate, and concluding thus: "Meanwhile it (the Government) will press its overtures upon President Harrison. Having broken faith with the American Government and misrepresented it to bring on an election, and having then covered the American people with denunciation to win the election, the Tory



machine now appeals to the United States for a treaty which will save Canada from an organic revolution. The negotiation begun under Macdonald as a fraud on the electorate, will be renewed under Abbott as his only chance to save Canadian Toryism and "loyalty."

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## THE JAMAICA EXPOSITION.

ON January 27th, the Jamaica Exposition was opened by Prince George of Wales, at Kingston, with imposing ceremonies. Canadian business men were specially interested in the Exposition, in view of the efforts made by the Dominion Government to obtain closer trade relations with these colonies. It will be remembered that Hon. George E. Foster, Finance Minister, visited the West Indies, in November, 1890, with this object; but his mission was, perhaps, not as satisfactory as was expected. Canadian merchants and manufacturers, however, determined to make as creditable a display as possible at the Exposition, and it was universally admitted that it far excelled that of any other country, both in elaborateness and merit, and was the talk of the island. It occupied a special pavilion, which was the chief centre of attraction. Great credit was deservedly given to Mr. Adam Brown, Ex.-M.P., of Hamilton, Ont., the Special Commissioner representing the Dominion Government at the Exposition, for the success which attended the Canadian exhibit. He was the best known foreigner on the island, and was popular with all classes. One great benefit the Exposition had, as far as Canada was concerned, was, that it opened the eyes of the people of Jamaica to the fact that there were other people to trade with in the world besides those of the United States.

The unique main building, cruciform in plan, was built entirely by native labor. It was a light and graceful structure, of Moorish design, 511 feet long, 81 feet wide, and 59 in height. The transept was 174 feet long, of the same width as the main portion, and the dome was 114 feet high. The grounds, twenty-three acres in area, were about two miles from the Kingston docks. The Exposition was open fourteen weeks, and 304,000 people visited it. Financially it was not a success, the actual receipts only reaching \$65,000, while the expenses of management amounted to \$210,000. Several of the Canadian exhibits were awarded the highest possible honors.

Mr. Adam Brown, the Canadian Commissioner to Jamaica, won golden opinions there. The *Jamaica Post* of April 29th, in a leading article on the subject of that gentleman's approaching departure, said: "We cannot allow him to depart without wishing him *bon voyage*. . . Our predictions with respect to the manner in which Mr. Brown would perform his duties as the Commissioner of

Canada have not been falsified. We said that he would represent the great northern Dominion at our Exposition faithfully and well; that he would spread useful and accurate knowledge in this island regarding Canadian manufactures and Canadian products generally, and that he would succeed in drawing the political and commercial bonds which unite this colony to Canada more closely together. That he has accomplished the objects of his mission no one can doubt. Mr. Brown's services to the Exposition have been invaluable. He has worked indefatigably, and much of the success which has attended the undertaking is due to his energy, tact, and ability." Of Mr. Brown, personally, the *Post* adds that "although a 'Britisher' from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, his style and address are essentially American." "He has none of that stiffness of manner," it continues, "which distinguishes so many of the political leaders of England. He is the embodiment or incarnation of the spirit which finds fitting expression in the American motto: 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity'; while as a public speaker," it adds, "Mr. Brown has few equals."

Mr. Brown, on his return to Canada, delivered an interesting address before the Montreal Board of Trade, on May 15th, on the result of his mission. He spoke of the Canadian exhibits, and the first he dealt with was flour. It had been stated, and generally believed, that Canadian flour would not keep in the tropical countries. This he said was untrue. The first shipment of flour arrived in Jamaica on December 23rd. It received only ordinary care and attention. No flour was baked until it had been sixty days on the island, and baking was continued until April 23rd. On that day it was just as good as when it entered the country. The flour stood the test for all the time it was in Jamaica, and was always good and as sweet as a nut. The people there were very fond of the bread made with this flour, and one day 50,000 pieces were distributed among about 30,000 persons. The flour had been taken from all kinds of mills from all parts of the country. If the millers of Canada only seize the opportunity given to them they have the trade of the West Indies at their feet. The people of Jamaica wanted to deal with the Canadians. Our railways are willing to make certain concessions that would enable the millers to compete with the New York trade, and the steamers had agreed to carry the flour from Halifax as cheap as if carried from New York. Bermuda also required our flour.

The next subject was dairy products. Until the exhibition the Jamaica people had never heard of Canadian cheese and butter. They now consume a great deal of these articles, especially cheese. The cheese was landed in good condition, and was examined carefully by the judges, and a very high award will be given to this article of Canadian produce. Such cheese and butter had never been seen in Jamaica before. The exhibit was sold by auction and brought good prices. The cheese and butter were bought in Montreal from different merchants, but had been gathered from all parts of the country. Canadian bacon is so well liked that large orders have been sent in for further supplies. Mr. Brown then spoke of the ninety different samples of potatoes which he took

there, and had planted in all altitudes. They grew so well that the people decided to make Canada their market for seed potatoes. He brought back one bag of potatoes which had been raised there from Canadian seed. A good market for Canadian goods can be found in Jamaica, but we must have good fast steamers in order to compete with New York and Boston ports. They will take our carriages, boots and shoes, pianos and organs, canned meats, wall paper, ploughs, and other instruments. There is also a market there for light Canadian tweeds, but our cotton is too good for that country. He recommended Jamaica as a good place to visit for recreation and health, and he repaid all the nice things that had been said of him by the Jamaicans, by saying that the people there had hearts as big as those of oxen.

## ONTARIO MINES.

A CONVENTION of those interested in the mines of Ontario met in Toronto on March 31st and following day. They were called together by the Geological and Mining Section of the Canadian Institute, with the primary object of considering a resolution passed by the Section, that in its opinion a Department of Mines should be established by the Ontario Government. The convention, after being duly organized, passed a resolution to the effect that to secure the advancement of mining interests, as well as to encourage and foster this promising industry, it was of the opinion that the most important step was the establishment of a Provincial Department of Mines, to be presided over by a responsible Minister, whose duty it should be to set in motion such machinery as would lead to the establishment of the mining and metallurgical industries on a firm basis. Other resolutions were passed favoring the establishment of a Provincial Museum and of local schools of mines, for the better locating of claims, against all provincial taxation in the shape of royalties and ground rents, favoring the granting of liberal sums by the Provincial Government for the building of railways throughout the mining districts, opposing the sale of mining lands for arrears of taxes, favoring the prospector having the right to stake out his claim, etc. On April 2nd a deputation from the convention waited upon the Local Government and submitted the resolutions adopted. Premier Mowat assured the deputation that he had followed the proceedings of the convention with great interest, that he was glad of the privilege of having the members of the convention wait upon him and explain their views, and that before the close of the session the Government would take action in the way of bringing into force the best possible regulations for the development and prosperity of the mining industry.

On April 9th, Mr. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, introduced into the Legislature three bills respecting the mining laws of the province, making



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such changes as were proposed by the Government. They were : An Act to amend the Public Lands' Act ; an Act to amend the General Mining Act, and a Bill entitled the Mining Claims Act. He explained that the latter Bill was the measure introduced and carried to its second reading last session, with some changes and some amendments, not radical in their nature nor extremely important, but amendments which it had occurred to the Government might be made in view of the changed aspect of the mining interests during the past year, as compared with the knowledge they possessed a year ago. The effect of these three bills was contained in the following memorandum: 1. That the Government shall not too readily part with the ownership of their public lands without receiving some adequate consideration for the general uses of the province, and that when sold it shall be for the *bona fide* purpose of mining rather than for speculative purposes. 2. To secure as early and rapid a development of the lands which may be sold as possible. 3. To secure a revenue to the province (1) by the sale or rental of the lands; (2) from the actual workings by way of royalty. It is sought to secure these ends (1) by fixing a higher price for the lands when sold, (2) by requiring development within a limited time. 4. To introduce the option of leasehold at an annual rent instead of a grant in fee simple, thus retaining the fee in the Crown. 5. In making grants of land for agricultural purposes, to retain the ownership of the minerals in the Crown. 6. The establishment of a Bureau of Mines and the appointment of a Director of Mines. With reference to the Bureau of Mining, the Government had had under consideration the recommendations of the Mining Convention, and had come to the conclusion that it was not at the present time practicable to enlarge the Cabinet and the membership of the Government by adding an additional minister as a Minister of Mines, as recommended by the convention. There might be arguments in favor of the addition to the Cabinet, but the convention probably considered less the general public and the general question than the simple one as to what in their opinion would be most likely to aid the rapid development of the mining industry. There was at the convention a diversity of ideas upon the question as to what might be said in favor of enlarging the Cabinet. It had been thought wise not to move too rapidly in this matter. The director would simply be a man in charge of the Mining Bureau in the same sense as Mr. Blue is in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, with the powers of a Mining Inspector and similar powers as Mr. Blue possesses. He would necessarily be a man conversant with mining matters, with large information upon mining questions, and an expert to a large extent in many questions relating to mines. He would require a mining inspector to assist him. The Government employed one during the past year and he had done some work. He (Mr. Hardy) supposed the mining inspector would eventually become a permanent officer, although not at a large salary. The Director of Mines would be entitled to a salary equivalent to that of a deputy head. The office would be for the time being, and until otherwise ordered, connected with the Department of Crown Lands.

The proposed legislation created general dissatisfaction among mine owners and other interested, as it was alleged it would paralyze the mining industry for many years. Meetings were held at which resolutions were passed, protesting against the Act, and Committees were appointed to wait on the Government and submit the resolutions. A vigorous protest was particularly made against the proposed royalty upon the output of the mines. A strong deputation waited upon the Government on April 21st, and submitted the following resolution :

"That it was the unanimous opinion of the public meeting held at the Rossin House, April 14th, to consider the mining Bills now before the Legislature, that :—

"1. It was inexpedient and would injure the country and the mining industries of the Province, in their present condition, to subject the products of any of the mines, whether located on sold or unsold lands within the province, to any royalty or special tax.

"2. The patent should carry to the grantee, subject to such conditions for development as may be imposed, the absolute unlimited fee without reservation except as to merchantable pine.

"3. The price of mining locations in surveyed territory within five miles of any constructed line of railway or gravelled road should not exceed four dollars per acre, and outside of such belt should not exceed three dollars per acre, and in unsurveyed territory within five miles of such railway or road, as aforesaid, the price should not exceed three dollars per acre, and outside of such belt should not exceed two dollars per acre.

"4. That the laws applicable to mining should, as far as possible, be general, and that the laws of the Province, relating to mines and mining, should, as soon as possible, be simplified and consolidated."

After hearing the views of the deputation Mr. Mowat stated that the subject was a very important one and had received some little attention from the Government. It would continue to receive consideration until they could decide what was best to be done.

When the Bill was considered in Committee of the House the following important changes were introduced by the Government : "In Section 1 of Clause 1, the price of mining locations is reduced from five dollars per acre, and the Clause now reads as follows : After the passing of this Act the price of all Crown Lands, to be sold as mining lands, or locations, in the districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and that part of the district of Nipissing which lies North of the French River, Lake Nipissing, and the River Mattawa shall be—where the same is within a surveyed township, any part of which is within twelve miles of any railway—four dollars and fifty cents per acre ; where the same is within fifteen miles of any railway, but in unsurveyed territory, four dollars per acre ; all other mining lands three dollars per acre. Section 2, which provided that the price of all other Crown Lands should be three dollars per acre, is changed to read : The price of all other Crown Lands sold as mining lands or



locations and, lying South of the aforesaid lake and rivers, when within a surveyed township, any part of which lies within twelve miles of any railway, shall be three dollars per acre; when situated elsewhere, two dollars per acre. A fifth Section is added to the clause as follows: Notwithstanding anything herein contained, grants may hereafter be made of mining lands at the price and upon the conditions heretofore applicable, for which *bona fide* application has been made to the Department of Crown Lands, in writing, prior to April 24, 1891. (a) Where the purchase money has heretofore been paid into the Department therefor. (b) Where a deposit has heretofore been made, in the Department, on account, and it is satisfactorily shown that considerable expense has been heretofore incurred in surveying the lands applied for, or in developing the mines thereon, or in and about the actual *bona fide* discovery of valuable minerals thereon, provided the application is renewed and the balance of the purchase money paid within three months from the passing hereof. (c) Instead of grants, leases may be made of such lands without reservation of and free from royalty. In Section 1 of Clause 2 the grantee or owner of a mining location is limited to seven instead of ten years as the period during which he will have to pay a royalty of three dollars for every acre where a patent exceeds 160 acres, and five dollars per acre where the patent is for 160 acres or less. The following is added to Section 1 of Clause 3, dealing with the royalties: Nevertheless, and to assure speedy development, it is provided that the royalty hereby reserved shall not be imposed or collected upon any ores mined, wrought, or taken, until after seven years from the date of the patent or lease."

With a few other minor amendments the Bill was passed.

## VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

A MEMORABLE and historical ceremony took place on Monday, June 15th, in the Queen's Park, Toronto, viz.: the laying of the corner stone of the new Victoria College. A large and distinguished audience, including many ladies, assembled to witness the proceedings, which were presided over by Rev. Dr. Potts. After preliminary exercises, Rev. Dr. N. Burwash, Chancellor of Victoria University, read the historical scroll, which contained much interesting information in connection with the early history of the University. Dr. Egerton Ryerson opened the first session of the College on October 21, 1841. He was succeeded in 1844 by Alexander McNab, who occupied the position of Principal till 1849. Under his presidency the first B.A. degree in the Province of Ontario was conferred on the late Oliver Springer. The document certifying to this fact he held in his hand. There were 140 students in attendance at the close of that term. In 1850 Dr. S. S. Nelles was appointed Principal. In 1854-5 the Faculty

of Medicine was added and established in Toronto. In 1860 the Faculty of Law, and in 1871 the Faculty of Geology were added. In 1833-4 the commission appointed by the Conference arranged for the consolidation of Albert College with Victoria, to which legal effect was given by the passage of the requisite statutory enactments. Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., was appointed *ex-officio* first chancellor, and William Kerr vice-chancellor. The following colleges were then affiliated with Victoria, in addition to Albert: The Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton; the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, and Alma College, St. Thomas. The last important accomplishment was the federation with the University of Toronto. There had now been 547 graduates admitted to the standing of the B.A. degree, 219 to that of the M.A. degree, 901 to the M.D. degree, 79 to the LL.B. degree, and 28 to the LL.D. degree. Victoria College, as it was now to be built, would accommodate eight professors in arts and four in divinity, and 100 students in the latter course and 200 in the former. In the corner stone was placed the official documents of the College relating to the constitution and last meeting of the Board of Regents, copies of the *Christian Guardian* and daily papers, and other current literature affecting the College. During his address, Dr. Burwash said he hoped the day would mark a new era in the history of higher education in the province. He traced the onward march of Methodist educational institutions since sixty years ago, when the first college was founded in Upper Canada. Other denominational colleges soon sprang into existence, but it was soon discerned that the conflicting institutions could not make satisfactory progress, being divided in interest, and it was owing to the efforts of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin that a federation of the existing colleges, at that time, was accomplished in a national university. The effort thus commenced fifty years ago was resumed in 1846, 1853 and 1887. The founding of the present Victoria College building was the practical issue of the final attempt. From this unity of effort they hoped that around the spacious University park there would grow up in the days to come, not merely strong colleges in which young men would be thoroughly educated and cultured to the standard of the B.A. degree, but schools of theology, of medicine, of law, of mines, of engineering, of biological, of chemical and physical, of political science, of classical and modern philology, and of Oriental learning and philosophy, the fame and influence of which might be felt in all parts of this continent, and even in distant parts of the world. In laying the corner-stone of this university they believed that they were planting in the intellectual centre of our country the moral power, the profound spiritual interest, the wealth, and the mind of three-quarters of a million of people.

A handsome silver trowel was then presented to Mrs. Geo. A. Cox, wife of the Treasurer of the College, by Judge Dean, of Lindsay, the oldest graduate of Victoria in the country. Mrs. Cox thereupon gracefully performed the necessary offices in connection with the corner-stone, which was declared well and truly laid. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal; Hon.

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G. W. Ross, Minister of Education ; Hon. Edward Blake, Chancellor of Toronto University ; Sir Daniel Wilson, President of Toronto University ; Rev. Dr. Dewart, Mr. George A. Cox, Rev. Dr. Rand, Principal of McMaster College : Rev. J. Burwash, President of the Alumni Association of Victoria ; Hon. J. C. Aikins, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario. Before the ceremonies were brought to a close, Rev. Dr. Potts called attention to the fact that they were in a great measure indebted to the generosity of the late lamented Senator John Macdonald and Mr. Wm. Gooderham, who had bequeathed respectively \$25,000 and \$200,000 to the institution. The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem and the benediction.

### NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

THE Provincial Legislature was opened at Halifax, on April 2nd, by Lieutenant-Governor Daly. The Speech from the Throne referred to proposed legislation in the matter of roads and bridges, the School for Agriculture, and the enlargement of the Victoria General Hospital. Attention was called to the claims of the Province upon the Dominion Government for a refund of moneys expended by the Provincial Government on railways, which have become the property of the Dominion, or have been taken under the legislative control of Canada. Among other matters referred to, were measures for effecting a reduction in the rate of interest on a portion of the public debt, to improve the Nova Scotia Franchise Act, and to amend the Towns Incorporation Act. Parliament was prorogued on May 19th.

From a financial point of view one of the most important features of the session was the decision to apply to the Dominion Government for nearly a million and a quarter dollars, which the Province gave to the Eastern Extension Railway, and to the Western Counties Railway, the former having become a feeder to the Inter-colonial Railway, and the latter having been declared to be a road for the general advantage of Canada.



• HON. W. S. FIELDING,  
Provincial Secretary, N.S.

## THE NEW CANADIAN BANKING LAW.

THE Bank Act, which was passed at session of Parliament of 1890, came into operation on July 1st. Under its provisions no new bank can be opened unless at least a quarter of a million of capital, instead of \$100,000 as formerly, is paid in, and has been placed on deposit with the Government. Then directors may be chosen, a majority of whom must be British subjects by birth or naturalization, and not the whole, as under the old Act. Each director now must make the payment of \$3,000 worth of stock in cash, where the entire stock is a million, and \$4,000 where the stock exceeds a million, thereby compelling him to have a cash interest in the institution he directs. In the issuing of notes the old system obtains, but with the safeguard which a redemption fund provides. All banks will contribute five per cent. of their average circulation to this fund, and out of the fund the notes of suspended banks shall, two months after the suspension is effected, be paid. The fund is to be replenished out of the assets of the defunct bank, but, pending its restoration, the banks in general are to be called upon to make it good. Under this system, whether banks are solvent or insolvent, the notes will always be worth their face value. Whenever a bank fails, and the redemption fund has been drawn upon, the fund must be restored, not, however, in a lump sum, but at the rate of one per cent. annually of the circulation of each bank. To prevent the danger arising from an over-issue of notes by banks *in extremis*, the penalties for excess of circulation have been increased ten-fold. Thus there is to be a fine of \$10,000 instead of \$1,000, for an over-issue of \$20,000 upwards to \$100,000. The Act stipulates, however, that these penalties shall not form a charge upon the assets until the other liabilities are paid, thus protecting creditors and note-holders from being fined for the misdeeds of the manager or cashier. Another protective clause prohibits the pledging, assignment, or hypothecation of notes. A bank, as a last resort, may endeavor to raise money on notes it cannot issue in the ordinary way, and as notes are a first lien upon the assets, the practice establishes preferential claims. The punishment for this offence is to be a fine of from \$400 to \$2,000, imprisonment for not more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment. The banks now are also required to make provision for the acceptance of the bills of all banks at par, a bank being named in all the large business centres, at which the bills of all distant banks will be accepted at par, or exchanged for bills of banks which will pass at par. Further regulations require that no bank shall declare an annual dividend exceeding eight per cent. of its capital, and that all banks shall, in their annual reports, indicate their losses as well as their profits. It is also provided that a list of all unclaimed dividends or balances, as are of five years' standing, shall be furnished to the Government for publication every year. In case of insolvency

the unclaimed money is to go to the Government for safe-keeping. The thirty-seventh section of the new Act provides that all sales and transfers of shares, and all agreements in respect thereof, shall be null and void, unless the person making such sale is at the time thereof the registered owner of the shares in the books of the bank. It also sets forth that in all sales the registered numbers of the shares shall be mentioned. Any person selling a share by a false number, or selling a share of which he is not the registered owner, or selling a share without the consent of such owner, shall be liable to a penalty of \$1,000, or to imprisonment for a term not to exceed five years, which puts an end to gambling in stocks.

### MANITOBA POLITICS.

THE Legislature was formally opened on February 26th. The Lieutenant-Governor's Speech from the Throne referred to the death of Speaker Winram, the prospects for immigration, the establishment of Farmers' Institutes, and the necessity of providing for the care and treatment of insane patients. Mr. S. J. Jackson, member for Rockwood, was elected Speaker, and the House adjourned till March 10th. The House re-assembled on the 10th, and, on the 13th, adjourned till the 18th for the purpose of enabling legislation to be prepared. The Legislature prorogued on April 18th, when the bills passed were read, and assent given to all, excepting "an Act to authorize companies, institutions, or corporations incorporated out of this province to transact business therein," which was reserved, as it was one of those recently disallowed at Ottawa. Among the Bills was one granting a cash bonus of \$1,500,000 to the Hudson's Bay Railway on the completion of the road.

Attorney-General Martin, who was elected in Portage la Prairie, resigned his portfolio in the Greenway Government on April 3rd, and intimated his intention of retiring from office and public life at the close of the session. He had resigned the previous year, he said, fully intending to drop out, but it was represented to



HON. THOMAS GREENWAY,  
*Premier of Manitoba.*



W. H. H. & Co.

J. M. H. & Co., Boston

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him with great force, that, having introduced the school legislation, it was his duty to remain in office and fight it through. He recognized the force of that argument and remained. But that drawback existed no longer; and, besides, it was absolutely essential that he should devote his undivided attention to his private affairs. As to his recent election, he felt that he owed it to himself to be re-elected, as he did not propose to retire under any cloud. In coming to his decision to retire he had no regrets. Public life in the province had few attractions to a man who desired to do his duty fearlessly. Almost since the day he took office he had been pursued by a veritable pack of sleuth hounds, with a malignity that would put Satan to shame. He felt, however, that the gang had been worsted, and that his retirement would not jeopardize the interests of the province. His resignation took effect on May 1st.

Mr. Clifford Sifton, member for North Brandon, was, on May 14th, sworn in as Attorney-General in succession to Mr. Martin. His appointment was looked upon as adding great strength to the Government.

### NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

ONE of the most important Conventions ever held in Toronto was that of the National Educational Association. It was estimated that about twenty thousand teachers from the United States and Canada were in attendance, and it taxed the energies and resources of the citizens to provide accommodation for them. The welcome meeting was held in the Mutual Street Rink, on Tuesday afternoon, July 14th. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mr. James L. Hughes, on behalf of the Local Executive Committee; Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston, for the Dominion; Hon. G. W. Ross, for Ontario; Rev. Dr. Allison for Nova Scotia; Rev. Mr. Rexford for Quebec, and Mayor Clarke for the city. An address of welcome was also read from the Ontario Teachers' Association by President Mackintosh. Hon. W. R. Garrett, President of the National Association, and others, replied to the addresses of welcome. The Convention lasted till the 17th, and during the session most interesting and instructive papers were read and discussed, and addresses delivered. Among these were: "The School of the Future," by Col. Francis W. Parker, of Chicago, Ill.; "Patriotism," by State Superintendent Preston, of Jackson, Miss.; "The Present Status of Education in the United States," by Hon. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education for the United States; "The Educational System of Ontario," by Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario; "The Profession of Teaching," by Merrill E. Gates, LL.D. President of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; "Elementary Education," by Prof. Clarke, of Trinity College, Toronto, and Prof. Goldwin Smith, Toronto; "The Professional Training of Teachers,"

by D. J. Goggin, M.A., Principal Normal School, Winnipeg, Man.; "Educational Propaganda," by Hon. A. J. Rickoff, New York; "Independent District System," by Mr. Macdonald, editor of the *Western School Journal*, Topeka; "Education in the United States Army," by Chaplain Ainsworth, of New Mexico; "Indian Schools," by Dr. Oronhyatekha, Toronto; "In Search of an Education," by Momolu Massaquoi, Prince of the Vey Nation, Africa; "The Public School," by Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston. Able and interesting papers were also read at the meetings of the various sections. The officers for 1891-2 were elected as follows: President, E. H. Cook, of New Brunswick, N.J.; Secretary, R. W. Stevenson, of Kansas; Treasurer, J. M. Greenwood, of Missouri. The following gentlemen were made honorary members of the Association: Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, Ontario; Prof. Goldwin Smith, Toronto; Rev. Principal Grant, Queen's College, Kingston; Prof. W. Clarke, Trinity University, Toronto; Inspector J. L. Hughes, Toronto; H. A. E. Kent, Toronto; Rev. E. Rexford, Quebec. Helena, Montana, was selected for the next Annual Convention, provided she can meet the requirements; if not Saratoga will be the place.

On the last day of the session (July 17th) a meeting of prominent Canadian educationists was held, at which it was decided to form a Dominion Educational Association, and it was also decided to form a provisional council to make arrangements for the first convention of Canadian educationists. This council to consist of, first, the Ministers and superintendents of educators of the several provinces; second, the heads of the universities and colleges of the Dominion; third, the head-masters of all the Normal Schools of the Dominion; fourth, the Presidents of all Teachers' Associations of the Dominion; and fifth, the Presidents of all the sections of Provincial Associations.

### THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL.

THERE were great rejoicings in Sarnia, Ont., and Port Huron, Mich., on Saturday, September 19th, on the occasion of the formal opening, by the passage of the inaugural train, of the tunnel underneath the River St. Clair, connecting these towns, and giving a continuous all-rail route over the Grand Trunk Railway systems. The train contained Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and a large number of distinguished guests from Canada and the United States. Addresses of welcome were made by the Town Councils and citizens of the two municipalities, to both of which Sir Henry replied. The Grand Trunk freight sheds at Sarnia had been transformed into a banquetting hall, and here the distinguished company were entertained to a banquet by the directors of the road. Sir Henry Tyler presided, and speeches

worthy of the occasion were delivered by the chairman, United States Consul-General Knapp, of Montreal; O'Brien J. Atkinson, of Port Huron; Sir John Ross; Sir Casimir Gzowski; Governor Wiman, of Michigan; Mr. Hobson, chief engineer of the tunnel; Erastus Wiman, of New York; Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education of Ontario; Richard White, of Montreal; Hon. J. L. Chapman, of Detroit; C. W. Bradley, of the West Shore Road; Hon. Frank Smith; Hon. T. Tarsney, of Saginaw, Mich.; General Hartsuff, of Port Huron; Mayor McShane and Ald. Clendenning, of Montreal; General O. M. Poe, chief United States engineer on the lakes and others. A few words about the tunnel may be interesting. The length of the permanent tunnel is 6,020 feet, of which 2,310 feet are under the river. For the centre portion of the distance, 1,500 feet are practically on the level, the ascent from the centre, on either side, being one foot in fifty. The total length of the tunnel, including its approaches, is 15,150 feet. In form it is cylindrical, the diameter in the clear being twenty feet. It is lined with cast iron, and is in every respect a solid and substantial piece of workmanship. The greatest depth of water over the top of the tunnel is forty and one half feet, and the minimum fifteen feet. The complete cost of the work is in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000. Work on the tunnel proper began August 1, 1889, and so rapidly and systematically was it carried out that connection was made between the Canadian and American ends, August 23, 1890. The tunnel was constructed on a plan the features of which have not before been applied to a work of this kind. Many of the usual tunnel accompaniments, such as headings, air shafts, adits, stays, etc., were dispensed with, and the work was practically finished as the men moved along, tracklaying, of course, excepted. The mode of construction was ingenious, and reflects special credit upon Mr. Hobson, who devised it.

### SIR EDWARD KENNY.

SIR EDWARD KENNY died at his residence in Halifax, N.S., on May 16th, in his ninety-first year. Sir Edward had taken a prominent part in public affairs up to sixteen years ago. He was appointed to the Legislative Council fifty years ago, and continued up to Confederation, being President of that body for many years. In 1867 he was appointed Senator, and became a Member of the Dominion Government, holding the portfolio of Receiver-General. In 1874 he retired from the Senate through failing health, and had lived since then outside of politics and business. Lady Kenny survives him. They had a large family. One of the sons is M.P. for Halifax. Three sons are Roman Catholic priests, and one daughter a nun; another the wife of Lieutenant-Governor Daly. Sir Edward came to Halifax in 1824 from Ireland, and entered the dry goods business, which was, at the time of his retirement, one of the largest in the city.

## ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BEATEN.

ALL previous records in the delivery of mails in England from China and Japan were beaten by the performance of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, aided by the Inman steamship *City of New York*, which gave a twenty-one days' post from Yokohama to London, a distance of some 13,000 miles. The C.P.R. Company's new steamship *Empress of India*, carried the mails from Yokohama to Vancouver, B.C., in nine days, nineteen hours, thirty-nine minutes. They were carried over the C.P.R. and on to New York in eighty-eight hours, both performances breaking all previous records. The *City of New York* left New York with the mails on September 2nd, and reached Queenstown on September 8th, after a passage of five days, twenty-two hours, fifty minutes, from New York. The mails were immediately sent to Dublin and Liverpool, and London mails were sent forward by special train, reaching there shortly before noon on the 9th. The feat astonished the British press, and led it to declare that it might lead to a revolution of the carrying trade of the world. It inspired the *St. James' Gazette*, in a leading editorial, to declare that Canada is the most valuable highway to the East, and England must keep her within the Empire at any cost. The *Times* said that this record was pregnant with untold issues on the future of the Empire.

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## CONVENTION OF PROMINENT ELECTRICIANS.

THE National Electric Light Association Convention and Exhibition opened in Montreal on September 7th, between three and four hundred delegates being present. It was the first time that the Association had met in Canada. The Association is a body of considerable importance. Its chief object is to foster and protect the interests of those engaged in the commercial production of electricity for conversion into light, heat or power. The Association has a very large membership, and its roll contains the names of all the prominent electricians on the continent. The members of the Association are divided into three classes, active, associate and honorary. Active members comprise corporations or individuals engaged in the business of producing or supplying electricity for commercial or public use. Associate members comprise electricians, electrical or mechanical engineers, manufacturers, corporations or individuals who are directly or indirectly interested in advancing the use of electricity. The Association holds an annual convention at some chief city in the United States. At the last annual convention, held in Providence, R.I., it was suggested that the next convention should be held in Montreal, and, through the indefatigable efforts of Mr.

A. J. Corriveau, the Canadian representative on the executive, the Association was induced to decide upon Montreal as the next place of meeting. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Prof. Boney, President of the Citizens' Committee, Mayor McShane, Sir Donald Smith, Sir Wm. Dawson, Judge Wurtele and others, to which President C. R. Huntley, of Buffalo, N.Y., replied. The Electrical Exhibition in connection with the convention was opened at night in the Victoria Skating Rink by Sir Donald Smith. On the 10th the delegates were banquetted by the citizens in the evening, in the Windsor Hotel, the Governor-General being among the guests. The proceedings were closed on the 11th, after selecting Buffalo, N.Y., for the next convention.

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### THE ATLANTIC CATTLE TRADE.

AN official order of the British Board of Agriculture, relating to the Atlantic cattle trade, to go into effect in January next, was issued on September 2nd. Cattle are not to be carried on more than three decks, nor on a hatch above a compartment containing other cattle, nor in any position interfering with the navigation and ventilation of the vessel or working of the boats. Every part used for cattle must be provided with substantial pens, strong enough to resist the weight of the cattle or the action of the weather. The pens must be weather-proof and provided with battens secured to the deck to prevent cattle from slipping. Not more than four large or five small animals are to be placed in each pen. There must be a passageway of the minimum width of eighteen inches between every two rows of cattle, and in front of every single row. Pens must be adequately ventilated and lighted, and sufficiently roomy for repose and feeding. Food and water must be protected from the weather. There must be one competent foreman with an assistant to every twenty-five head of cattle. Any animal seriously injured must be forthwith slaughtered. Any controvention of the order will make the owner, charterer, and master of the vessel guilty of an offence against the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1873.

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### DOMINION LABOR CONGRESS.

THE Dominion Labor Congress met in the City Hall, Quebec, on August 31st, and were welcomed by the Mayor. The labor day procession on September 1st, was quite an imposing demonstration, nearly ten thousand people taking part in it. On the 2nd, resolutions were adopted protesting against

Chinese immigration, demanding manhood suffrage for Ontario, and recommending the appointment of female factory inspectors. It was also resolved that all railway and telegraph lines should be owned and operated by the Government, and all gas, electric light, telephone, street railways, and water works, by the municipalities in which they are situated. On the 3rd, a resolution condemning state-aided immigration was adopted. Premier Mercier and his Cabinet paid a visit to the Congress, and offered any assistance they could render. A Committee was appointed to draft the thanks of the Congress to the Government for their offer. The Quebec delegates proposed a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, urging upon the Government the propriety of reimbursing the sufferers by the land-slide in Champlain street in 1889, for their losses. The following officers were elected: President, U. Lafontaine, Montreal; Vice-President, Geo. T. Beales, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. W. Dower, Toronto. Executive Board—Ontario—A. W. Wright, Toronto; A. L. Lavigne, Ottawa; C. March, Toronto. Quebec—Luc Routhier and G. Gale, Quebec City; L. F. Boudreau, Montreal. Congress concluded its session on the 4th. A resolution was adopted concerning the circulation of money and condemning the ruinous extension of the credit system; also one affecting female labor in factories, workshops, and stores. A batch of resolutions concurred in at last year's meeting of Congress were re-affirmed. A resolution praying for the enactment of a law prohibiting the landing of Jewish immigrants in populous centres in Canada was referred to a special committee. The Congress also resolved to ask for free education in the Province of Quebec; for the export and sale abroad, where they will not enter into competition with other Canadian products, of goods manufactured in prisons and reformatories, and that the working hours for women be not more than nine hours per day. The Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec are also to be asked to establish Government printing offices for public documents and also for producing Public School books, to be given free to scholars. Toronto was selected for the next annual meeting.

### THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF QUEBEC.

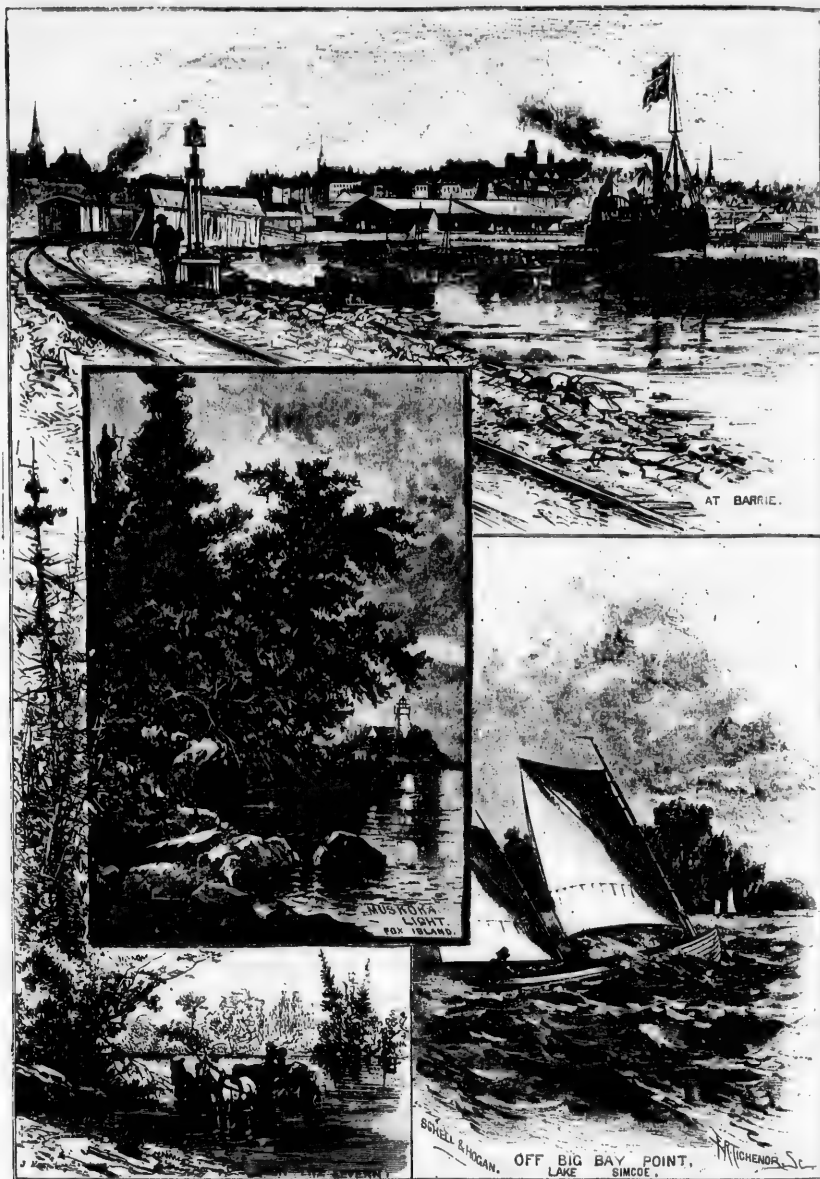
IT was announced on September 14th that Senator Lacoste had been appointed Chief Justice of Quebec. The appointment met with general approval, all the members of the bar, without regard to political opinions, being unanimous in declaring that Mr. Lacoste was thoroughly qualified for the highest judicial position in the province. The new Chief Justice has had a distinguished career. He was born at Boucherville, Quebec, in 1842. His father was the Hon. Louis Lacoste, at one time a member of the Canadian Senate. Mr. Alexander Lacoste was educated at the St. Hyacinthe College and Laval University. He was



called to the bar of Lower Canada when twenty-one years of age, and began the practice of his profession in partnership with Mr. Jodoin, under the name of Jodoin & Lacoste. He later on became a member of the firm of Moreau, Ouimet & Lacoste, and subsequently junior member of the firm of Leblanc, Cassidy & Lacoste. Mr. Lacoste's next partner was the late Mr. Drummond, the firm being Lacoste & Drummond. After Mr. Drummond's death the firm became Lacoste & Globensky, Mr. Bisailon and Mr. Brosseau afterwards becoming partners. After the appointment of the late Judge Globensky, the firm became Lacoste, Bisailon, Brosseau & Lajoie, as at present. Mr. Lacoste was made a Q.C. in 1880, and was appointed a member of the Legislative Council in 1882. He resigned the following year, however, and was called to the Senate in 1884. At the opening of the session of 1891 he was appointed Speaker of the Senate, and after the death of Chief Justice Dorion his name had been prominent as Sir Aime's successor.


### DEPARTMENTAL SCANDALS.

THE scandals unearthed before the Standing Committee of Public Accounts, of which Mr. N. Clarke Wallace was chairman, would fill a large-sized volume. The Department of the Interior came up first for consideration on July 8th. It was proved that clerks had been in the habit of receiving money under assumed names, for extra work done, in violation of the Civil Service Act. This led to the suspension of H. H. Turner, K. J. Henry and Frank Nelson—three clerks in the Department—the dismissal of Frank McCabe, another clerk, and the resignation of A. M. Burgess, the Deputy Minister. Mr. Lightfoot, a clerk in the Public Works Department, was also dismissed, for having, it was alleged, received \$100 from the notorious Owen E. Murphy. Lyndwode Pereira, Assistant-Secretary of the Department of the Interior, was suspended on July 17th. That day Mr. Burgess made an explanation of the rise and progress of the extra payment system. He recognized that the law, which for the moment he had overlooked, was broken, but he claimed that he had done nothing that affected his honor or called his honesty into question. On July 24th it was very clearly shown that Mr. Charlebois, contractor for the Langevin block, Ottawa, was given power to exact from the sub-contractors heavy amounts for the permission to enter the building, and in some cases this appeared to have been reimbursed to the sub-contractors by altering their plans and allowing them heavy extras for the alterations. John R. Arnoldi, Mechanical Engineer of the Public Works Department, was suspended on July 28th, and dismissed from the public service on August 19th. The cause of his suspension was his ownership of the steam yacht *Foe*, which he rented to the Government for \$100 a month during the



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dredging season. In his evidence he admitted, with the most perfect *sang-froid*, that the steamer was a present from his brother-in-law, and that she was registered in the name of J. R. Wilson, of Montreal, as a cloak to hide the illegality of his receiving payment from the Government for the use of the boat. From contractors or representatives of firms doing business with the Government, he admitted receiving a horse, two bronze dogs, a watch chain, a dinner table, brooch, pipe, and a cheque, the amount of which he refused to name. On August 4th, Mr. Haggart, Postmaster-General, was charged with paying the salary of Jane Craig, formerly a clerk in the Post Office Department, when she was not employed by the Government, and it was insinuated that his relations to the lady were more friendly than the necessities of the service required. The charge was not sustained. On the 6th the Committee investigated the charges against J. E. Tetu, formerly Dominion Immigration Agent at Emerson, Manitoba, who contrived to divert to his own private uses over \$4,000 of the public money. Tetu was suspended the day previous by the Minister of Agriculture. On the 7th, Mr. Lister, member for West Lambton, charged that Mr. Chapleau endorsed notes for \$10,000 to cover the indebtedness of *La Presse*, a newspaper in which Mr. Chapleau is financially interested, to the New England Paper Company, and that a corrupt agreement was entered into that these notes were to be retired out of half the profits accruing to the Company out of its transactions with the Bureau of Printing. Mr. Chapleau denied the charge. On the 11th the Committee commenced an investigation into the charge. On the 13th an uproarious discussion took place as to whether the original agreement between T. Berthiaume, the lessee of *La Presse*, and the Company, was admissible as evidence. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Lister stated that he was prepared to prove that out of \$1,074 paid to the New England Paper Company for 252 rams of paper, \$104 was paid the lessee of *La Presse* in pursuance of the agreement. Mr. Chapleau strenuously objected to the agreement being produced. On the 14th the session was a veritable bear-garden, and the end of all the uproar was that, by a vote of 21 to 16, the Committee decided that the agreement was not admissible as evidence. On the 15th the contents of the agreement was published in the press as follows :

" *To whom it may concern :*

" We hereby agree to take for our claim against *La Presse* \$2,000 in cash and notes amounting to \$8,838, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., signed by Mr. T. Berthiaume and Hon. J. A. Chapleau; these notes to run four months, and at maturity of the same ten per cent. of their face value is to be paid, and the balance to be renewed at four months, on ten per cent. of their face value being paid, and so on until the entire indebtedness of \$8,838.01 is paid, provided that the contract now existing with Messrs. Wurtele & Co., of *La Presse*, be extended, as it now stands, until the entire indebtedness is cancelled. Should the New England Paper Co., or M. Brooks Young, receive any contract of paper

from the Government, one-half of any profit arising therefrom shall go towards liquidating the above indebtedness.

"THE NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO.,

"per M. BROOKS YOUNG.

"A. M. PARENT, Witness.

"HARRISON B. YOUNG, Treasurer."

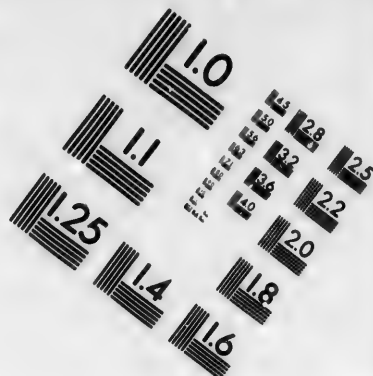
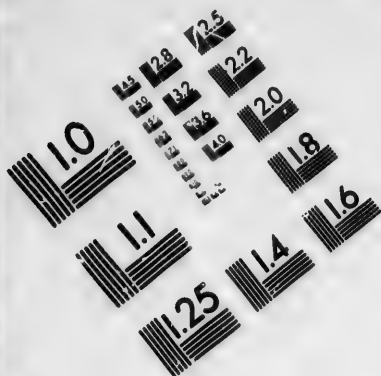
"We hereby accept all conditions named in the letter above stated.

"T. BERTHIAUME."

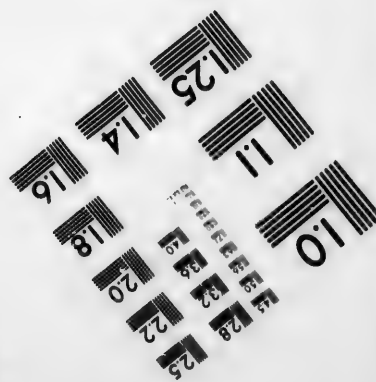
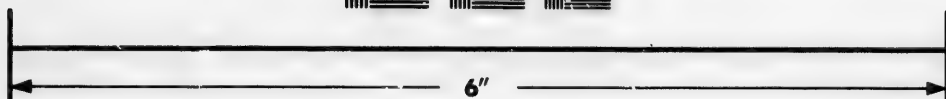
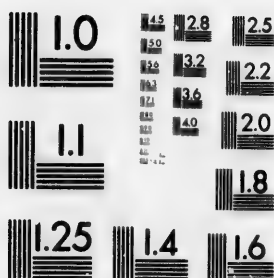
On the 19th, H. J. Bronskill, Superintendent of Stationery in the Government Printing Bureau, was dismissed from the Public Service, and Andre Senecal, Government Superintendent of Printing, was suspended. Bronskill admitted having received gifts from the Barber & Ellis Co., Toronto, amounting in all to \$400, and a commission of \$70 or \$80 on purchases of paper from MacFarlane, Austin & Co., of Montreal, amounting to about \$1,000. Senecal's examination was fixed for the following week. On the 22nd he presented his resignation to Mr. Chapleau, which was accepted. His letter of resignation was unique. It read as follows: "You charged me with the responsibility of establishing a National Printing Bureau. I think I have established a Bureau which is a credit to the country, not without a great deal of trouble, as you know. Intrigues from within, political pressure from without, bad faith from certain quarters—I had to surmount all these obstacles to attain that purpose. To-day the work is complete, and I can point with pride to a first-class plant, purchased at prices under the current market rates, and selected with all the care that could be brought to bear upon a private business; and I can declare, moreover, that there has been engaged an experienced staff, which had to be selected and organized despite the many hindrances which political influence put in my way. Under my direction the work has been carried on promptly and more efficiently than in the past and without additional expenditure. I might say that the salary attached to the office of the superintendent of a private concern of like magnitude and importance would be from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year. If public opinion, at the present moment, were not in such an excited condition, reasonable explanation would be listened to. I would ask you to institute an enquiry which would establish the fact that the Government have paid less than the market rates for the plant, and that those who speak of commissions and the dishonest conduct of officials are calumniators who give certificates of honesty at the expense of the honesty of others. But unable as I am to compel a fair hearing before the tribunal of the public I retire, and I beg you to accept my resignation as superintendent of the Government Printing Bureau." On the 27th, the chairman read a letter from Senecal, in which that ex-official announced that he had taken his departure from Ottawa to seek rest and change of air. The letter was a model of impudence. He held that civil servants must refuse to accept remuneration other than their regular salaries only when it came from the Government, but when it came from any other source a civil servant was justified in receiving it. On Mr.

Lister's motion the Committee reported Senecal's delinquency to the House. Witnesses gave evidence of how Senecal levied tribute upon their contracts with the Government.

On September 1st a disgraceful scene occurred, Mr. Chapleau accused Mr. Lister of bringing unsupported charges against him and the Department over which he presided, and Mr. Lister replied by insinuating that Mr. Chapleau had a guilty knowledge of the scandals exposed, and that he dictated the insulting letter which Senecal wrote to the Committee. On the 4th a new phase of corruption was exposed. It was charged that Horace Talbot and Ernest Dioune, two clerks in the Public Works Department ordered sheeting to mount maps from A. C. Larose, a dry goods merchant. This sheeting was not delivered but instead the clerks and their families obtained their supplies of dry goods amounting to about \$500, and the accounts, still under the guise of sheeting, were paid by Government cheques. Both clerks denied the charges, but Larose swore to their correctness. Talbot was promptly suspended. The accusation against Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, that as Governor of Keewatin, he had charged for trips on his official boat, the *Keewatin*, which had not been made, collapsed. On the 8th further evidence was given of Senecal's demands for gifts and percentages from the firms to which he gave orders. Once or twice Mr. Lister attempted to connect Mr. Chapleau with the demand for political subscriptions, but when it became unpleasantly warm for the Secretary of State his friends came to the rescue, and the questions on strict party votes, were declared out of order. On the 10th, Mr. C. A. Dansereau, of Montreal, related how, at Mr. Chapleau's request, before the plant of the Printing Bureau was purchased, he went to New York and warned the managers of the Potter & Hoe Printing Press Companies not to pay commission to any individual on account of the contract with the Dominion Government. He directed them to pay any contributions they might desire to offer only to the Conservative organizations of Montreal or Toronto. He named to them Francis Benoit, President of the French Branch of the Conservative Association, of Montreal, as a responsible person to whom their contributions might be paid. Mr. J. Brooks Young, President of the New England Paper Company, declared that he was unable to remember having received from Mr. Chapleau, a letter sanctioning the agreement made between his company and Mr. T. Berthiaume, lessee of *La Presse*, by which half of the profits on any Government contracts the company might get for supplying goods to the Bureau were to be applied to the liquidation of Mr. Berthiaume's notes, which were endorsed by Mr. Chapleau. He promised in the end, however, to make a diligent search for the letter, though, he said, he never received any such communication. On the 15th the existence of the agreement was established, but Mr. Lister failed to connect Mr. Chapleau with the understanding. On the 21st evidence was given showing that Dr. W. Inglis Bradley, son of Mr. A. P. Bradley, Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, drew salary as an extra clerk for one year while he was taking his college course



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for one year. The only excuse offered by Mr. Bradley, who certified the monthly accounts, was that his son had been given leave of absence by the late John Henry Pope, then acting Minister of Railways and Canals, who authorized him to pay the salary. Mr. Bradley was suspended on the 23rd. On the 21st the Napanee public buildings also came up for investigation. It came out that George Newlands, whose tender was for \$25,350, received the contract, but the Government had to pay \$37,400 before the buildings were completed. Mr. Thomas Fuller, Government architect, explained that the extra \$12,000 went for unforeseen requirements and for changes that were found necessary, of the details of which the subordinates of his department were better acquainted than he. On the 24th, the enquiry into the New England Paper Company's agreement was again taken up, which led to the rowdiest session of the Committee. Such choice epithets as bully, coward, and sneak were frequent. The bone of contention was the refusal of the Secretary of State to consent to the admission of the report of evidence given in the Superior Court at Montreal, by Mr. Brooks Young, President of the New England Paper Company. The bitter wrangle continued on the following day, when Mr. Chapleau finally put in the evidence. The salient point of the evidence appeared to be that in it Mr. Young stated that he understood, when he came to the relief of *La Presse*, the Company would receive orders from the Government, through Mr. Chapleau, for paper in his Department, of which one-half of the profits should go to pay ten per cent. on these notes. In that way Mr. Chapleau would not have to put his hand into his own pocket to take money out, and his indebtedness on the notes would be cancelled without any expense to him. It was made clear, from evidence adduced, that three Ministers knew of Senecal's transactions, which, it may be mentioned, netted him close on \$15,000. Sir John Macdonald was told of them by Mr. George Fox, President of the Ottawa Conservative Association; Mr. Mackenzie Bowell was aware of them from a conversation with Mr. Barber, of Barber & Ellis, Toronto, and Mr. Chapleau's knowledge was inferred from the fact that he requested Mr. Brown Chamberlin to enquire into the matter. On the 28th, Mr. Chapleau put in an affidavit by Senecal, in which he sought to exonerate his principal from complicity in the toll levied on contractors. Mr. Bowell admitted the receipt of the information, regarding Senecal's transactions, from Mr. Barber, and that he communicated it to Sir John Macdonald. Subsequently Sir John told him that he had spoken to Mr. Chapleau, who said he had investigated one rumor and found nothing in it. The Talbot-Dioune scandal in the Public Works Department was again under investigation, but was not thoroughly probed. While the evidence bore strongly against Talbot, there was some doubt as to Dioune's case, as it was impossible to determine whether he made loans to A. C. Larose from the Government or private funds. After an order had been made that all evidence taken before the Committee should be reported to the House, the Committee finally adjourned.

On August 20th, Premier Abbott made the important announcement in the

Senate, that the Government proposed to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the Civil Service, and that ultimately there would be an officer chosen to exercise supervision, independently altogether of the Ministers and the politicians, over the occupants of the various departmental offices.

### TRAFFICKING IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

THE Special Committee to whom was referred the charges made in the House against Mr. Cochrane, member for East Northumberland, that he, in 1888, sold the office of lighthouse keeper, at Presque Isle Point, to one Hedley H. Simpson for \$200, and that he sold the position of bridge tender on the Murray Canal to another person of the name of Simpson for \$150, on condition that the recipient of the appointment should lease his farm to his (Simpson's father), met and heard evidence in support of the charges. The evidence was concluded on September 10th, with the exception of one point, which could not be gone into, owing to the absence of a material witness. Mr. Barron, M.P., addressed the Committee for the prosecution, claiming that the charges had been sustained. B. B. Osler, for the defence, freely admitted that there was much wrong-doing in the riding, but held that Mr. Cochrane was free from any personal corruption. The Committee held its last meeting on the 11th with closed doors. Mr. Tisdale, Chairman of the Committee, submitted a report completely exonerating Mr. Cochrane, declaring that his Election Committee did nothing improper in using for political purposes the money paid in return for Mr. Cochrane's influence in guiding the bestowal of Government patronage, and censuring Mr. Flint for having made in the House the charges against Mr. Cochrane of having sold Government appointments to William Johnson, John D. Clouston, William Brown and Thomas Fitzgerald. In three of these cases it was proved before the Committee that Mr. Cochrane's Election Committee received money for the Government appointments, though Mr. Cochrane was not connected with the transaction. The report concluded: "Your Committee report that the practice which seems to have been resorted to by the political organization referred to, in order to raise a fund for political purposes, though not connected with Dominion politics, was improper and reprehensible." The Liberal minority in the Committee refused to subscribe to the report, which was carried on a party division. The Liberals prepared a minority report dissenting from the exoneration of Mr. Cochrane, and condemning his conduct as of a character to disqualify him for sitting as a member of Parliament. The reports were laid before the House on September 15th. The debate on the reports commenced on the 17th and continued until four o'clock next morning. A division on the minority report condemning Mr.

Cochrane, resulted in its rejection by a vote of 74 for and 99 against. The majority report was then adopted by a vote of 98 for; 75 against. Mr. O'Brien voted against both reports, while Mr. Tarte voted for the Government on both occasions.

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## ONTARIO POLITICS.

FOUR bye-elections for the Ontario Legislature took place on January 23rd. In East Durham, Mr. Campbell, the Equal Rights candidate, defeated Mr. Collins, Conservative, by sixty-nine votes; North Norfolk, Mr. Carpenter, Reform, defeated Mr. Boughner, Conservative, by 232 votes; South Norfolk, Mr. Charlton, Reform, defeated Mr. Morgan, Conservative, by seventy-two votes; North Perth, Thomas Magwood, Conservative, defeated Dr. A. E. Ahrens, Reform, by fifty-one votes.

On February 24th, the election for the Local House, in Hamilton, Ont., caused by the unseating of Mr. Stinson for bribery by agents, caused great excitement. The contest was between the two former candidates, Mr. Stinson, Conservative, and Col. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary. In June, 1890, Mr. Stinson was elected by eighty-six votes, but Col. Gibson turned the tables completely on him, being elected by a majority of 704.

In the bye-election in North Bruce, for the Local House, on March 3rd, Mr. Porter, Reform, defeated Mr. George, Conservative, by a handsome majority.

The Seventh Legislature of the Province of Ontario, was formally opened on February 11th. Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor, did not deliver his Speech from the Throne, as a new Speaker had to be first elected. The unanimous choice of the House fell upon Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, member for South Perth. On the following day His Honor delivered his Speech, and immediately afterwards Premier Mowat rose and announced that he proposed to follow the course taken in 1887, when the Dominion elections were brought on at an unexpected time. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Fraser, that the Speech be not taken into consideration till Tuesday, March 10th, which was carried, and the House adjourned till that date. The principal matters referred to in His Honor's Speech were the settlements of the points in dispute between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion, the improvement of agriculture, the public health, the late temporary withdrawal of mining lands from sale, and the necessity of regulating such sale by new laws, prison reform, protection of fish and game, improvements in election and education laws, and the legalization of marriages performed by Quakers, even when not among members of their own sect, and also when performed by the Staff Officers and Commissioners of the Salvation Army.

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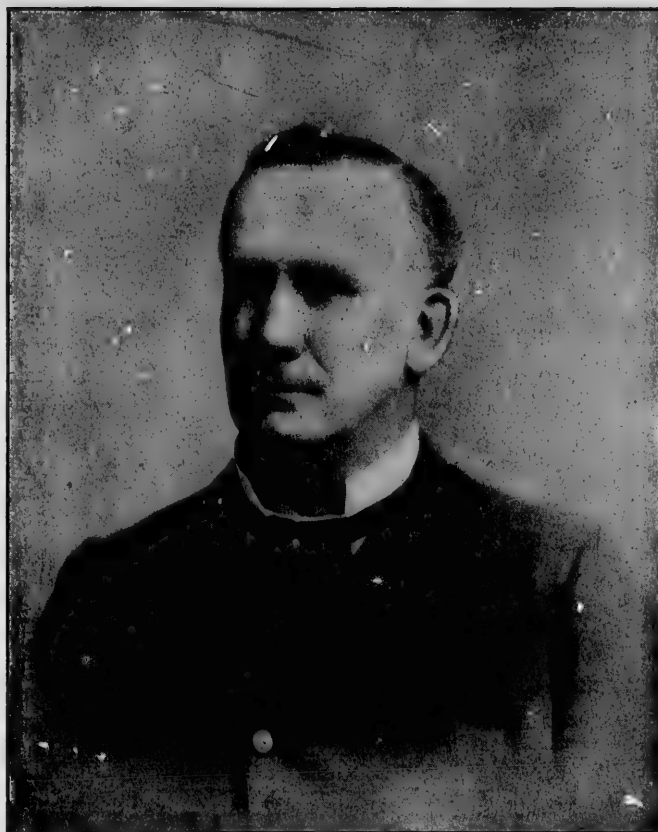
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On March 10th the House resumed its sessions, and the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Mr. Joseph Tait, of Toronto, and seconded by Mr. J. T. Garrow, the member for West Huron. Mr. Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer, brought down the Budget on March 23rd. The total assets of the province were set down at \$5,818,216.21, and the liabilities now payable \$8,220.32, leaving a surplus of assets amounting to \$5,809,995.89. The estimated receipts for 1891 were \$3,298,822.80, a sum which fell short of the receipts for 1890 by \$124,333.19. The estimated expenditures for 1891 amounted to \$3,491,027.31. The debate on the Budget was closed on April 2nd, after lasting four days. The existence or non-existence of the surplus claimed by the Government was the chief bone of contention. The educational policy, the liquor licensing system, and the management of the timber resources, also formed prominent features of the debate. The Opposition contended that instead of a surplus of \$6,000,000, there was a deficit of \$3,000,000, because the assets of the province amounted to \$9,000,000 when the Administration took office. The educational policy was denounced as tending to impair the value of common school education by making the elementary branches of study merely hot-beds for the High Schools. In its management of the liquor traffic the Government was arraigned for monopolizing a revenue which should go to the municipalities. The Government was also charged with squandering the timber resources of the province. In reply to this the Government claimed that they should at least have credit for the \$6,000,000 of the assets they had preserved. The charge that the High Schools were unduly favored was met by the reply that these institutions were merely training schools for teachers of the elementary and practical branches of education. It was pointed out that the municipalities had it in their power to exact whatever revenue from the liquor traffic they desired. The alleged squandering of the timber resources was met by a comparison of the methods adopted by the Ottawa Government in the disposal of limits. The annual report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, submitted on April 1st, showed that the area of clergy lands sold during the year was 780 acres, aggregating in value \$1,219.76. The area of Crown Lands sold was 50,045 acres, worth \$79,847.39. Two hundred and twenty acres of Common School Lands were sold, aggregating in value \$766.50. Of Grammar School Lands, 534 acres were sold, realizing \$367. Of Railway Lands—set apart under the Railways Aid Act of 1889 to form a fund to recoup the province in respect of bonuses to railways—9,406 acres were sold, realizing \$18,577.20. Besides these amounts there were further sums collected on account of former sales. The total collections of the Department were \$1,113,052.29. The total disbursements on account of all services and expenditure were \$290,953.10. The session continued until May 4th, and was comparatively an uneventful one. Several important bills were passed and a number of interesting questions of public policy were discussed. The Government's amendments to the mining laws, referred to on another page, were undoubtedly the most important matters brought before the Assembly. Among other important



HON. THOMAS BALLANTYNE,  
*Speaker Ontario Legislative Assembly.*

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measures of the session which became law, were those amending and consolidating the Public and High School laws and the laws respecting the Education Department, and a Bill respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance. Other important acts were those dealing with the liability of directors, assignments and preferences, the election law, the settlement of drainage disputes and the City of Toronto Act. Interesting discussions took place upon resolutions with regard to certain county offices. The proposal to make the latter elective, met with little favor, but there was evidently a strong feeling in the House in favor of the plan of paying their incumbents by salaries instead of fees, and although a resolution, by a member of the Opposition, to that effect, was defeated by a party vote, the Government undertook to do something to remedy the evil complained of. A novel feature of the session was the adoption of resolutions increasing the salary of the Premier and granting a salary to Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition. Both gentlemen, however, declined to avail themselves of these generous offers of the House.

Col. Clarke, member for East Wellington, having resigned his seat, an election to fill the vacancy was held on November 10th, resulting in the return of Mr. James Kirkwood, who received 761 votes to Mr. Craig, his opponent's 588. Both candidates were supporters of the Government.

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### SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

THE Manitoba Court of Appeal delivered judgment on February 2nd, upholding Judge Killam's finding that the Provincial Act abolishing Separate Schools was *intra vires*. Chief Justice Taylor and Judge Bain supported Judge Killam on all points; Judge Dubuc dissenting. The judgment of the Chief Justice was an able review of the case. He held that schools under the Public Schools' Act are not denominational. They are in the strictest sense Public (non-sectarian) Schools. There is no provision in the Public Schools' Act by which any man in the province, Roman Catholic or Protestant, can be compelled to support denominational schools. Roman Catholics may carry on their schools since the passing of the Act, just as they did at the time of union. They can collect fees from the parents sending children to their schools or maintain these schools in any way they please. The Public School Act, the validity of which is impeached, is an Act dealing with the general educational system of the Province. It does not deal with denominational, separate, or dissentient schools. Its object is to provide for the general education of the people, to provide Public (non-sectarian) Schools, open to all the people of the Province, who choose to take advantage of them for the education of their children. The rights or privileges the Roman Catholics enjoyed at the time of the union, as to denominational

schools, are not dealt with, or in any way prejudicially affected by the Act. It must be held, his Lordship stated as his opinion, that the appeal fails, and that it should be dismissed with costs. Judge Dubuc followed, holding that the Public Schools' Act of last Session, by which denominational schools, heretofore existing, are legislated out of legal existence, prejudicially affects the privileges which the Roman Catholics had, by practice, at the time of the union, with respect to the Denominational Act, is *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, and that the two by-laws in question, passed in compliance with the provisions of the Act, are illegal and should be quashed. Judge Bain delivered the third and remaining judgment, holding that Mr. Justice Killam was right in dismissing the application to quash the by-laws, and his Lordship agreed with the Chief Justice that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

The decision gave rise to considerable feeling amongst Roman Catholics throughout the Dominion, and the Government was petitioned in a memorial, signed by the prelates of the Church, to veto the Act. On April 4th the French press in Quebec Province published a joint pastoral letter on the question, issued by Cardinal Taschereau and the archbishops and bishops of the ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, to be read in all the churches. After reciting the claims of the church, by the right of treaties in the matter of Separate Schools, the pastoral concluded as follows: "In view of this state of things, by which they would destroy the faith of the Catholic children of Manitoba, despoil the Church of its sacred and indestructible rights, our heart is afflicted with sorrow. We cannot, as guardians of the prerogatives of our Holy Mother Church, remain cold spectators of the persecutions which they would subject it to. We regard it as a duty of conscience to recall to all the faithful of our provinces, the true doctrine concerning the control of the Church over the education of Catholic children in the schools. Without wishing to enter into the sphere of politics, we believe it is necessary to proclaim these principles and to demand their application in the name of the Church. As citizens we might make concessions, but as Catholics we cannot. It is also the duty of all Catholics, no matter to what party they belong, or what social position they occupy, to see that their children are submissive and devoted to the Church. Those who sacrifice their rights for any inferior consideration are not worthy of the name. It is treason to allow the Church to be persecuted and robbed of her children. It is, therefore, the duty of everyone to pray and to work, each in his sphere of action, to see that full justice is rendered without troubling the peace which is so necessary to the prosperity of our country."

On April 7th it was definitely announced that the Dominion Government had decided that the Manitoba School Act should not be disallowed. In making the announcement, it was pointed out that the petition of the Roman Catholic prelates did not ask for disallowance, but simply requested that the rights of the minority in Manitoba should be protected, the petitioners believing that if a remedy existed, it could only be secured by way of appeal, under the special

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provisions of the Manitoba Act. The Government, therefore, took the ground that, in not advising disallowance, it was in no way doing violence to the wishes of those who desire that the legislation in question shall be blotted out of the statute books of Manitoba. It was willing, on the contrary, to bear the cost of the legal proceedings, by which the constitutionality of the obnoxious Act was being tested, and it promised that, in the event of a final judicial decision favorable to the province, it would consider the petitions presented to it for redress under the provisions of the Manitoba Constitution, which are, that "an appeal shall lie to the Governor-in Council from any Act of the Legislature affecting any right or privilege of the minority, in relation to education," and that "in case the province refuses to pass any provincial law for the purpose of securing the rights of the minority, as may seem requisite by the Governor-in-Council, or any appeal is not duly executed by the Provincial Government, then the Dominion Parliament may make remedial laws, in order to secure to the minority any rights they may have in respect of education."

The Executive Committee of the Equal Rights Association, at a special meeting in Ottawa, on May 13th, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the Dominion Government for deciding to defray the expenses of testing the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act, having refused to do so in the case of the Jesuit Incorporation Act, and Jesuit Estates Act, when challenged by high legal authority.

The argument on the appeal to the Supreme Court, as to the constitutionality of the Act, commenced on May 27th, and was concluded on the 29th, judgment being reserved. Judgment was given on October 28th, that the Act was *ultra vires*. Chief Justice Ritchie, after reading a long judgment carefully dealing with the whole case, and worded strongly against the Act, said that by-laws 480 and 483 of the city of Winnipeg were passed under the authority of an Act which was *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, and the by-laws should be quashed, and the appeal allowed with costs. He held that the Act of Union prohibited the abolition by Local Legislatures. The judgment was unanimous. There was great excitement in Winnipeg over the verdict, and the Manitoba Government decided to carry the case to the Privy Council in England, having given a guarantee to the city to pay all costs incurred, or to be incurred, in connection with the case.

### CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ANTOINE DORION.

IT was a singular coincidence that two old-time political opponents—Sir John Macdonald, and Sir Antoine Aime Dorion—should be lying at the point of death at the same time, the one in Ottawa and the other in Montreal. Chief Justice Dorion also played a most prominent part in Canadian history, and, by his

death, a long and distinguished career was brought to a close. He was once Premier of Old Canada, and for many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec, and his name will live in history as that of one of the ablest and most honorable public men that Canada has produced. He closed his political career in 1875, and from that date presided over the highest court in the province with dignity and ability. His decisions and utterances were always marked by the most extreme impartiality and courtesy, and no judge enjoyed higher esteem or respect from the members of the bar. A few days before his death he enjoyed excellent health, and was a daily visitor at the Court house. He was stricken with paralysis on May 29th, and hovered between life and death until he passed peacefully away, at half past seven on Sunday morning the 31st.

Antoine Aime Dorion was born at St. Anne de la Perade, near Three Rivers, on January 17, 1818. He was, therefore, only three years younger than Sir John A. Macdonald. He came of a distinguished family. His father was Pierre Antoine Dorion, who represented Champlain in the House of Assembly for Lower Canada for a number of years prior to the troubles of 1837. His mother was Genevieve Bureau, a daughter of Pierre Bureau, who sat in the Assembly for St. Maurice. The future Liberal leader received his education at Nicolet College, from which he graduated many distinguished men, and after a course in law he was admitted to the bar in 1842. He attained marked distinction in his profession, having been *batonnier* of the Montreal bar, and subsequently *batonnier-general* of the province. In 1863 he was appointed a Q.C. But it was in the field of politics that Mr. Dorion received his greatest distinction. He made his *debut* in politics in 1854, when he was elected to represent Montreal in the old Canadian Assembly. He continued to represent this constituency until 1862, when he was elected for Hochelaga, which he represented until Confederation, and after the union until 1872, when he was returned for Napierville. Mr. Dorion was the leader of the Rouge, or old Liberal party of the Province of Quebec, which has now practically passed out of existence, having been succeeded by the hybrid Nationalist school, in alliance with the Ultramontanes and the supporters of clerical reaction. During his parliamentary career Mr. Dorion took the leading part in the affairs of the House, and held many prominent positions. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1858, Provincial Secretary from May, 1862, to January, 1865, when he resigned on the Intercolonial Railway question. During the troublous times prior to Confederation he was a prominent figure, and in 1863 he was called upon to form a Government in conjunction with the late John Sandfield Macdonald. The Government, which was known as the Macdonald-Dorion Administration, held reins of office from May, 1863, to March, 1864, when it was obliged to resign from office. During the Administration Mr. Dorion acted as Attorney-General and leader of the Government. Mr. Dorion was out of office until the defeat of Sir John Macdonald's Government on the Canadian Pacific scandal in 1873, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and was appointed Minister of Justice in Mr. Mackenzie's Administration. He held the office only a short time, resigning

to accept the position of Chief Justice of Quebec. Mr. Dorion's career was as honorable as it was distinguished. The breath of scandal never touched his name, and he retired from politics respected by friend and foe alike. In 1887 he received the honor of knighthood from the Queen. Chief Justice Dorion acted as administrator of the Province of Quebec for a short time during the illness of Lieut.-Governor Caron in 1876. The Chief Justice had been a widower for a number of years, and lived a quiet and unostentatious life at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Geoffrion, the well known lawyer of Montreal.

The funeral took place on June 3rd and was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in the province; hundreds of citizens of all creeds gathering together to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased judge. The bench and the bar appeared in their full robes. Every district in the province was represented by deputations, and all the members of the City Council, headed by Mayor McShane, each wearing a badge, and all the Court house and Civic officials formed part of the long procession. The pall-bearers were Judge Fournier, of the Supreme Court; Justices Baby and Bosse, of the Court of Queen's Bench; Chief Justice Sir Francis Johnson and Judge Jette, of the Superior Court; Mr. Rouer Roy, Q.C.; Strachan Bethune, Q.C., and Guillaume Lamothe, ex-Postmaster. The body was conveyed to the Church of Notre Dame where a solemn service was held, Archbishop Fabre officiating in full pontifical garb. After the final "absolve" the procession formed again, and the remains were conveyed to the Cote des Neiges cemetery, to be placed in the family vault.

### CHIEF JUSTICE STUART.

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CHIEF JUSTICE ANDREW STUART, of the Quebec Superior Court, died in Quebec City on June 9th, in his seventy-ninth year. He was on leave of absence, having been on the bench for twenty-five years. He succeeded Sir William Meredith a few years ago as Chief Justice, and recently joined the Roman Catholic Church. He was at one time a prominent politician, and sat for the County of Quebec in the old Parliament of Canada. He was administrator of the Government of the Province of Quebec, before the appointment of Lieut.-Governor Angers.

### RIOTOUS STRIKERS AT THE CHAUDIERE.

ABOUT 1,500 men, employed in the lumber mills at the Chaudiere, went on strike on September 14th. Their demand was that their wages, which had been from six dollars and fifty cents to eight dollars and fifty cents per week, as compared with seven dollars and fifty cents to nine dollars and fifty cents last year, should be increased fifty cents per week, and that the work-day be ten

hours instead of eleven and three quarters. Several scuffles with non-strikers took place during the day, but no one was seriously hurt. The following day the strikers were more disorderly. At Mason's Mill, Mechanicsville, they found several teamsters at work in the yard, and took the horses away from the wagons, and compelled the teamsters to quit work. Mr. Mason and his two sons, George and William, attempted to oppose the interference of the strikers, and William, it was alleged, struck one of the men with his cane. He was immediately attacked by about a dozen of the strikers, thrown to the ground and kicked, his head being cut open. George Mason was also cut on the head and one of the teamsters was violently assaulted. The strikers then proceeded to E. B. Eddy's new pulp mill, at Hull, where they were met by Mr. Eddy, and George Millan, his head foreman. Both were roughly treated, and the men were compelled to quit work. A requisition was presented to the Government, signed by Mayor Eddy, of Hull, and others, asking the assistance of the active militia to suppress the rioting, and Lieut.-Col. Anderson, of the 43rd Battalion, issued brigade orders that two companies of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and two companies of the 43rd, should hold themselves in readiness in case their services should be required. On the 16th four companies of Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Anderson, marched down to the Chaudiere and their presence had the effect of preventing any disorderly proceedings on the part of the strikers. On the 17th quietness reigned at the Chaudiere, and some of the ringleaders in the rioting were brought up in court and committed for trial. The strikers remained quiet until September 30th, when a collision occurred between them and the police. Several men were at work in Perley & Pattee's yards loading lumber, when a crowd of strikers surrounded them and attempted to stop them. The police were sent for and the conflict between them and the strikers, for a time, looked serious. Stones were thrown and the police retaliated by using their batons freely. Several of the strikers were injured, but not seriously. On October 1st, 600 of the strikers invaded Bronson & Weston's lumber yard and stopped the loading of lumber for shipment, that was being carried on by the firm's office employees and a small force of outsiders, the objection being to the outsiders working. This led to a more bitter feeling among the mill owners towards the strikers. On the 5th one of the largest mills resumed work, as they had agreed with the men that ten hours should be a full day's work, the wages remaining the same until the close of the season. About 350 men altogether were given employment.

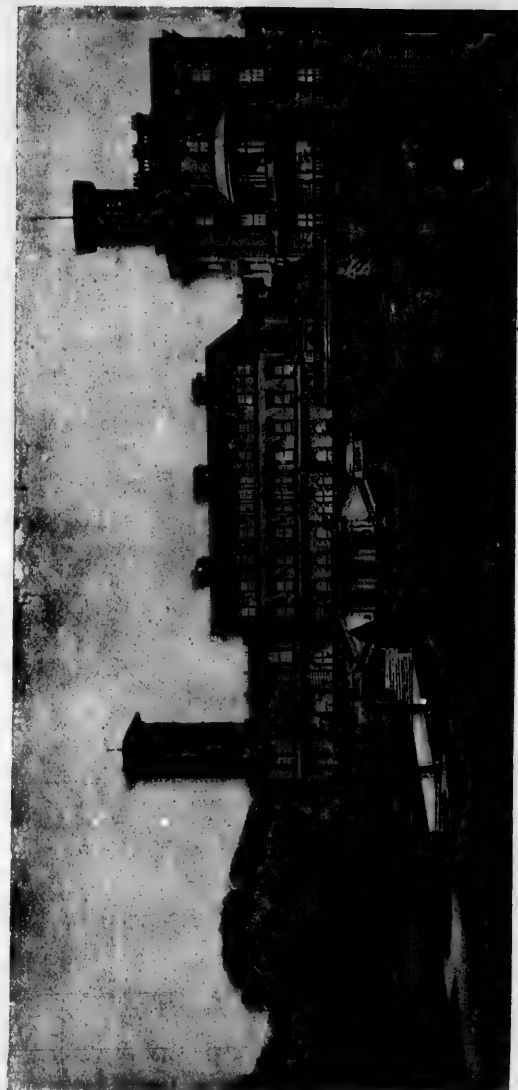
The strike came to an end on October 12th, when 1,100 strikers returned to work at the same terms as were in force before the strike began, but there was an understanding that an adjustment of their claims would be made at an early date, and that the mill owners would make equitable concessions. When the first pay day came round, a number of the men again went on strike, but a few days afterwards all the lumber mills were running again, although with greatly reduced forces of men. No more trouble was looked for this season.



## BANQUET TO MR. WILFRID LAURIER.

ON November 17th, Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, was entertained to a banquet in Boston, Mass., by the French-Canadians of Boston and New England. The arrangements were carried out by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Boston, and the Lafayette Club, of Cambridge. About five hundred sat down to the tables, among them being Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, and a large delegation from Quebec province. Mr. Laurier, in responding to the toast of the evening, delivered a lengthy speech on the question of closer trade relations between Canada and the United States. The essence of his speech was, that he favored unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and that should his party gain power, he would agree to that principle, provided our neighbors were willing. The conclusion of his speech was as follows :

"With those who say that reciprocity would be an obstacle to annexation, or would lead to annexation, I entirely refuse to argue. Both arguments are unfair and unjust to the Canadian people. If we cannot discuss it simply as an economic subject, I would say at once let us go no further, and let us part each our own way. But it seems to me that it would be childish to be prevented from adopting a course which we acknowledge would be beneficial to both countries, because it would lead to conclusions which might be intolerable to either country. Let us consider the matter simply upon the ground of political economy and mutual advantage. There are men in my own country who say that an Imperial federation, that is a federation of England and her colonies, would be the best course for Canada. As far as the Monroe doctrine could apply to Canada I am in favor of the Monroe doctrine. I do not want the intervention of Europe in our affairs, and it would be suicidal for the people of Canada to ally themselves with a federation which would force them to take part in all the wars which Britain, from her position, has to wage upon the different parts of the world. This consideration alone is enough to deter the Canadian people from such a course. Again, we are told that we should have a league between England and her possessions, whereby we should trade amongst ourselves, the British Empire, to the exclusion of the rest of the world. I have only this to say in regard to that idea—that it is absolutely absurd. I prefer the Yankee dollar to the British shilling when the Yankee dollar is near at hand and the British shilling so far away. If trade can be British and be profitable at the same time, I have no objection, but if trade, in order to be profitable, has to be American, I am in favor of the American trade." The demonstration proved a great success. On the 18th Mr. Laurier and party were received at the State House by Governor Russell, and on the 19th he was given a reception at Faneuil Hall by prominent citizens of Boston, members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Business Men's Association.



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## THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

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### ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE, the historian, died in London, England, on January 2nd. He was born in 1811, near Taunton, Devonshire, and was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was afterwards called to the bar and practiced successfully as a Chancery lawyer. He scored his first literary success in "Eöthen," the outcome of a journey to the East. It is justly looked upon as one of the most remarkable books of travel ever written. His greatest work is a "History of the Invasion of the Crimea," which occupied nearly thirty years of his life. The first volume was published in 1863 and the last in 1887. The work comprises eight volumes. The idea of the history was conceived while he was visiting the seat of war with his friend, Lord Raglan. A writer in the *Times*, referring to his death, says: "A milder mannered man than Mr. Kinglake never lived. He had the gentle and courteous formality of the old school, and he would breathe out a stinging epigram with a deprecatory softness that appeared oddly incongruous."

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### TREATY BETWEEN MEXICO AND ECUADOR.

ON January 15th it was announced that a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation had been negotiated between Mexico and Ecuador. Clauses are inserted arranging for another treaty, in which provision shall be made for the settlement by arbitration of any questions that may arise.

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### MGR. LABELLE.

MGR. LABELLE died suddenly at his residence, Quebec city, on January 4th. He was undoubtedly the most celebrated ecclesiastic in the Province of Quebec, and was also widely known in Europe. He was born at St. Rose, Quebec, in 1834, and was ordained as a priest in 1856. While stationed at St. Jerome in 1868, his attention was first called to the wonderful opportunities that the North opened as a field for colonization, and he turned all his efforts to that

subject, so that he soon became widely known as the apostle of colonization. Wholly through his untiring efforts the Government was induced to construct roads, build railways, and open up the northern section of the province to settlement. He also founded many villages, which have become prosperous centres of population. He made several trips to Europe in the interests of colonization, and in 1883 was sent to France by the Federal Government. In 1888 the Quebec Premier appointed him Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and amongst the measures inaugurated by him was the Act giving one hundred acres of land to those having a family of over twelve children. He was also the promoter of the Labelle Colonization Lottery and many other schemes.

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### OUR CATTLE TRADE.

CONSIDERABLE discussion was caused both in Canada and England, by a bill, promoted by Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, the "Seaman's Friend," prohibiting the carrying of live cattle from Canada, or any other country west of the twelfth parallel of west longitude. The bill contained three provisions, one relating to the building of bulkheads on steamers, another referring to the carrying of deck loads of lumber or wood in winter, and the third referring to the prohibition of the exporting of live stock. There was no power asked for to supervise or superintend the loading or shipping of cattle; the bill simply asked to have the entire trade prohibited. When the bill was proposed, the Imperial Government thought it advisable to look into the matter, as Canada was vitally interested, and decided to refer the bill to a departmental committee. The chairman of this committee wrote to the Governor-General asking him to consult with his Ministers, and report their views. The result was that the Dominion Government appointed Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, to hold an official enquiry, so as to give everyone interested an opportunity to express their views, which would be collected and forwarded to the British Government. The enquiry was opened at Montreal, on January 5th, with a large attendance of steamship owners, marine underwriters and cattle exporters; Mr. Plimsoll, the promoter of the bill, being also present. The enquiry concluded at Montreal, on the 10th, after a large number of witnesses had been examined. Their evidence thoroughly disproved the hideous stories of cruelty, which, having been carried to Mr. Plimsoll, led him to take an active interest in the question. Mr. Smith expressed the hope that the investigation would result advantageously, and have the desired effect of stopping any legislation hostile to Canada in England. In his opinion it would have such an effect, and that was the principal object for which the enquiry was held. Mr. Smith resumed the enquiry at Quebec on the 12th, and afterwards proceeded to the Maritime Provinces to enquire into the lumber question.

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## REBELLIOUS INDIANS.

THE Indian outbreak at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, did not assume the widespread character which was originally intended. Before the close of last year several engagements between the hostiles and United States troops took place, with losses on both sides. On New Year's Day a sharp engagement was fought on White River, when four Indians lost their lives. On January 5th a supply train was attacked while going into camp near Wounded Knee Creek, but the hostiles were repulsed, neither side suffering any loss. While making a reconnaissance on January 8th, Lieutenant Casey, of the 22nd Infantry, was treacherously shot and killed. That night Red Cloud, an old chief, with his wife, slipped out of the hostile camp, and walked sixteen miles to the camp of the troops. On the 11th the entire body of hostiles approached within five miles of the Agency, and on the 13th one of the Chiefs came to arrange for a meeting of the hostile Chiefs with General Miles. The following day two Councils were held, the Chiefs agreeing to surrender their arms. On the 15th all the hostiles came in and surrendered, and on the 21st the troops broke camp, preparatory to leaving for home. The following morning the final review took place, 3,500 men and 370 horses being in line. General Miles addressed the troops, praising them for their endurance, patience and fortitude. The cost of the war was estimated at \$2,000,000.

On the recommendation of General Miles, a delegation of Sioux Chiefs was sent to Washington, to receive assurance from the Government that their grievances would be remedied. The delegates arrived in Washington on January 29th, and the Conference with Secretary Noble began on February 7th, and lasted four days. President Harrison received the delegates at the White House on February 12th, and then they returned to their homes.

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## CHARLES DALTON CLIFFORD LLOYD.

CHARLES DALTON CLIFFORD LLOYD, British Consul at Erzeroum, Asiatic Turkey, died on January 7th, in his forty-sixth year. His first appointment was Assistant-Commissioner in Burmah. On his return to England he was called to the bar, and was appointed by Earl Spencer a Resident Magistrate in the South of Ireland, where he waged unremitting warfare upon the Land League. In 1883 he was appointed by the Khedive of Egypt Minister of the Interior, but a serious difference between him and Nubar Pasha, the

Prime Minister, led to his leaving the country in 1885. The same year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Mauritius, but failing to agree with the Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, he was removed from the Island. Subsequently he was appointed Consul at Erzeroum.

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### PROF. KOCH'S LYMPH.

ON January 15th, Professor Koch gave to the world his long deferred statement regarding the ingredients entering into the composition of his famous lymph for the cure of tuberculosis. After stating briefly the way by which he arrived at the discovery, which demanded time and toil, he finally succeeded with the aid of a forty to fifty per cent. solution of glycerine in obtaining an effective substance from the tubercular bacilli. With the fluid so obtained he made further experiments on animals, and finally on human beings. The remedy used in the new treatment consisted of a glycerine extract derived from the pure cultivation of tubercle bacilli. Into the simple extract there naturally passed from the tubercular bacilli, besides the effective substance, all the other matter soluble is fifty per cent. glycerine. Consequently it contained a certain quantity of mineral salts, coloring substances, and other unknown extractive matter. It was generally conceded that the Professor in his lengthy statement gave very little information of practical use to the profession. At its close he said: "Thus for the present, at least, it is impossible to explain the specific influence which the remedy in accurately defined doses exercises upon tuberculous tissue, and the possibility of increasing the doses with such remarkable rapidity, and the remedial effects which have been unquestionably produced, under not too favorable circumstances."

The greatest divergence of opinion existed as to the merits of the remedy, and Prof. Virchow, in a lecture before the Medical Association, insisted on the greatest caution in the use of the lymph.

The official reports demanded by Dr. Von Gossler, Minister of Education from the Prussian University Clinics and Pathological Institutes, on the efficiency of the lymph were published on March 5th. The reports were fifty-five in number, and extended only to the end of 1890. They comprised about eight weeks, and contained no final results, but their contents were considered of great importance. During the time in question about 17,500 injections were made on 2,172 patients. The greatest number of injections received by one person was fifty-four. The largest dose was 3,826 grammes. Most of the reports contained exact histories of the cases. Opinions differed considerably as to the value of the fluid as a diagnostic and in discovering tuberculosis of internal organs. Of 1,061 patients suffering from internal tuberculosis, thirteen were cured, 171 considerably



improved, 194 improved, 586 not improved, and forty-six died. Of 708 patients with external tuberculosis, fifteen were cured, 148 were considerably improved, 237 were improved, 298 were not improved, and nine died.

In Canada experiments were made at the hospitals of several of the leading cities. On March 23rd, the doctors of the Montreal General Hospital declared that the lymph had been a failure so far as their experience was concerned. Experiments were commenced at the hospital during the last week of December, and were carefully continued for nearly three months. Every precaution was taken, but the lymph had failed to cure in any case, and its use had been discontinued. In the lupus cases there had been a slight improvement, but it could not be called a cure. Reports from other cities and other countries shewed similar results.

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### GEORGE BANCROFT.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the venerable historian, died at his home Washington, D.C., on January 17th, after two days illness. His end was quiet and peaceful, and the first cause of death was simply the weakness of old age. He was born on October 3, 1800, in Worcester, Mass., his father being Rev. Aaron Bancroft. He was a graduate of Harvard College, when only sixteen years of age, and afterwards finished his studies in Germany. In 1823 he published his translation of Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece," and a small volume of poems. He had already determined to write his great history, and began collecting materials for it. In an oration at Northampton in 1826, he avowed his principles to be for universal suffrage and uncompromising democracy. The first volume of his history of the United States appeared in 1834. He was appointed Collector of Boston by President VanBuren in 1838. He then took an active part in politics, and also became interested in the philosophical movement called transcendentalism. The third volume of his history was issued in 1840. He was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democratic party in 1844. He received a greater vote than any candidate on his ticket ever got before. He was Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, and established the Navy Academy at Annapolis. While Secretary of the Navy he gave the order to take possession of California. During his term of office he was Secretary of War *pro tem.* for a month and then ordered Gen. Taylor to march into Texas. For many years afterwards he continued in public life. In May, 1867, he was made Minister to Russia, and subsequently accredited to the German Empire. He resigned that place in 1874. Since then he has resided in the United States. Among his latest published works are two volumes on the "Formation of the Federal Constitution." During his residence in Washington he indulged in much equestrian exercise. His most frequent companion in his rides was Mr. Spofford,

the librarian. He was a reckless horseman, and was thrown by his horse, Startle, several times. He had his shoulder broken at Newport several years ago. He spent much of the latter years of his busy and regular life revising the earlier volumes of his history, as well as finishing the last ones. On Decoration Day, 1882, Mr. Bancroft wrote the following words to S. Austin Allibone: "I was trained to look upon life here as a season of labor. Being more than four-score years old, I know the time for my release will soon come. Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I await without impatience and without dread the beckoning of the hand which will summon me to rest."

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### CONFEDERATION OF U.S. INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

ON January 22nd a conference of the different labor organizations of the United States, assembled in Washington, to devise a common platform, and effect a permanent organization for offence and defence. The organization was completed under the name of the "Confederation of Industrial Organizations." The following platform was agreed upon:

1. The abolition of national banks, and the substitution, in place of their notes, of legal-tender Treasury notes, such notes to be loaned, when demanded by the people, at not more than two per cent. per annum, on proper security.
2. The free and unlimited coinage of silver.
3. The prohibition and the prompt extinction of ownership of land by aliens and foreign syndicates; and the reclaiming, by the Government, of all land held by corporations, *e.g.*, railroads, in excess of what is actually used and needed by them.
4. The adjustment of all taxation, so that it shall not affect one class interest at the expense of another.
5. The limitation of all revenues to the honest and necessary expense of Government.
6. An equitable, graduated tax on incomes.
7. Rigid national supervision of the means of public communication and transportation; and, if necessary, for removal of abuses; government ownership of the same.
8. The submission, by Congress, of a constitutional amendment, providing for the election, by direct popular vote, of the President, Vice-President and Senators of the United States; also the honest and accurate registration of voters in each state; a free, official, secret ballot, and an honest public count.

The Conference adjourned till February 22, 1892.

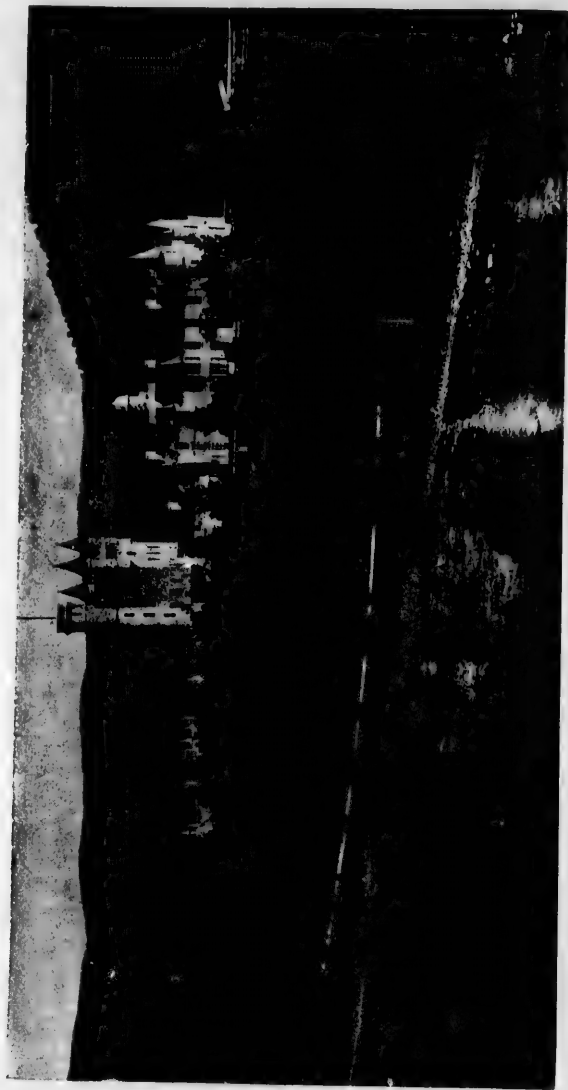
## CARDINAL JANOS SIMOR.

CARDINAL JANOS SIMOR, Archbishop of Grau, and Primate of Hungary, died at Grau, on January 23rd. He was a son of a poor cobbler, and died one of the wealthiest Primates of the Hungarian Kingdom. When he was one of the Court Chaplains, his eloquence attracted the notice of the Prime Minister, Count Leo Thun, and he was appointed to an office in the Ministry of Education. For his services he was made Councillor of State. He represented Austria at the Vatican in 1854, in connection with the ceremonies attendant upon the proclamation of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He was appointed Archbishop of Grau and Primate of Hungary in 1867, and was made a Cardinal in 1873. He built the magnificent Cathedral of Grau, which is almost an exact copy of St. Peter's at Rome, and is, perhaps, the finest specimen of modern ecclesiastical architecture in Europe.

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## FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

ON January 27th, the Egyptian infantry and cavalry, commanded by the Governor of Suakim, captured Handoub from the rebels. It now only required the capture of Osman Digna's stronghold of Tokar to revive the trade of the interior, and bring peace and prosperity to that disturbed portion of the country. Accordingly, with this object in view, early in February a force of 2,000 Soudanese and Egyptian troops was concentrated at Trinkitat, under the command of Colonel Smith, Governor of the Red Sea littoral. The advance began on February 15th, and El Teb was occupied without opposition. The Egyptians then pressed onward to Tokar, where a severe engagement was fought on the 19th. Nearly one thousand lives were lost in the battle. The Egyptians made their advance from Afafite during the dawn of the morning. The enemy was sighted near Tokar, and after an exchange of shots between the skirmishers of the enemy and the advance guard of the Egyptians, the latter pushed forward through the brushwood surrounding Tokar and its neighborhood, in order to seize the old Government building, now little more than a tumble-down ruin, but which formed a strategic point, where a force of infantry could hold out against heavy odds. The dervishes, seeing the object of the Egyptians advance in that direction, made a rush for the building and surrounded it by a compact mass of Arab riflemen, who poured a hot fire into the ranks of the approaching Egyptians. The latter, however, were not to be checked in their advance,



BALMORAL CASTLE, THE QUEEN'S RESIDENCE IN SCOTLAND.

returning the Arabs' fire as they advanced. The Egyptians fixed bayonets when within easy distance of the enemy, and bravely charged upon the defenders of the old ruins. For over an hour a desperate hand-to-hand bayonet, spear, and sword fight followed, during which the Egyptian troops fought with the most determined bravery. Finally the Egyptian cavalry made a brilliant charge upon the dervishes, who retired in disorder, suffering a crushing defeat. The dervishes numbered at least 2,000 fighting men. About an equal force of Egyptians succeeded in reaching the shelter of the building before the Arabs surrounded them for the attack. After the retreat of the dervishes, the troops found over 700 dead around the position mentioned, while large numbers of dead were lying in the ditches around the building. Osman Digna did not take part in the fight, but watched its progress from a point of vantage near Afafite. After seeing that his followers had suffered a disastrous defeat, Osman Digna, accompanied by thirty horsemen, fled towards Temrin. The losses, on the part of the Egyptians, were Capt. Barrow and twelve men killed, and Capt. Behr and four Egyptian officers, and forty-two men wounded.

Tranquility was thereby restored throughout the Egyptian Soudan, and on March 7th a large gathering assembled at Suakim, composed of Sheikhs from all parts of the territory, to hear the Khedive's proclamation of a general amnesty. General Sir F. Grenfell read the proclamation, which was received with great rejoicing, amid fervent cries of loyalty.

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### U. S. SECRETARY WINDOM.

**W**ILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary of the United States Treasury, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage and cancer, just after having delivered an elegant address at the banquet of the New York Board of Trade, at Delmonico's, New York, on January 29th. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on May 10, 1827, and at the age of twenty-three was admitted to the bar. He was for several years a member of Congress, and in 1870 was called to the Senate. He was elected for the two succeeding terms, but in 1881 resigned to accept the Treasury portfolio in President Garfield's Cabinet. He withdrew from the Treasury, after the President's death and was immediately elected by the Minnesota Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, and he served until the term closed in 1883. He then moved to New York, and there established a law practice. On several critical occasions in the financial history of the country, notably in the early months of President Harrison's administration, and in the financial crisis of 1890, his keen perception, and his sound, yet broad, practical judgment had suggested the proper means to turn aside impending danger.

## CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, one of the most unique personalities in English political life died, in London, England, on January 30th, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born of humble parents, but at an early age developed precocious intelligence. At the age of fourteen he was teaching in a Sunday School, and discovering theological difficulties in the "Thirty-nine Articles." At nineteen he addressed large assemblies on his free thought theories. He filled various positions as errand boy, cashier, wharf clerk, coal merchant, and commercial traveller, and poverty at length compelled him to enlist in the 7th Dragoon Guards, from which he purchased his discharge in 1853. He then secured employment as a lawyer's clerk, and commenced again to lecture. In April, 1880, he was elected to represent Northampton in Parliament. He refused to take the usual oath in Parliament and claimed to affirm. A select committee, by a majority of one, reported against his claim, and on May 21st he offered himself as ready to take the oath. A select committee again reported against his competence either to take the oath or to affirm. After a dogged and prolonged fight, during which he was successively excluded by the House, and re-elected by his constituents, he was, at length, in 1886, allowed to take the oath. During the past five years he became a power in the House, respected even by his political enemies, and fighter as he was, he much preferred basking in the sunshine of respect to buffeting the storm of contumely. He died just as he won his greatest triumph, for the House of Commons, on hearing of his serious illness drew a blank line through the resolution whereby he had been excluded from representing the constituency that so bravely stood by him.

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## JEAN LOUIS ERNEST MEISSONIER.

JEAN LOUIS ERNEST MEISSONIER, the celebrated French painter, died at Paris, France, on January 31st, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born at Lyons, the son of a commission agent. He went while young to Paris, and for some time attended the studio of M. Leon Coquet. He displayed remarkable ingenuity in microscopic painting, which no one in France had attempted before him, and his "Little Messenger," painted in 1836, attracted the attention of the critics, who were astonished that so much precision could be allied to such delicacy of



touch. In 1853 he exhibited four pictures, all in his minute and carefully elaborated manner. In the Salon of 1857 he had nine subjects, all distinguished by an exquisite touch, and manifesting great care and patience. His most celebrated pictures are the Napoleon Cycle—four small paintings from the life of the First Napoleon, of which "1814" is his masterpiece. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1846.

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## TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

A JOINT Board of eight persons, to whom is entrusted the conduct of the High School Leaving and University Matriculation Examination, was appointed in January. Those appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto were Mr. Edward Blake, Q.C., Chancellor of the University; Mr. W. Mulock, Q.C., M.P., Vice-Chancellor; Sir Daniel Wilson, President; and Prof. James Loudon, and by the Minister of Education of Ontario: Mr. John Miller, B.A., Deputy Minister of Education; Mr. J. E. Hodgson, M.A., Mr. John Seath, B.A., High School Inspectors; and Mr. Luther E. Embree, M.A., headmaster of the Jameson Avenue Collegiate Institute, Toronto. The appointment of examiners and associate examiners for the examination is entrusted to the Board. The examiners to be selected from persons qualified by experience, as teachers in either a University or High School, to set papers suitable for candidates at such examination. The associate examiners to be selected from a list of graduates of Universities in the British Dominions actually engaged in teaching, such list to be furnished by the Education Department, and to contain the names of at least double the number of associate examiners to be appointed. No examiner or associate examiner to be appointed who is objected to by three out of the four representatives either of the University or of the Department of Education.

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## GERMANY'S CENSUS.

THE provisional results of the Census for the whole German Empire, taken in December, 1890, were published in March. They showed a total population of 49,500,000, being an increase of over 2,500,000 since 1885, or about five per cent.

## MASSACRE AT THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

NEWS was received in the latter part of January, of a terrible massacre of Spanish troops and residents, at the Caroline Islands. The garrison was attacked without warning, and some ninety soldiers and civilians were killed. The natives were, after desperate fighting, driven away with great loss. The Spanish Commander, mortified at the loss of his soldiers, committed suicide. Chief Naupie, of Ponapi, arrived at San Francisco on July 7th, his mission being to appeal to the United States Government, on behalf of his people, for assistance in averting the dangers with which their property was being threatened by the lawless Spanish soldiery. Many of the native villages had been shelled by the troops, as a punishment for the uprisings in January.

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## VERY REV. DEAN PLUMPTRE.

THE VERY REV. EDWARD HAYES PLUMPTRE, Dean of Wells, died in London, England, on February 1st. He was born August 6, 1821. He graduated at University College, Oxford, and became a fellow of Brasenose College in 1844. He was appointed Chaplain at King's College, London, in 1847, and prebendary of St. Paul's in 1863. He became Vicar of Bickley, Kent, in 1873. He was, for four years, one of the Old Testament company of the Committee of Revisers of the authorized version of the Bible. He was installed Dean of Wells in 1881. He wrote a large mass of treatises and articles on religious subjects, and translated Dante's "Commedia."

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## THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

IT is not often that a case of cheating at cards causes a world-wide sensation, but it is safe to say that what will go down to posterity as the "baccarat scandal" did so. The scandal became public property on February 6th, when it was announced that the Prince of Wales would appear shortly as a witness in a court of law, and a brief statement was given of the case. It appears that during the St. Leger race week, the Prince stayed at Tranby Croft, the residence of Mr. Arthur Wilson, a millionaire shipowner, along with several other guests.

One of the other guests was Sir William Gordon-Cumming, Bart., lieutenant-colonel in the Scots Guards. The Prince, Sir William, and a few others whiled away the time by playing baccarat, and Sir William was suspected of cheating. After consultation among the other players a committee was appointed to watch the baronet, and all asserted that they distinctly saw him cheating, by adding to his chips when a winner, and withdrawing chips when a loser. This committee sometime later deputed Geo. Owen Williams and Lord Coventry to enter into communication with Sir William, and when they informed him of what he was suspected he was extremely indignant and flatly denied the charges. The Prince of Wales, dreading the unpleasant notoriety if the scandal was made public, interposed in the dispute. The result was that an arrangement was arrived at by which the scandal was to be hushed up, and every precaution was taken to prevent the fact that the Prince of Wales had been connected with the baccarat dispute from reaching the ears of the public. One of the stipulations insisted on by the committee of the Prince's friends, and it is said by the Prince of Wales, was that the accused baronet should give a written agreement, undertaking not to play cards for money in the future. On the other hand, the baronet's accusers agreed to sign an undertaking that they would not mention the unfortunate dispute. These agreements were duly signed by the parties interested, but in spite of the silence imposed on all concerned, the accused baronet found that the charges made against him were, soon after the occurrence, publicly discussed and commented on in the aristocratic London clubs. The baronet was therefore left with but two courses to pursue. He had either to say nothing and practically admit the truth of the accusations, or he must proclaim his innocence by taking legal action against his accusers. The baronet chose the latter course, and brought an action for slander against the committee, five in number, claiming £5,000 damages against each, at the same time resigning his commission in the army.

The trial commenced before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge on June 1st, in the Queen's Bench Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, the court room being crowded each day with fashionable people. Sir Wm. Gordon-Cumming had as counsel Solicitor-General Clark and Mr. Gill, and opposed to them were Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Asquith, Q.C., and Arthur Russell. The Prince of Wales was an interested spectator of the proceedings. The trial continued till the 9th, and after hearing the evidence of all the witnesses, including that of the Prince of Wales, the jury brought in a verdict against Sir William. Public sympathy was apparently with him, as he was loudly cheered by a large crowd on leaving the court. The revelations brought out during the trial, of drinking and gambling for high stakes, the Prince of Wales acting as banker and carrying with him a baccarat "lay-out," aroused a storm of indignation throughout Great Britain against the Prince, and his denunciation by the newspapers caused a tremendous sensation, it being freely asserted that the scandal had done more to imperil the monarchy than any

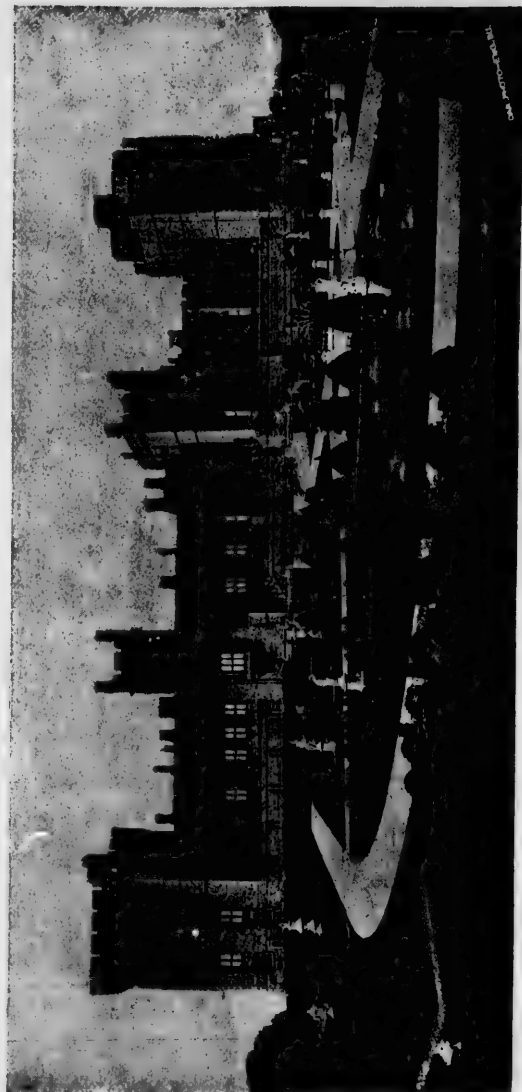
event which had taken place for years. The Baptists, Congregationalists and Primitive Methodists, at their conferences, passed resolutions censuring the Prince for gambling, and expressing the deepest regret that a future King of England had ever indulged in it. Several newspapers, in their comments on the trial, contended that no evidence had been adduced to bear out the charge of cheating and sympathised with Sir William, while others upheld the verdict of the jury. Sir William immediately resigned from all his clubs, and on the morning after the conclusion of the trial was married to Miss Florence Garner, daughter of the late Commodore William Garner, of New York. The marriage was practically a secret one, only twelve persons being present at the ceremony. The couple had been engaged for some time, and Miss Garner refused to break off the engagement, expressing her determination to wed her lover immediately after the trial, whether the verdict was in his favor or not, so as to prove her belief in his innocence. Then came the announcement that the young lady had taken the marriage vow against the wishes of her entire family, which meant absolute social ostracism, and led to the conflicting opinions as to the wisdom of her course. Society was quick to turn its back upon the young couple, but on their arrival at Sir William's seat at Altyre, near Forres, Scotland, the tenantry and municipal authorities extended to them a festive and enthusiastic welcome. Official announcement was quickly made that Sir William's name had been removed from the list of the officers in the army and his ostracism was complete.

Lady Brooke, a most beautiful woman, got her name unpleasantly mixed up with the scandal. She is the wife of Lord Brooke, oldest son of Earl Warwick, and an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales. She was blamed for being the first person to divulge the story of the card scandal after it had been told to her by the Prince. When this reached the ears of Lord Brooke, he grew wild and threatened a divorce suit against his wife, naming the Prince as co-respondent, but he seemed to change his mind. He and his wife, a few days afterwards, appeared together in public, which silenced the tongues of the scandal-mongers.

Public feeling against the Prince continued, and he was hissed at the Ascot races, while the religious bodies kept up their attacks. A reaction in his favor set in, however, after Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, made a statement to the House of Commons on June 15th, that looking back at all the circumstances admitted, committing an error of judgment in not requiring Sir William to immediately report the matter to his commanding officer, and regretting his part in the affairs. Sir William also soon found his social relations the same as ever, and his friends are determined to get him to run for a seat in Parliament at the next elections.

## A MURDEROUS STRIKE.

A PROTRACTED struggle between employers and employed, commenced on February 9th in the Connellsville coke regions, Pennsylvania. The former had made a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages, while the latter wanted an advance of twelve and a half cents per ton. The strike threw over 18,000 men out of employment, and caused untold distress. On March 30th three riotous outbreaks by the strikers occurred simultaneously in separate regions. At the Morewood works, near Mount Pleasant, the Jintown works, near Connellsville, and the Leith works, near Uniontown, large mobs, armed with revolvers, overpowered the small bands of men engaged, and destroyed valuable property. At the Leith works a mob of Slav women joined in the affray. On April 2nd, a desperate battle between the strikers and armed guards took place about three o'clock in the morning at Morewood. Between 400 and 500 strikers marched to the Standard works, headed by their drum corps, where they deliberately destroyed both telegraph and telephone wires, so that word of their coming could not be sent to Morewood, and incidentally destroyed everything moveable they found. After the strikers left the Standard works men repaired the wires, and sent warning to Morewood to the sixty-five guards in charge there. As the noisy band of strikers, now numbering some 1,200 men, approached Morewood, they divided into two sections, one large detachment advancing on the works by the main road, while the others scattered over the brows of the hill. At a given signal all moved down on the works, and a break was made toward the fences of the coke company. A stern order to halt was given by Captain Laurer, in command of the guards, but the only attention it received was the firing of three shots by members of the mob, which passed harmlessly over the heads of the guards. The mob then made a dash toward the stables of the company and the guards were ordered to follow them. Twice more was the command given them to halt, but they answered the order with yells and threats. Then the order to fire was given, and the volley from the guards' Winchesters instantly killed seven of the rioters and wounded twenty-seven. The rioters returned the fire without effect, and retreated to the hill, carrying their wounded with them. Two of the wounded died a few hours afterwards. All that day the entire coke region presented scenes of the wildest excitement, the Slavs and Hungarians, especially, being driven frantic by the fate of their comrades. The Governor of Pennsylvania ordered the 10th Regiment to aid the Sheriff in quelling the trouble, and the 18th Regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness. Next day warrants were issued for the arrest of the guards. Although excitement still ran high among the strikers, the appearance of the military had the effect of preserving the peace. The bodies of the seven victims of the shooting were



GARDEN, FRONT OF WINDSOR CASTLE.



interred on April 5th, in the cemetery at Scottdale, Pa., in the presence of about 5,000 people. After this, quietness reigned for some days, and the military were withdrawn. Orders for wholesale eviction of the miners on April 20th, had been given by the coke companies, which led to further trouble. On the 18th, dynamite was exploded in several parts of the coke region, doing considerable damage; and officials, who were serving writs of ejectment, were brutally treated. On April 22nd a pitched battle took place between evicting officers, assisted by a large force of special guards, and about three hundred Hungarians, men and women. A Hungarian girl was killed, and many persons seriously injured. But for the arrival of a company of soldiers, every deputy-sheriff would have been injured, if not killed. On the 26th general quietness was reported throughout the region, and that most of the plants were again running. The strike terminated on May 21st, and the men, in large numbers, applied to be reinstated. The strike involved about 16,000 men. On the following day Captain Laurer and the deputies, who were indicted for the murder of the strikers, were all acquitted.

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### TWENTY-ONE LIVES SACRIFICED.

A HORRIBLE accident occurred at the Quebec Worsted Factory, Hare Point, on February 12th. The factory had been idle for a week, owing to necessary repairs to the boiler, and that morning the boiler was being tested prior to again starting the machinery. A large number of the factory operatives were present at the test, when the boiler exploded, shattering the boiler-house and destroying a large portion of the factory. Twenty-one persons were killed and thirty wounded.

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### ADMIRAL PORTER, U.S. NAVY.

ADMIRAL DAVID DIXON PORTER, of the United States Navy, died at Washington, D.C., on February 13th. Death resulted from fatty degeneration of the heart. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 8, 1814. On February 2, 1829, he was made a midshipman in the Navy, and for several years served on the Mediterranean Squadron. From 1837 to 1840, he was engaged in coast survey duty, and received his lieutenant's commission in 1841. In 1847 he was made Commander of the *Spitfire* for his gallantry in the operations against Mexico, during the war with that country. After the war he was engaged again for a year in Coast Survey duty, and for some years afterwards was engaged in command of steamships in the merchant service. From 1858

to 1860 he served in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth. Throughout the war of the Rebellion he was a conspicuous figure in all prominent naval engagements, and his promotion was rapid. He was repeatedly thanked by the American Congress, for his bravery and services. He was appointed admiral in August, 1870. With his death the rank of Admiral of the Navy expired.

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### A CONNECTING LINK.

ON February 14th, amid impressive ceremonies, the Lieutenant-Governors of British Columbia, and of Washington Territory, drove the last spikes in the city of Blaine, Washington, that completed the first railroad connection between British Columbia and the State of Washington. A railway now stretches all the way from Vancouver, B.C., to California.

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### GENERAL TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

THE United States lost one of her most illustrious and gallant sons in the death of General William Tecumseh Sherman, at his home, on Seventy-first Street, New York city, on Saturday February 14th, after a few days illness. The hero of many a battle, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. He was the sixth child, and was adopted by Thomas Ewing, and attended school in Lancaster until 1836, when he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating from that institution in 1840, standing sixth in a class of forty-two members. His received his first commission as a second lieutenant in the Third Artillery, July 1, 1840, and was sent with that command to Florida. On November 30, 1841, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. In 1843, on his return from a short leave, he began the study of law, not to make it a profession, but to render himself a more intelligent soldier. In 1846, when the Mexican war broke out, he was sent with troops to California, where he acted as adjutant-general to General Stephen W. Kearney. On his return, in 1850, he was married to Ellen Boyle Ewing at Washington, her father, his old friend, then being Secretary of the Interior. He was appointed a captain in the Commissionary Department, September 21, 1850, but resigned in 1853, and was appointed manager of a bank in San Francisco, but subsequently took up his residence in New York, as agent for a St. Louis firm. In 1858-59 he practised law in Leavenworth, Kansas, and the following year became Superintendent of the Louisiana State Military Academy. It was while he was acting in this

connection that Louisiana seceded from the Union, and General Sherman promptly resigned his office.

On May 13, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, with instructions to report to General Scott at Washington. Sherman was put in command of a brigade in Tyler's Division. On August 3, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, and was sent to be second in command to General Anderson, in Kentucky. On account of broken health General Anderson was relieved from the command, and General Sherman succeeded him on October 17th. Just after the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in 1862, General Sherman was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. In the great battle of Shiloh, Sherman's Division served as a sort of pivot. He was wounded in the hand during the fight, but refused to leave the field. General Halleck declared that "Sherman saved the fortunes of the day, on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th." General Sherman was always conspicuous for judgment and dash. He was made a major-general next, and on July 15th he was ordered to Memphis. On account of brilliant services in the Vicksburg campaign he was appointed a brigadier-general. On October 14, 1863, General Sherman was ordered to take his corps to the relief of General Rosecrans, who had been forced back into Chattanooga, after the battle of Chickamauga. On the morning of the 25th Sherman pursued the enemy by the roads North of Chickamauga and, everywhere, destroyed the rebel communications. During these operations General Burnside was besieged at Knoxville. Sherman made forced marches to his relief, and, after supplying him, marched back to Chattanooga. After General Grant had been made lieutenant-general he assigned General Sherman to the command of the military division of the Mississippi. On February 19, 1864, General Sherman received the thanks of Congress for his services in the Chattanooga campaign.

On April 10th he received his orders to move against Atlanta. His force then consisted of 99,000 men, with 254 guns, while the Confederate army, under Johnston, was composed of 62,000 men. Sherman repeatedly attacked the enemy, who gradually fell back. On July 17th Sherman began the direct attack on Atlanta. In a number of severe sorties the Union forces were victorious, and on September 1st the enemy evacuated the place. Sherman immediately moved forward to the works that covered Savannah, and soon captured that city. His army had marched 300 miles in twenty-four days, through the heart of Georgia, and had achieved a splendid victory. Sherman was made a major-general, and received the thanks of Congress for his triumphal march. Sherman left Savannah in February, and soon flanked Charleston, compelled its evacuation, and entered Columbus on the 17th. He thence moved on Goldsboro, opening a communication by the Cape Fear river with Scholfield. Johnston, at Greensboro, received news of Lee's surrender, and sent word to Sherman, asking on what terms he would receive his surrender. Sherman made a basis of agreement, which was repudiated by the Government as being too lenient.

The General determined not to revisit Washington, but finally did so at the special request of the President. General Sherman took leave of his army on May 30th. From June 27, 1864, to March 3, 1869, he was in command of the military division of the Mississippi. Upon the appointment of Grant, as general of the army, Sherman was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and when Grant became President of the United States, March 4, 1869, Sherman succeeded him as general, with headquarters at Washington. At his own request, and in order to make Sherman General-in-Chief, he was placed on the retired list, with full pay and emoluments, on February 8, 1884. For a while, after that, the General resided in St. Louis, but some years ago moved to New York, where he became a great favorite. There was hardly a night that he did not attend some dinner, entertainment, or theatre party, and he became well known as an eloquent after-dinner speaker. The General lived very quietly with his family at his house in Seventy-first street, near Central Park. The General's wife died a few years ago, and two of his daughters are married. One of his sons is a Jesuit priest, and is, at present, studying in the Island of Jersey, in the English Channel. Two unmarried daughters and a son, a lawyer, comprise the General's household in this city.

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### DARING THEFT IN A LONDON BANK.

A DARING theft was committed on February 16th, at the London office of the National Provincial Bank of England. A youth in the employ of the Bank of Scotland laid upon the counter a satchel containing £11,590 in Bank of England notes, and at that moment he was accosted by a man who asked him if he could direct him to the Union Bank. Before he replied he looked on the counter for his satchel, but found it had disappeared. No trace of the thief was found.

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### FELIX GEOFFRION.

THE death was announced at Vercheres, Que., on February 19th, of Felix Geoffrion, a well known politician. He was born in Varennes, Que., and at the age of twenty-three married the youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Dansereau, of Vercheres. He was a notary by profession, and from 1854 to 1863 was registrar for that county, and subsequently became president of the Montreal, Chambly and Sorel Railway. In 1874 he was appointed to the Select Committee to enquire into the causes of the difficulties existing in the North-West in 1869-70 of which committee he became chairman, and prepared the report submitted to Parliament. He preceded Mr. Laurier as Minister of Inland Revenue under Mr.

Mackenzie's leadership, having been sworn into the Privy Council on July 8, 1874. From 1863 until the union he represented Vercheres in the Canadian Assembly. He was returned to the House of Commons after Confederation, and again re-elected by acclamation on being called to the Council. He resigned his portfolio in December, 1876, owing to failing health, but retained his seat in the Commons. He was re-elected in 1878, 1882 and 1887. In politics he was a staunch and consistent Liberal.

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### THE SPRING HILL MINE DISASTER.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred in a coal mine at Spring Hill, N.S., on February 21st, through an explosion of fire damp, by which 123 lives were lost. An appeal for help to the widows and fatherless was most liberally responded to from all parts of the Dominion. Her Majesty the Queen cabled her regret and sympathy. This was the worst accident of the kind that ever occurred in Canada, and it naturally aroused the deepest and most practical expressions of sympathy. Owing, however, to some unfortunate mismanagement of the funds subscribed for the sufferers, several municipalities decline to hand over the sums voted.

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### THE NEW U. S. TREASURER.

THE appointment of the Hon. Charles Foster, ex-governor of Ohio, as Secretary of the United States Treasury Department in succession to the late Mr. Windom was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on February 6th. Mr. Foster's appointment gave great satisfaction. He was born sixty-two years ago in Ohio and obtained a business and banking experience early in life, becoming one of the most promising business men of the State. He was sent to Congress in 1870, and served eight years. In 1879 he was elected Governor of Ohio by 18,000 majority, and was re-elected in 1881 by 25,000 majority. He has long been a personal friend of President Harrison.

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### PARTITION OF AFRICA.

SIR HENRY BROUGHTON LOCH, Commissioner-in-Chief of Cape Colony and the Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, visited England, and on February 25th concluded satisfactory negotiations as to the

adjustment of the relation between the provinces under British rule south of the Zambesi, and also regarding the respective delimitations of England and Portugal in South Africa.

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### THE CENSUS IN INDIA.

THE Indian Census was taken on Friday night, February 27th. From the first rough estimates it was seen that some large cities, such as Madras with 450,000, and Bombay with 804,464 of a population, made a smaller showing than was anticipated, but Calcutta made a good showing with about 750,000. In Lower Bengal, an increase had occurred from 69,500,000 to 74,000,000, and in Burmah there was a considerable advance, the population being placed at 7,500,000. In July the first tabulations of the census were published. The population of British India has increased 26,000,000 since 1881, and now numbers 220,500,000. The feudatory States have, besides, a population of 65,500,000. The rate of increase in the former was eleven per cent., an astonishing figure for the most densely populated country in the world. In England, according to the highest statistical authority, a square mile of highly cultivated agricultural land gives employment to fifty persons, in the proportion of twenty-five men, old and young, to twenty-five women and boys. In Bengal, as the census shows, there is an average of 474 persons to every square mile, including large tracts of swamp and untillable land. Bengal, which has one-twenty-third part of the area of the United States, actually has nine million more inhabitants than the latter country. Taking the cultivable land only, there are 715 persons to the square mile.

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### AGAINST TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

EARLY in February the Indiana Legislature passed a sweeping measure against trusts and combinations, declaring them "conspiracies to defraud," and inflicting a penalty of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 fine, with imprisonment of from two to five years, upon anyone convicted of being connected in any way with such schemes, and also taking away the State Charter from any corporation so convicted.



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## TURKISH SLAVE TRADE.

THE British Embassy 'at Constantinople submitted to the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, a practical scheme for the effective abolition of the Turkish slave trade, and, early in February, the Sultan signified his approval and promised his assistance. The scheme was to establish, control and support homes, by the State, in Constantinople, Smyrna, Tripoli, Jedda and other centres, where freed slaves could be hired for service and their children educated. Provision was also made for the settlement of the families of manumitted slaves on State lands.

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## SEVEREST WINTER OF THE CENTURY.

LAST winter was the severest experienced in Great Britain of the present century. The frost lasted for nine continuous weeks, and the canals and streams were icebound; even a number of tidal rivers being frozen fast. Numerous deaths resulted from the extreme cold and starvation. In every country on the continent of Europe the severe weather caused intense suffering, especially among the poorer classes, and loss of life. The coasts of Belgium, Holland and North Germany were blocked with ice. Several vessels were struck by immense masses of floating ice and sunk. Many harbors were rendered inaccessible on account of ice. In Northern Italy numbers of people perished in the snow storms, as such weather was entirely unknown to the inhabitants of that region. Railway traffic, all over the continent, was interrupted for days. The severity of the frost, and the wind and sleet, were greater than ever before chronicled. The town of Sebdon, in North Africa, was completely blockaded by snow, and before succor could reach the inhabitants large numbers had perished from hunger. So great was the distress in the provinces of France, that the Government appropriated six million francs for the relief of the poor. On January 21st a thaw set in throughout Great Britain, causing disastrous floods; roads, bridges, and even houses, being swept away, and three persons being crushed to death in an avalanche of snow and earth, at Folkestone, England. The cold continued intense on the continent for some days longer, and then milder weather prevailed, followed by disastrous floods. In February the coasts of Scotland and Ireland were visited by violent gales, causing several disasters and loss of life. For several days, in the beginning of March, a blizzard—the worst in a decade—raged throughout England, completely suspending railway traffic, causing great damage to property, wrecking a large number of fishing vessels, which resulted in the loss of many lives.

## THE CLITHEROE ABDUCTION CASE.

WHAT is known as the Clitheroe abduction case created a great sensation throughout England, as it showed the unsatisfactory condition of the marriage laws. On Sunday morning, March 8th, a Mrs. E. H. Jackson, while standing with another lady outside the parish church at Clitheroe, was forcibly seized by her husband and two other men and driven to his house at Blackburn, where she was kept for some days, notwithstanding repeated attempts by her relatives to procure her release. Application was then made to the courts, and it was decided, in effect, that a wife could not be compelled to live with her husband against her will, thus practically rendering the marriage contract nugatory. The decision gave rise to considerable discussion in the press.

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## THE NEW ORLEANS TRAGEDY.

THE civilized world was shocked on learning of the awful tragedy that occurred in New Orleans on March 14th. What led to the tragedy may be briefly related as follows: Chief of Police Hennessy was brutally murdered on the night of October 15, 1890, by, it was supposed, members of the Mafia—a murderous Italian secret society—as he had been indefatigable in his efforts to break up the band. Nineteen of the suspects were arrested and the trial of nine of the members was fixed for February 16th. The trial lasted till March 10th, and to the surprise of most people, the jury acquitted six of the prisoners, and a mistrial was entered in the case of the other three. It had been suspected before the conclusion of the trial that the jury had been tampered with by a private detective. That night a number of influential citizens met and decided upon taking the law into their own hands. An advertisement was inserted in the morning papers for a mass meeting of the citizens on the 14th, and bore the significant words: "Come prepared for action." By ten o'clock that morning thousands of people had assembled around the city statue, when inflammatory speeches were made by W. S. Parkerson, a prominent lawyer, and others. The crowd then marched to the prison and the keys were demanded from the officials. Upon their refusal the door was broken open, and between sixty and seventy armed men rushed in. Nine of the Italians, including five of those who were awaiting trial, were mercilessly riddled with bullets, and two others were hanged outside the gaol in full view of the thousands who were waiting outside. The others saved their lives by hiding away from the lynchers, who, after their bloody work, were loudly cheered by the crowds. Then all quietly dispersed.

Four of the victims were alleged subjects of the King of Italy. A vehement protest against the outrage was promptly offered by Italy, through Baron Fava, her Minister at Washington, and mass meetings of Italian residents in the leading American cities were held, denouncing the outrage. Italy demanded official assurance that justice would be meted out to the guilty, and the recognition in principle, that an indemnity was due to the families of the victims. The United States Government replied that the relations between the Federal and State Governments, as defined by the Constitution, precluded the recognition of these demands, and that all that could be done was to extend to Italian residents the same protection as was afforded to other citizens. This was followed by the Italian Government ordering Baron Fava home. The Baron announced his recall at the State Department on March 31st, turning over the Legation to the Marquis Imperiali, Chargé d' Affaires, who was instructed to conduct only routine and current business. Considerable correspondence ensued between the two Governments and war was in the air, but a calm succeeded the storm and the tragic affair gave place to matters of more pressing need.

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### DR. WINDTHORST.

DR. WINDTHORST, leader of the Catholic party in the German Reichstag, one of Bismarck's most formidable political foes, died in Berlin on March 14th, in his seventy-eighth year. He was educated for the ministry, but abandoned it and took up the study of the law. He was elected a member of the Second Hanoverian Chamber in 1849, where he opposed the movement for German unity. In 1851 he became President of the Chamber. In 1866, after the annexation of Hanover, he was elected member of the Constituent Assembly, and in the following year member of the Reichstag, where he assumed the leadership of the Ultramontane Centre party. He opposed the bills introduced for the development of the German Empire, notably, the anti-Socialist and tobacco monopoly bills. He was small in stature but a giant in intellect.

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### THE *UTOPIA* DISASTER.

ON March 17th, the British steamship *Utopia*, from Italian ports, bound to New York, with 700 Italian emigrants on board, collided with the British ironclad *Rodney* anchored in Gibraltar Bay and sank soon afterward off Ragged Staff. On entering the bay the *Utopia*, before colliding with the *Rodney* ran into the British ironclad *Anson*, whose powerful ram ran into

her hull. The *Utopia* sank within a few minutes. A south-west gale was blowing at the time of the collision. Boats were immediately lowered from the British ironclad, and also from the Swedish man-of-war *Evera*, which succeeded in rescuing a number of the struggling mass of humanity. The total number of lives lost was 562. Many gallant deeds of daring were recorded and two sailors of the British cruiser *Immortalité* sacrificed their lives in the noble work of rescue. An inquest was held on the bodies of the drowned, and the jury found that the collision was accidental. Captain McKeague was convicted by the Marine Court of a grave error of judgment, but it did not cancel his certificate.

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### PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

PRINCE Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, died at Rome, on March 17th. He was born in 1822, being the second son of Jerome Bonaparte and Princess Fredericka of Wurtemberg, and therefore cousin of Napoleon III. In 1849 he was made a Prince of France, and appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid. During his service in the Crimean war, his sudden, and, it was thought, cowardly retirement earned him the title of Plon-Plon (fear-bullet). His friends explained it by saying that he had discovered a plot against his life, but his subsequent refusal to fight a duel was regarded as a confirmation of the suspicion. After the death of the Prince Imperial, he was regarded as head of the Bonaparte family. His son Prince Victor, by the Princess Clotilde, now becomes the head.

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### MURDERED HIS NEIGHBOR.

A MELANCHOLY affair occurred on March 21st, on the town line between Caradoc and Metcalfe, about six miles from Strathroy, Ont. An old feud had existed between Robert Murray and Wm. O. Rowe, two neighboring farmers, over a government drain that runs through their joint properties. On the day in question, Murray and his wife were driving home from Strathroy, when they passed Rowe. Hot words passed between the men, and Murray knocked Rowe into the ditch. Both then attacked each other with clubs, Rowe getting the worst of the encounter. At one o'clock next morning Rowe died from his injuries and Murray was arrested, charged with murder. On the 25th the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner.

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## GENERAL JOHNSTON.

GENERAL JOHNSTON died at Washington, D.C., on March 21st, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in 1807 at Cherry Grove, Va., and graduated at West Point, in 1829. Next to Lee, he was the greatest of the six full Confederate generals, and during the civil war was famed for his strategic skill of defence. He achieved his most marked distinction while in command of the army of the Tennessee. Sherman found in him a most formidable opponent during his "march to the sea," as he contested every mile of the ground, and though steadily forced to retreat, did so without either disorder or great loss. While Johnston was opposing Sherman's northward march, Lee's surrender at Appomattox, rendered further struggle useless, and he surrendered to Sherman. In 1874 his disabilities were removed, and in 1877 he was elected to Congress from the Richmond district. He was unobtrusive in manner, courteous in disposition, and of sterling integrity, and was universally respected and admired. He was laid at rest in Greenwood Cemetery, Baltimore, beside his wife.

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## REV. DR. HOWARD CROSBY.

REV. DR. HOWARD CROSBY, of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, died in that city on March 29th, aged sixty-five years. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated at the head of his class. On returning from a two years bridal tour in Europe and the East, he was made Professor of Greek in his Alma Mater. This was in his twenty-third year. He helped to organize the first Young Men's Christian Association in New York, forty years ago. For the sake of his health, he left New York, and in 1859 accepted the chair of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick. Harvard University made him a D.D., though he had not attended a theological Seminary, and was not licensed to preach, but he was licensed in 1859. Two years afterwards he was called to the First Presbyterian Church, New Brunswick, acting both as teacher and pastor. In 1863 he was unanimously called to the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, and in 1870 was made Chancellor of the University. His attainments in Greek were of the highest order, and his activity in many spheres of literary and Christian work, was unbounded. He was identified with every movement for the purification and moral health of the city. He was, from the first, President of the

Society for the Prevention of Crime, and was a member of the Committee appointed to prepare a report on the Revision of the Confession of Faith. He did not believe in total abstinence, although he condemned the drinking of spirituous liquors as always injurious.

### THE MANIPUR MASSACRE.

THE startling news reached England on March 30th, of the massacre of several British subjects and a force of Ghoorkas—native infantry in the British service—at Manipur, in the Province of Assam. The massacre originated in a feud between the Rajah of Manipur, and a leading tribal chief, Jubrai, who had deposed the Rajah. John W. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, was sent to settle the trouble. He accordingly started from headquarters at Shillong on March 24th, escorted by the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Ghoorka light infantry, under command of Col. Skene. After crossing the frontier the Chief Commissioner summoned the Chiefs to a durbar at Manipur, for the purpose of arresting Chief Jubrai. The tribesmen pretended to obey the summons, mustered in force, and at midnight, on the day before that on which the Durbar was to be held, suddenly attacked the camp of the Commissioner. The attempt to surprise the camp failed, and the tribesmen were driven back. They returned, however, and kept up the attack and siege night and day, for forty-eight hours. Finally the ammunition of the Ghoorkas almost gave out, and the troops retreated to the Residency at Manipur. The Manipuris then attacked and shelled the Residency. Mr. Quinton, Mr. F. St. G. Grimwood, the British political agent at Manipur, and Col. Skene, when there was no more ammunition, notified the enemy that they were disposed to arrange terms for a cessation of hostilities. To this the enemy seemed to agree, and consequently the Chief Commissioner, the Political Agent, and Colonel Skene, accompanied by Lieutenant Simpson and Messrs. Cossins, Melville and Curlins, went out to meet Chief Jubrai, but they were all seized and held as prisoners. After the capture of the British officers the Manipuris resumed their attack on the Residency at two o'clock in the afternoon of March 25th, forcing the remnant of the troops to retreat and fight their way across the hills, for a distance of 120 miles, till they met Captain Cowley's detachment, which had been sent to their assistance. Mrs. Grimwood, wife of the Political Agent, who also succeeded in making her escape, was with them. Her courage and devotion to the wounded, during the fight, were the brightest features of the terrible affair. Meantime, little mercy had been shown to Chief Commissioner Quinton, and the other prisoners. After being seized they were taken to the Palace, where a brief conference was held. Then their hands and feet were cut off, and they were beheaded by the public executioner in the

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As soon as news of the disaster reached Shillong, the seat of the Government of Assam, four regiments were quickly started for Manipur with the object of effecting the release of the prisoners and punishing the rebellious tribes. These regiments included two native regiments, which were in garrison at Shillong, and the third Bengal infantry. Several mountain batteries of artillery and a force of cavalry were also ordered to prepare to take the field in Assam immediately. Lieutenant C. J. W. Grant of the second Burmah Regiment was also despatched from Tamu to Manipur with a force of eighty Ghoorkas. The first news heard of him was on April 3rd, to the effect that he and his eighty Ghoorkas, after fighting their way steadily onward, had, on March 31st, captured Fort Thobal, within twelve miles of Manipur, which was garrisoned by 1,000 Manipuris. The onslaught of the small body of Ghoorkas was so fierce that the Manipuris fled from their fortified position in wild disorder. Lieutenant Grant held the fort for nine days, and during most of the time he was confronted by a large force of Manipuris, who, in addition to being well armed with rifles, had several field guns. On April 6th he had gained a brilliant victory, which will stand on the pages of history as one of the many glorious achievements of the British army. The Manipuris, numbering over 4,000, made a fierce attack upon his slender force at Fort Alongtaing, near Thobal. It was stubbornly and determinedly made and the Manipuris pushed forward in spite of the destructive fire with which they were received. The enemy fought gallantly for every foot of the ground; the attack lasted three hours. Lieutenant Grant and his small force, being short of ammunition, had to keep their heads cool and fire only when it could be done with deadly effect. Finally the Manipuris were repulsed, their loss being very heavy, including three of the leading chiefs. Lieutenant Grant's loss was only one killed and three wounded. Capt. Presgrave, with a detachment of Mounted Infantry, while on his way to reinforce Lieutenant Grant, met and defeated 300 Manipuris. The enemy lost fifty men, but there was no loss of life on the British side. On April 19th a large force of Manipuris approached near to General Lockhart's camp, who was advancing on Manipur and kept up a desultory fire upon the camp, without, however, doing much harm. Next morning the British force made a rapid and skilful advance upon the enemy and after a short, sharp and decisive engagement the enemy was completely routed. The Manipuris had 150 killed and many wounded. Only one Englishman was killed and four wounded. All the villages in the vicinity of the camp were burned. General Lockhart's column pushed on, and, on reaching a large native settlement in the Behagri valley, they halted and sent scouts to inform the Manipuris that the British Generals were awaiting proposals of peace from the insurgent tribes. The rebels refused to answer, and the troops were ordered to advance. They pushed forward and burned twelve villages which had been



occupied by the rebels. The latter in great force retreated to the hills. The troops then shelled the hills with shrapnel, killing and wounding large numbers of the enemy. On April 25th General Graham's column surprised a force of 1,000 Manipuris who were entrenched behind earthworks at Thobal, from which Lieutenant Grant had been ordered to retire when reinforced. The British force cut off the retreat of the enemy and then charged upon the entrenched position. A severe hand-to-hand fight followed and the enemy was completely routed, losing 200 men. One British officer was killed, and four, including Lieutenant Grant, were wounded. The three columns sent out from headquarters became converged on Manipur, timing their advance to a minute. The movement was a well-planned, well-executed piece of military work. They found Manipur deserted, the place looted and wrecked, the magazine blown up, and the heads of the murdered British officers lying about. It was learned that the Regent and the few Chiefs who supported him had retreated to the jungle and a mounted detachment was despatched in pursuit. The bodies of the murdered officers were exhumed, and on May 4th they were re-interred with imposing ceremonies. On May 19th the Senaputty and others were arrested, and the following day the Manipuris who killed Mr. Quinton confessed and were hanged on the 25th. On May 26th Lieutenant Grant, for his conspicuous bravery and devotion, was promoted to the rank of Major, and received the coveted decoration of the Victoria Cross. His men were not overlooked, the native officers being rewarded with the Second Class of the order of British India, and the non-commissioned officers and men with the Third Class of the Order of Merit and six months' pay. Both Mrs. Quinton and Mrs. Grimwood were granted a pension of \$1,500 a year, and the latter was decorated by the Queen with the Order of the Royal Red Cross "in recognition of her devotion to the wounded under most trying circumstances." The Princess of Wales also started a subscription list for her among the wives of army officers.

The Regent, the Senaputty and others, who took a prominent part in the rebellion, were tried and sentenced to death. Both the Regent and Senaputty pleaded that they were asleep at the time of the murders and did not instigate them. Their sentences required to be confirmed by the Viceroy, and, on August 13th, the Senaputty and the Tongal general, who violated the flag of truce under which the Englishmen were decoyed from the residency of Manipur, which they had defended so gallantly, and who gave orders to the native executioner to strike the heads and feet from the British prisoners, were hanged at the gates of Manipur. An immense crowd of natives witnessed the executions, but there was no sign of any disturbance, for large detachments of troops were present.

The Regent of Manipur and the Prince Angoa Sena, whose sentences of death were commuted by the Viceroy to transportation for life, and forfeiture of their property, were a few days afterwards taken from the country to the Andaman Islands, a British convict settlement in the Bay of Bengal. A decree was about the same time issued, in which the Queen announced that she would forego

the right to annex Manipur, and that the Viceroy would choose a native ruler. On September 14th it was announced that the Government had chosen a five-year-old relative of the ex-Maharajah as the new Rajah of Manipur, and that a British officer would administer affairs during his minority.

On April 6th news was received in England that the Miranzai tribe in the Kobat territory, a district of the Peshawur division of the Punjab, emboldened by the success of the Manipuris, had risen in arms and were attacking the British troops along the whole length of their lines. It was also announced that the Haku Chins laid in ambush in a favorable location awaiting the passage of a small British column on its way from one military post to another, and when the British force was well inside the trap, the Haku Chins suddenly opened fire on the soldiers, instantly killing Lieut. Forbes and five men, and severely wounding eleven others. The column, however, returned the enemy's fire with such effect that the British force was enabled to retreat from their dangerous position, and thus probably escaped annihilation.

Reinforcements, under command of General Sir Wm. Lockhart, were promptly sent forward to quell the Miranzai outbreak, and on April 19th it was announced that the British forces had defeated a large body of the enemy, after a stubbornly contested engagement. In the heat of the fight the British troops made a dashing advance, carrying everything before them. Several British soldiers and one officer were severely wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy. The general advance of the troops was made that day to break the enemy's lines and clear the Samana range of hills, which the Miranzais occupied in force. This was speedily accomplished.

## EARL GRANVILLE.

GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON-GOWER, second Earl of Granville, died at his residence, London, England, on March 31st. His death was due to exhaustion following an operation for stone. He was the eldest son of the first earl, and was born May 11, 1815. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed *attache* to the Paris Embassy in 1835, and was elected Member of Parliament for Morpeth in 1836, and re-elected in 1837. In 1840 he became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and shortly after was elected member for Lichfield. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage, and in 1857 obtained a seat in the Cabinet, and in December of that year succeeded Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office. In 1853 he was appointed President of the Privy Council, and in 1855 became Ministerial Leader in the House of Lords. In 1868 he accepted office under Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and occupied the position till July, 1870, when he was appointed Secretary for

Foreign Affairs, and retained the position till the resignation of the Liberal Government in 1874. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1880 he again became Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in the Liberal Ministry of 1886 assumed his old post of Colonial Secretary. During his career in the House of Commons he distinguished himself by his advocacy of free trade.

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### THOMAS CHARLES BARING, M.P.

THOMAS CHARLES BARING, one of the two members of Parliament representing the city of London, England, died in Rome, Italy, on April 2nd, of exhaustion resulting from a surgical operation. He was born at Adderbury, Oxfordshire, in 1831, being a son of the late Charles Baring, Lord Bishop of Durham. He was for some years engaged in banking in New York city, and was for more than twenty years a partner in the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., London and Liverpool. He was the author of "Pindar in English Rhyme," "The System of Epicures," and other works. He was a Conservative.

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### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

ON January 7th delegates to the International Monetary Conference assembled at the State Department, Washington. Senor Romero of Mexico, was appointed temporary chairman; but as some of the delegates were absent an adjournment was made at the call of the temporary chairman. The second session was held at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, on February 4th, when Senor Romero was elected president. Delegates were present from Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Hawaii, Hayti, Hunduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Two committees were appointed, one on rules and the other on organization, and the Conference adjourned till these committees were ready to report. On February 10th another adjournment was made until March 23rd, when several propositions from delegates were referred to appropriate committees. A further adjournment was made till March 30th to give them time for consideration, and the sessions of the Conference were brought to a close on April 3rd without any definite practical results.

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## THE BRITISH CENSUS.

ACCORDING to the census of Great Britain and Ireland, there were living at 12 p.m. on April 5th in England and Wales, 29,001,018 persons, an increase of 3,026,572, or 11.65 per cent in ten years. The rate of increase within ten years had been less than during any previous decennial period of the century for which an enumeration had been taken. Females outnumbered males by 900,202; though it should be noted that the army, navy, and merchant service abroad were not included in the count. London was returned at 4,211,056, against 3,815,544 in 1881. Liverpool alone, of the sixty-two cities with over 50,000 of a population, showed a decrease. The police force of London numbered 15,264. The population of Scotland was 4,033,103, against 1,608,400 in 1801. Ireland's population was 4,700,000, a decrease of 453,000.

## PHINEAS TAYLOR BARNUM.

THE great showman, P. T. Barnum, died at his home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on April 7th. He began an exceedingly active and extraordinary career on July 5, 1810. His father was a Connecticut farmer, not lacking in ideas, but over-cautious to a degree that prevented his getting much ahead. Young Barnum in time developed ideas in great sufficiency, and proved to be not hampered by over-caution. As a school-boy, he distinguished himself in bargaining with his fellows, and got hold of so much of the rather scarce cash of the neighborhood that his father indulgently permitted him to buy his own clothes. He naturally became a clerk in a country store, an experience which he supplemented in Brooklyn. In 1828 he returned to the land of steady habits, and started a store of his own. When about twenty-one he added to his cares, and increased his experience, by becoming the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, and serving two or three terms of imprisonment for libel, though always for telling the truth, which, however, was no defence. Various enterprises intervened between these and the beginning of his career, in what proved to be his proper vocation as a showman. His first venture was the exhibition of a colored woman 112 years old. The Jenny Lind engagement, which netted him a quarter of a million, was the first great evidence of Mr. Barnum's genius for the show business. Since then his name has become a household word, and is associated, in the minds of the young, and of children of a larger growth as well, with all

that is mammoth and bewildering in the line of museums and circuses. His triumphs need no recounting. Beside the successes in his chosen field, Mr. Barnum was twice unwillingly sent to Congress, twice elected Mayor of Bridgeport, and four times a representative in the Legislature of the State. He left an estate of over \$5,000,000.

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### OUTRAGE IN GAMBIA.

ADVICES received on April 22nd from Bathurst, the capital of Gambia, British West African colony, stated that the native King of Gambia had been for some time in a disturbed condition of mind, and had committed, or allowed to be committed, a number of depredations and abuses, from which the British colonists had been sufferers. The British Administrator, or Governor, of the colony, Gilbert Thomas Carter, C.M.G., sent an envoy, in the person of a prominent English officer, up the Gambia river, charged with the mission of informing the king that he must behave himself, and see that his subjects behaved themselves in future. The envoy carried out his orders, and communicated the views of the Administrator to the king. The latter ordered the English envoy to be seized and bound, which was promptly done. Portions of the envoy's cheeks and thighs were cut out by the king's body guard, and later, the envoy and the pieces of flesh cut from his body, were sent back to the administrator. The king also sent the following message to Mr. Carter: "This is the King's answer." The British authorities took prompt steps to send the king a suitable reply, in the shape of three British gun-boats to avenge the outrage.

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### COUNT VON MOLTKE.

FIELD MARSHALL, Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard Von Moltke, the great strategist, died in Berlin, Germany, on April 24th, at the advanced age of ninety years, having been born at Parchim, Mecklenburg, October 26, 1800. His father, Baron Moltke, was a general in the Danish army, and he was educated in the Cadet Academy in Copenhagen. He, like his father, accepted a commission in the Danish army, but becoming disgusted with the small chance of promotion, he entered the Prussian service in 1822. In 1832 he was appointed to the general staff, and the following year became lieutenant. Two years afterwards, at the age of thirty-five, he got his captaincy. About this time he received

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permission to serve the Sultan of Turkey in the war against the Kurds, and afterwards in the campaign in Syria against Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, and Ibrahim Pasha. After the Sultan's death in 1839, Von Moltke returned to Berlin, and was employed in the staff service. In 1842 he was made major, and a few days afterwards married Miss Burt, an English lady, the marriage proving a very happy one. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Prince Henry of Prussia in 1845; in 1850 he became lieutenant-colonel, and a full colonel the next year. He was then made aide-de-camp to Prince Frederick William (the late Emperor), and in 1856 became major-general. In 1858 he visited England and was a guest at the marriage of the Princess Royal to the Crown Prince of Prussia. Next year he was made Chief of the Staff, with the rank of lieutenant-general. The King of Prussia died in 1851 and was succeeded by William I, who made Von Roon Minister of War, and Bismarck Minister of Foreign Affairs. To them and Von Moltke, the King divulged his intention of making Prussia stand alone, and throw off the yoke of foreign interference. For this purpose the first step necessary was to reform and reorganize the army, which was entrusted to Von Moltke, and thoroughly effected in 1863. The war with Denmark followed, resulting in Holstein, Lunenburg and Schleswig being annexed to Germany, and the war with Austria, in which the Austrian army was signally defeated. Von Moltke prepared the plan of campaign in both wars and received from the Emperor the decoration of the Black Eagle, and a handsome donation from his grateful country. It was, however, in the Franco-Prussian war that Von Moltke's military genius excited the admiration of the whole world. France made the mistake of declaring war before she was ready, and Von Moltke being quick to perceive this, mobilized an army in ten days and carried the war into the enemy's country, defeating them in every battle, ending with the siege and surrender of Paris. Besides an enormous war indemnity the fertile provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were ceded to the victors. While directing the operations of the siege of Paris at Versailles, Von Moltke was made a Count, and on his return to Berlin, in 1871, he was raised to the rank of Field Marshall, and received a grant of \$225,000. He was soon afterwards made a life member of the Prussian Upper House. His remains were accorded a State funeral, which was attended by imposing military ceremonies.

### MAY DAY RIOTS.

EXTENSIVE preparations had been made by the various European governments in view of the contemplated labor demonstrations on May 1st for an eight hour day. Contrary to general expectation peace was well preserved. In Paris, France, the explosion of a dynamite bomb caused a sensation, but it was

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In the United States the day was fruitful of strikes. The long threatened strike in the building trades was inaugurated in Pittsburg, Pa. In New York 2,500 house smiths went on strike, and at Duquoin, Ill., a coal miners strike was inaugurated throughout the district. Between 5,000 and 6,000 railroad miners of the Pittsburg district struck work pending an adjustment of wages, their old scale having expired. There was a big eight-hour-day demonstration in Chicago, about 10,000 taking part in the parade.

In Great Britain the demonstrations were postponed till Sunday, May 3rd. The attendance at the labor meeting in Hyde Park, London, was variously estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000. The procession was miles in length. Speeches were delivered from twelve different platforms, among the speakers being John Burns, Thomas Mann, President of the Dockers' Union; Ben. Tillett, and Mr. Graham, the Socialist M.P. An identical resolution in favor of a compulsory labor day of eight hours was moved on all the platforms. In Dublin, Ireland, 10,000 workmen marched in procession to Phoenix Park, where they held a meeting, at which a resolution demanding a work day of eight hours was passed.



## THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

HIS Grace the Archbishop of York, Dr. William Connor Magee, died in London on May 5th, from influenza. This distinguished prelate was born at Cork in 1821, being a son of Rev. John Magee, curate of the Cathedral Parish, Cork. At the age of thirteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently gained many honors there. He took holy orders, and, in 1848, became curate of St. Saviour, Bath, and, in 1850, incumbent of the Octagon Chapel, Bath. He attracted attention soon after by an able lecture on "The Voluntary System and the Established Church." In 1860 he became minister of Quebec chapel, London, in 1861 rector of Enniskillen, in 1864 dean of Cork, and in 1868 Bishop of Peterborough, being, it is said, the only Trinity College, Dublin, man appointed to an English see. He took part, occasionally, in the debates of the House of Lords, and his speech against the bill for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church was a remarkable specimen of passionate eloquence. On St. Patrick's day, 1891, he was installed at Yorkminster, as Archbishop of York. He wrote many doctrinal works and essays, which gained a large circulation. His four sermons on "Defence and Confirmation of the Faith" were translated into several foreign languages.

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## MADAME BLAVATSKY.

MADAME HELENE P. BLAVATSKY, the well-known founder of the Theosophical Society, died in London, England, on May 8th. She was born in Russia about 1820, and married General Nicole V. Blavatsky, Governor of the Crimea, during the Crimea war, whom she deserted at an early period of their married life. She spent nearly forty years in India, studying the mysteries of Buddhism, to which, as modified by her own theories, she was a convert. She published "Isis unveiled" in 1877, and founded the Theosophical Society in the United States in 1878, returning to India the next year to spread its tenets. She dealt much in occult lore, and claimed to have found the key of wonderful knowledge. She gained many adherents in India, although responsible persons have published an *expose* of alleged frauds by which she duped the credulous.

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## EXPULSION OF EX-QUEEN NATALIE.

THE Prefect of Belgrade, who was charged by the Regents with the duty of expelling ex-Queen Natalie from Servian territory, went to her residence on May 18th, and, in spite of her protests, compelled her to enter a carriage,

which drove to a quay on the Danube where the royal yacht was moored. The news reached the students' quarters, and they promptly turned out in force. They surrounded the carriage containing the ex-Queen, seized the horses heads, and brought the vehicle to a standstill. Quickly detaching the horses from the carriage they drew the ex-Queen, who remained seated in it, back to her residence, cheering loudly as they passed through the streets. The Prefect, assisted by gendarmes, tried to regain possession of the ex-Queen, and several collisions took place between them and the students, but the latter came off victorious. The students continued to defend the ex-Queen's residence and were attacked by the gendarmes, who fired upon them, killing two and wounding many others. The students were reinforced by citizens, and the gendarmes made another desperate attempt to capture the residence. A severe struggle followed, and the gendarmes were again repulsed. During the fight one man was killed and fifty wounded. Throughout the night the most intense excitement prevailed. After a consultation of the Ministers and Regents next morning it was decided *coute qui coute*, to expel Natalie from Servia, and instructions to that effect were given to the police. During the morning a strong force of gendarmes made a fresh attack on the ex-Queen's residence, and succeeded in entering. The gendarmes then forced their way into Natalie's bedroom and summoned her to arise, informing her she must leave Servian territory. She calmly replied that she would yield to force, and requested the students to make no further resistance. She was then allowed to dress, and after bidding adieu to her defenders, was escorted to a carriage and hastily driven to the railroad station, followed by the cheers of the students and citizens, whose enthusiasm had to be kept within bounds by the display of an overwhelming force of troops who lined the entire route. At the station a special train was in waiting, and in a few minutes the ex-Queen left Belgrade, the scene of so many of her troubles and triumphs.

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#### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAREWITCH.

PRINCE NICHOLAS ALEXANDROVITCH, Czarewitch of Russia, after travelling in India and China for some time, arrived in Japan on May 4th, accompanied by Prince George of Greece, where he was most cordially received and hospitably entertained. On the 11th, the Czarewitch and party went to Otsu, a picturesque resort on Lake Brivannic, near Kioto. While the Czarewitch and his suite were leaving Otsu in a imrikisha, a policeman named Isuda Sanzo, belonging to the Samurai set, noted for their fanatical hostility to foreigners, approached him and dealt the heir to the Russian throne a sabre cut across the head, with the intent to murder him, but owing to the toughness and thickness of the Czarewitch's sun helmet, the wound inflicted was not serious. Prince

George returned the blow with his stick and threw Isuda several feet. The policeman rose and made another rush at the Czarewitch. A Japanese closed the front of the carriage and another Japanese wrested the sword from Isuda and cut him down, inflicting a severe wound. He was afterwards arrested. The Czarewitch's wound was promptly dressed and the imperial traveller left Otsu by special train for Kioto. The Emperor and his Ministers hurried to Kioto to express concern and their sympathy, and it was reported that the whole court felt the outrage acutely. Conflicting accounts were given as to the reason of the outrage. It was believed that the culprit was insane, or, that brooding over fancied wrongs, he was tempted to commit the deed by the presence of the illustrious guest, while others believed it was due to religious fanaticism. An American gentleman, Mr. Waterman, who was in Tokio at the time, on his return to the States, gave what he termed the real facts. The Czarewitch, according to his version, had accepted an invitation to visit a great noble at Tokio. On the way there he yielded to the importunities of another noble to visit him before reaching Tokio. His host in the latter city took this as an insult, and his desire for revenge stopped at nothing, it was alleged, not even the murder of the royal guest. An assassin was therefore hired to kill the Czarewitch, and the attempt was given to the world as the work of a religious fanatic. A letter afterwards published by Prince George of Greece, attributing cowardice to the Czarewitch, when he was attacked, created a sensation in Russia, and gave great offence to the Czar and Czarina. The Czarewitch returned to Moscow from his extended eastern tour on August 15th, and the following day (Sunday), he returned thanks in the principal churches in the city for his escape from the Japanese assassin. The Czar while at Copenhagen, presented Prince George of Greece, on September 12th, with a gold medal in recognition of the Prince's bravery.

### A FRENCH SAVANT'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

NEWS was received on May 18th, that the French savant, Kunckel Herculais, who was employed by the French Government on the mission of investigating the locust plague in Algeria, had met a terrible death. While examining a deposit of locust eggs at the village of Sidival, he was overcome with fatigue and heat and fell asleep on the ground. A swarm of locusts attacked him, and on awakening he struggled desperately to escape. He set fire to the insect-laden bushes near him, but all his efforts proved ineffectual, and when finally the locusts left the spot, his corpse was found. His hair, beard and necktie, had been entirely devoured. Herculais was President of the Ethnological Society, a member of the French Academy, and the author of several valuable works on insects.

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## THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

"THE People's Party of the United States of America," was formed at the National Union Conference, which assembled at Cincinnati on May 19th. There were 1,417 delegates present, the large majority being members of the Farmers' Alliance. The platform of the party may be briefly stated as follows: 1. The abolition of National banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for National bank notes; legal-tender Treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis, without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private; and such notes, when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than two per cent., per annum, upon non-perishable products, and also upon real estate with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money. 2. The free and unlimited coinage of silver. 3. The passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land. 4. That taxation—National, State, or Municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. 5. That all revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered. 6. A just and equitable system of graduated tax on income. 7. The most rigid, honest, and just National control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation. 8. The election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

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## A HUGE CLAIM.

ON May 21st a large deputation, made up of representatives of twenty-two counties in Ontario, which granted bonuses to local railway companies before the Dominion Government adopted its present policy of granting aid to railways, waited upon Sir John Macdonald, and Hon. George E. Foster at Ottawa. Their object was to urge the claims of municipalities to a refund of the bonus granted to railways, at least to the same extent as had been given to other municipalities since the inauguration of the present policy. The Premier, while admitting the importance of the request, reminded the deputation that any aid to Ontario would necessitate similar aid to the other provinces, and would involve the raising of such a sum a sum of money as would absolutely swamp the credit of the Dominion. The Government would, however, give the matter their earnest consideration.

## GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.

THE Russian Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, uncle of the present Czar, died at his residence in the Crimea, on May 25th, in his sixtieth year. He was a Field Marshal in the Russian Army, and Inspector General of Cavalry and the Corps of Engineers. His first active military service was in the Crimean War, when he directed the fortification of the northern side of Sebastopol during the siege, from October 1854, to February 1855, and afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Inkerman. When the Russo-Turkish war broke out in 1877, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces. In October 1890, at the close of the army manœuvres in Volhynia, in which he had chief command, it was demonstrated that he had suddenly become insane from the effects of long illness.

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## GOVERNMENT RELIEF WORKS IN IRELAND.

MR. BALFOUR, Chief Secretary for Ireland, earned for himself the gratitude of the Irish people by his practical labors for the alleviation of the poor and distressed. An appeal was made in January, through the columns of the *Times*, for aid, and, in less than a fortnight, the fund amounted to £31,000, which was wisely distributed. On April 6th Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour commenced a tour through the counties of Mayo and Galway, and the islands on the coast, with the object of ascertaining how the relief works of the Government were progressing, and to enquire into the distribution of the relief fund which had grown enormously, in response to urgent appeals from Dublin Castle. They were everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. At Achill Island a number of triumphal arches had been erected, bearing the legend "God bless Balfour and Zetland." On April 8th they visited the islands of Inniskea, Clare, Innisturk and Innisboffin, entering many cabins, conversing with and giving money to the occupants, and adding many to the Castle relief list. The Clare boatmen presented a remarkable address, referring to the diversion, by unscrupulous politicians, of the funds sent from America for the assistance of the poverty-stricken people of Ireland, and warmly thanking Mr. Balfour for the fund which he and the Earl of Zetland were instrumental in raising, and the distribution of which was the means of averting starvation in the impoverished districts. All the islanders ran to the beach to meet the visitors, when they arrived at Innisboffin. Bonfires were blazing, and flags flying, and the fishermen literally carried the boat to the land. When the visitors landed the women of

the place pressed around to grasp the hands of the ladies, and called Heaven's choicest blessings on them. The party resolved to march across the island, and the start was made with a guard of honor composed of a dozen stalwart fishermen in the van, and the whole population following as a rear guard. On the 10th the party visited Leenane, Letterfrack, Kylemore and Deradda. Everywhere the people were respectful, and often much enthusiasm was manifested. Starting from Deradda, they traversed a bleak country to Cashel and Carna. At both places they received a warm welcome, and addresses were presented to them.

In the House of Commons, on July 17th, Mr. Balfour proposed to increase the grant for the relief of the distress in Ireland during the coming financial year to £100,000. On the 22nd the Committee of Supply favorably reported a bill calling for the appropriation of £60,000, wherewith to pay the salaries and expenses connected with the Government relief measures. Mr. Balfour, in connection with the report, and in support of the recommendations, made a detailed statement of the relief works which had been inaugurated and were in course of construction, or which had already been completed. It was the intention of the Government that these works should prove a permanent means for the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of Ireland. When it was considered how great were the difficulties which attended the vast system of relief works, which extended from the extreme north to the extreme south of Ireland, it must be acknowledged that the Government had not been wanting in appreciation of its duty. Several Irish members took occasion to praise Mr. Balfour for the work he had done. The inhabitants of several towns in Galway, in September, joined in an address to Mr. Balfour, expressing their gratitude to him for the timely measures of relief which he inaugurated.

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### EARL MOUNT-STEPHEN.

AMONG the Queen's birthday honors, Sir George Stephen, of Montreal, was made a peer of the United Kingdom, the first colonist upon whom such an honor has been conferred. The London *Times*, referring to Sir George's elevation, said it was an indication that the present Government exceeded former governments in its desire to draw closer the bonds of union between the mother country and the colonies. Sir George took the title of the Earl of Mount-Stephen, thereby keeping his own name and retaining his association with the chief work of his life. It was generally supposed that the new distinction bestowed upon Sir George was a reward for his services in connection with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but the Montreal *Gazette* expressed

the opinion that it was conferred partly for another reason, namely, as a recognition of Sir George's action in materially assisting the Baring Brothers in their recent financial difficulties. Still another partial explanation was given by Mr. Edmund Yates, to the effect that the marriage of Sir George's adopted daughter to Lord Iddesleigh's son, when he was private secretary, first to his father and afterwards to Lord Salisbury, brought Sir George into intimate relations with the leaders of the Conservative party and to the beginning of a fast and satisfactory friendship with Lord Salisbury. In the House of Lords, on July 27th. Lord Mount-Stephen took the usual oath and subscribed to the roll of peers.

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### PROHIBITORY LAW FOR CANADA.

A LARGE deputation, representing religious and temperance organizations, waited upon Hon. Messrs. Foster and Bowell, at Ottawa, on May 27th, to endeavor to enlist the sympathy and support of the Government in the cause of prohibition. The deputation pointed to the fact that they represented at least half the population of the Dominion, and they proposed following up the petitions that had been presented to Parliament with the most vigorous efforts in the way of educating the people on the line of what they sought to accomplish. Mr. Foster, in reply, took the position that if it was the desire of the majority of the people to have prohibition, they should have it by all means, but care must be taken not to put upon the statute book a prohibitory enactment before the sentiment of the country was sufficiently strong to sustain and enforce it. He also pointed out many practical difficulties in the way of the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic, the principal among which would be the diminution in the annual revenue of the country of \$7,500,000 to make up, for which it would be necessary to resort to direct taxation.

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### A GENTLEMANLY BRIGAND.

ON May 31st, a party of thirty well-armed brigands, under the leadership of a Greek named Anastasius, "held up" a railway train on the great international line between Vienna and Constantinople, about half way between the latter place and Adrianople. While some of his men stood guard, Anastasius and others politely and courteously relieved the passengers of their valuables, the leader assuring them that the act was done, not against them, but against the Turkish Government, who would be obliged to make good to them the loss



of their money and jewels. Gold watches were kept, but silver and nickel ones were returned, and he generously spared the third-class passengers. The passengers comprised several German and English tourists, among them Herr Israel, a well-known Berlin banker. The latter, and three of his fellow-passengers, and the engineer of the train, were taken to the mountain camp of the brigands, where they were held for a ransom of \$40,000. Herr Israel was sent with messages to the German Ambassador at Constantinople, and to the Turkish Government, asking the former for the money, and warning the latter that any attempt to rescue the prisoners would mean their immediate massacre. When news of the affair was telegraphed to Chancellor von Caprivi, he immediately wired the German Ambassador to advance the amount asked. Accordingly, on the fifth day of their captivity, the prisoners were relieved by the return of Herr Israel with the ransom. After a short time spent in feasting and speech-making, all were released, each receiving a present of five pounds (Turkish money) and a hearty "God speed" from the courteous leader. Anastasius and his band, on August 10th kidnapped two Frenchmen, named Raymond and Ruffica. The latter was sent with a letter to the Count of Montebello, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, demanding \$23,000, in default of which M. Raymond was to be shot. The money was provided, and M. Ruffica, accompanied by a dragoman of the French Embassy, and a servant, conveyed it to the robber chieftain. M. Raymond had been well treated, and, on receiving his freedom, was kissed by Anastasius, who begged him not to harbor resentment for the trouble to which he had been put.

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### TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

ON June 1st the Czarewitch of Russia, amidst a scene of great enthusiasm, opened the first portion of the great Trans-Siberian Railway, and laid a memorial tablet to commemorate the event. The importance of this railway to Russia cannot be over-estimated, from a commercial and strategical point of view. The road will pass through a country, on the whole, well populated and rich in agricultural and mineral resources. The western terminus will be the town of Miask, in the Province of Orenburg, east of the Ural mountains. Russian railroads already extend to Zlatoust, on the western side of the Urals, twenty miles from Miask, and a connecting line will be built between the two towns. From Miask the road will run to Chelabinsk, sixty-four miles; thence to Tukulinsk, crossing the Irtysh river, to Kaensk, to Nijui Oudinsk, on the Upper Tunguska river, the chief branch of the Yenesei, 769 miles; thence up the river to Irkutsk, 322 miles; thence around the southern end of Lake Baikal to Moveesoffsky Pier, 194 miles; thence northeast to Srjetinsk, on the Shelka river, 669 miles; thence

along the Amoor river to the junction of the Ussuri, where it will cross the Amoor, and run, in almost a straight line, southwest to Vladivostock, on the Sea of Japan, 1,780 miles. The total length, from Miask to Vladivostock, is 4,785 miles. Comparatively few natural obstructions will have to be surmounted. The maximum cost, as now estimated, including everything, will be \$183,825,000.

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### HON. SAMUEL CREELMAN.

HON. SAMUEL CREELMAN, one of the best known of the older school of Nova Scotia politicians, died at Halifax, on June 5th, at the advanced age of eighty-three. He had been for nearly half a century a familiar figure on the floors of the Assembly and Legislative Council of his province, and at various times a member of its Government. He was Financial Secretary under Joseph Howe, but became a member of the Liberal-Conservative party at Confederation. He was a member of the Legislative Council at the time of his death.

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### THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

ON May 20th the Universal Postal Congress, which meets every fifth year, began its session in Vienna, and concluded on June 25th. There were 120 delegates present, representing every civilized or semi-civilized country on the globe, except China. Canada was represented by Sir Charles Tupper. One of the most important results of the session was the entrance of the Australasian Colonies of New Zealand, Queensland, and Tasmania into the Postal Union, to take effect on October 1st, which has led to a considerable reduction in the rates of postage to these Colonies. The Cape Colony and the South African Republic are still outside of the Union. The suggestion for an international postage stamp was not adopted. Among the important changes agreed to were the following: Double postal cards are to be issued with a paid reply, for international service. The charge for money orders is reduced, and the registration fee is lowered to five cents. The size of packages to be carried by the sample and pattern posts is increased from 8x4x2 to 12x8x4 inches. International co-operation was also decided upon, regarding the prosecution of counterfeiters of postage stamps. The falsification of foreign stamps, whether for purposes of postage or to meet demands of stamp collectors, becomes, in each country of the Union, a criminal offence on the same footing with the forgery of domestic stamps. Uniformity has also been effected in the rates of postage, from any

place within the Union to any place without it. Precious stones, and similar objects of value, are to be mailable in registered letters. The City of Berne, Switzerland, was decided upon as the centre of the international system, where all international postal accounts shall be kept, all charges paid, and all receipts distributed. The resolutions passed will take effect on July 1, 1892. Washington, D.C., was unanimously chosen as the next place of meeting.

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### SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY.

THE anti-Slavery Conference, which met at Brussels last year, passed an Act authorizing the Congo State to levy taxes on imported articles, in order to cover the expense involved in the effective suppression of slavery. The Act also prohibited the sale of firearms, ammunition, and spirituous liquors within a certain defined zone of Africa. On January 24th the Treaty was signed by the President of the United States. It then bore the signatures of seventeen other nations. The President's message, transmitting it to the Senate with a view to its ratification, was dated January 29th. It was rejected by a decisive vote, on March 4th, the opposition to it being based largely on the belief that the United States had no material interests to serve, by joining in the Treaty. The action of the Senate upsets the work of the Anti-Slavery Conference. A motion was, however, promptly made in the Senate, to reconsider the vote at its next session. The representatives of the foreign powers assembled at the Foreign Office in Brussels on July 2nd, the date on which the General Act passed by the Conference, was to have taken effect, to draw up the protocol concerning the ratification of the Act. France and Portugal were the only interested Powers unrepresented. In view of the antagonistic votes of the United States Senate and the French Chamber of Deputies it was unanimously decided to extend the time fixed for an exchange of ratifications. The protocol, which will give effect to the general Act, was then signed by the delegates, but still remains open, awaiting action of the United States, France, and Portugal.

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### KAISER WILLIAM IN ENGLAND.

THE German Emperor and Empress arrived in the Imperial yacht *Hohen-zollern*, at Port Victoria, on Saturday, July 4th, where they were received with a deafening salute from the English fleet. They were received by the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family, and after luncheon on

the Imperial yacht, the Royal and Imperial party took train for Windsor, where the Emperor and Empress were welcomed by the Queen at the Castle. The Emperor became exceedingly popular with the English people, and was enthusiastically cheered wherever he made his appearance. During his nine days' visit he was seldom at rest. On Monday morning he visited Eton and won the hearts of the school boys by praising them for their precision in drill. In the afternoon he attended the marriage of Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein to Prince Aribert of Auhult, and in the evening the Queen gave a State banquet in his honor. On Tuesday he visited the royal mausoleum at Frogmore, and afterwards attended the silver wedding of Prince and Princess Christian. On Wednesday he left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, London, and that evening was present at the grand "command" performance of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden. On Thursday the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party to the Emperor and Empress at Marlborough House. Previous to that the Emperor received deputations from the various German social and benevolent societies of London; from the Anti-Slavery Society; from the Fishmongers and from the diplomatic corps. On Friday he visited the naval exhibition, and afterwards, accompanied by the Empress and a brilliant suite, visited the Guildhall. All along the route thousands of people had gathered to see the Imperial pageant, and enthusiastically cheered the Emperor. The streets were gaily decorated for the occasion. At the Guildhall the Lord Mayor received the Imperial guests and an address of welcome was read and presented to the Emperor in a splendid gold casket. The Emperor replied to the address as follows: "MY LORD,—Please receive my heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome extended to us by the citizens of this ancient and noble metropolis. I beg your lordship to kindly transmit the expression of my feelings to those in whose name you have spoken. I have always felt at home in this lovely country, being the grandson of your Queen, whose name will ever be remembered as that of a noble character and of a lady great in the wisdom of her counsels, and whose reign has conferred lasting blessings upon England. Moreover, the same blood runs in English as in German veins, and, following the example of my grandfather and my ever-lamented father, I shall always, as far as in my power, maintain the historical friendship existing between these our two nations, which, as your lordship has mentioned, have so often been seen side by side in defence of liberty and of justice. I feel encouraged in my task when I see that wise and capable men such as are gathered here to-day do justice to the earnestness and honesty of my intentions. My aim is above all the maintenance of peace, for peace alone can give the confidence necessary to a healthy development of science, art, and trade. Only so long as peace reigns are we at liberty to bestow earnest thoughts upon the great problems, the solution of which, in fairness and equity, I consider the most prominent duty of our time. You may therefore rest assured that I shall continue to do my best to maintain and to constantly increase the good relations existing between Germany and other nations. I shall always

be found ready to unite with you and with them in the common labor for peaceful progress, friendly intercourse, and the advancement of civilization." A *dejeuner* followed the reply, at which other speeches of welcome were made. The Emperor afterwards dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, and finished the day at a State ball at Buckingham Palace. On Saturday he reviewed the British regulars and volunteers on Wimbledon Common, and afterwards inspected the London Fire Brigade on the Crystal Palace grounds. That afternoon, and Sunday and Monday, the Emperor and Empress were guests of Lord Salisbury at Hatfield House. On Monday afternoon, the 13th, the Emperor bade adieu to the Queen at Windsor Castle and left for Scotland that evening, where he was also enthusiastically welcomed. The German press were loud in their expressions of delight at the splendid reception accorded the Kaiser. The visit was looked upon as an event of the highest interest and political importance, and not of ceremony only. In well-informed circles it was stated, through it the alliance between England and Germany, though informal, was made infinitely stronger than it had ever been before, and that it is a potent influence which the other great European powers cannot afford henceforth to leave out of sight.

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### ELECTROCUTION.

FOUR murderers, named respectively Slocum, Smiler, Wood, and Jugiro were executed by electricity in Sing Sing prison, N.Y., on the morning of July 7th. The medical men who were present, were pledged to secrecy as to the results of the autopsy, but their unanimous verdict was that the men all died painlessly, and without a struggle. All pronounced the electric chair a success. The press was almost unanimous in praising the authorities of New York State for having, in spite of obstruction and difficulties, succeeded in accomplishing a reform in the manner of capital punishment which was a step in the direction of humanity and progress. But the London, England, *Lancet*, had a different opinion, and bitterly attacked the system, characterizing it as barbarous, and as "taking human life by violence through the action of electricity."

The official report to the Warden of the prison, signed by Drs. McDonald and Ward, was published on July 15th, as follows:

"1. All of the condemned walked into the execution room unrestrained, with firmness and without assistance, seated themselves in turn in the electric chair without the slightest protest or resistance, and quietly submitted to the adjustment of the restraining straps and electrodes.

"2. In each case unconsciousness was produced instantaneously by the closure of the circuit, and was complete and persisted without interruption until the heart's action had entirely ceased, and death certainly occurred. In each case death was manifestly painless.

"3. In compliance with the statute an autopsy was made in each case as soon as possible by Dr. Ira T. Vangiesen, of New York, in our presence and under our supervision, with the result of revealing the same gross changes in the blood and tissues previously observed in cases of death by the action of strong electric currents. Specimens, especially of the blood and of the nervous system, were taken by Dr. Vangiesen for the purpose of careful microscopical examination, and the results will be forwarded to you as soon as such examinations are completed.

"In concluding allow us to congratulate you on the completeness in all their details of all your preliminary arrangements; on the uniform good order and decorum which prevailed during the trying ordeal; on the resulting demonstration of the rapidity and painlessness of this method of inflicting the death penalty. The experience of to-day has proved to our satisfaction that this method is superior to any other yet devised."

## GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

THE International Geographical Congress was opened on August 10th, in Berne, Switzerland, by M. Droz, Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Gobal, President of the Congress, delivered the inaugural address. Much interest was manifested in the work of the Congress, and many prominent geographers and cartographers were in attendance from all the countries of the world interested in the science of geography. A resolution was introduced providing for the preparation of a map of the earth on a scale of 1-1,000,000, and also for the appointment of an international committee to determine the principles upon which the preparation of this map shall proceed. Among the questions discussed by the Congress were those of a prime meridian, a universal hour, and the rules to be observed in the spelling of geographical names. The object of the resolution introduced for the preparation of a map of the world on a 1-1,000,000 scale, was to destroy the illusion that all the countries of the world were sufficiently well known, and to show that there were still plenty of opportunities for explorers to open up territory that was still comparatively unknown. The Congress adopted a resolution that the Geographical Societies of the different countries represented should urge their respective Governments to found chairs of geography in their universities. A resolution was also adopted in favor of the compilation of an international pronouncing geographical dictionary, and Congress by a large majority declared that the English prime meridian ought to be universally adopted, and England ought also to adopt the metric system. The Italian delegates wanted the next Congress to be held in

Genoa, in 1892, simultaneously with the Christopher Columbus fetes, but as it would be irregular to hold Congresses in two consecutive years, the question was left open. Congress closed on the 14th; London, England, being selected for the next meeting.

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### HYGIENIC CONGRESS.

MORE than usual interest was taken in the International Hygienic Congress, which opened on August 10th, at St. James' Hall, London, England. There were 2,300 delegates, representing all countries. The Prince of Wales presided at the opening session, and delivered an address of welcome. He discoursed learnedly on hygiene, and said the people were exposed to many sources of danger, owing to the existing state of factories; from overcrowding, and from the unsanitary condition of towns. But statistics showed a marked improvement in this direction, which might safely be taken as an earnest of the increased good to be accomplished by scientists in the future. A wide range of topics relating to the question of health was discussed, drainage being one of the chief subjects. The London drainage system was thoroughly investigated by the delegates. Among the more prominent delegates were Professor Pasteur, of Paris, and Professor Koch, of Berlin. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts entertained the members at a garden party, and the Queen invited a number of them to visit Osborne.

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### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THE World's Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations opened at Amsterdam, Holland, on August 13th, and closed on the 15th. Several interesting papers were read and statistics given. It was shown there were 4,151 associations affiliating with the committee, of which there were in the United States, 1,305; in Canada, 80; in Great Britain, 612; in Germany, 800; in Holland, 307; in Switzerland, 378; in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 223; in France, sixty-six; in Russia, nine; in Asia, ninety-two; and in Africa, thirteen. A set of rules for the government of the future world's conventions was adopted. These rules recommended that the headquarters of the committee be continued at Geneva, with the officers and a quorum of the committee resident there. London was chosen as the place for holding the next world's convention, and it was decided that the convention should be held in 1894, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Association occurring that year. The Convention was a very successful one, and will be specially helpful to the struggling Associations



of the Continental countries. It was the first Convention in which the real missionary Young Men's Christian Association work was represented, and the statement in regard to the work in Japan, India, and other countries, carried on under the direction of the American International Committee elicited much interest.

### ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

THE Congress of Orientalists assembled in the Examiner's Hall, of the Law Society, London, England, on September 1st. Rev. Charles Taylor, D.D., LL.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Chancellor of that University, presided. The Congress was in session for several days and devoted its attention to many subjects which did not fall directly within its province. For the first time questions of the highest interest to commerce had been introduced into the proceedings of the company. Mr. Mathieson, Chairman of the Indian and Chinese section of the London Chamber of Commerce, congratulated the Congress on this new departure, as the question of trade routes, and particularly of the acquisition of languages by our young men, were most important subjects. They would elevate our young men, and, what had a still closer commercial connection, it would enable them to improve their position pecuniarily. Several interesting examples of commercial mistakes, made by merchants in sending goods to China, Japan, and Turkey, were brought under the notice of the Congress. A shipload of boilers for boiling rice were sent by an English firm to Hong Kong. No Chinamen would buy them, the explanation being that they were so thick that they cost more in fuel before the rice was boiled, than boilers thinner would have cost, even when they had to be renewed every few months. Another merchant experienced the same ill-luck with magnetic horse-shoes. The Chinese needles, though made of good steel, were badly made, and European needles were much liked; but English firms were in the habit of wrapping their needles in black paper, which was, for the Chinese, an unlucky color. In other cases, the accident of an ungrammatical or badly composed inscription on a label would so much militate against the sale of the goods that they have to be sold at half the price they would have brought with a proper label. The merchant, to save a few shillings, employed a clerk in his own office who knew the languages imperfectly, to save the expense of a competent translator, and thus, while saving pence, was losing pounds. A firm well-known in the East—Pitcairn, Lyne & Co.—had a label translated thus, "P'tk'ng Lining Ko," which meant "glorious brother," an obvious absurdity. The ridicule of the label ruined the chances of success. The Chinese in Java generally married Japan women, and a great accession of the trade with Java might be obtained by simply putting a few Chinese moral maxims properly expressed on the goods.

These maxims might set forth the three fears recognized by the people—the fear of God, the fear of man, and the fear of the law. A Swiss manufacturer, M. Bohé, sent out a number of musical boxes to China, which played a series of Chinese airs. They were rapidly sold off, and no other musical boxes found any sale whatever.

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### AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

IN February, 1890, a convention of delegates from the whole of the colonies in the Australasian group, sat for several days in Melbourne. The convention was called at the instance of Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, and Premier Gillies of Victoria, to carry a resolution submitted by the former, to declare that the progress of the Australian colonies had been so rapid that the time was now ripe for the whole of them to be brought into one great confederation; and further to propose an immediate convention of gentlemen, elected by the different Colonial Parliaments, to take into consideration the best scheme of federation for the constitution of Federated Australia, to be modelled upon. The resolution was adopted, and it was decided to hold another convention early this year. Accordingly, on March 2nd, the convention assembled at Sydney, when Sir Henry Parkes submitted, as ground-work for discussion, a draft scheme of a federal constitution, modelled, in a great measure, on the lines of the Canadian federation. It embraced a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, one-third of whom shall be retired every year, and a Lower House, elected directly by the people; a Federal Supreme Court, or High Court of Appeal, and an Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, and Ministers responsible to Parliament. The existing rights and privileges of each colony to be retained, but trade must be free, and tariff duties under control of the Federal Parliament. After a long general discussion on the subject of federation, the convention, on March 12th, resolved itself into a committee to consider Sir Henry Parkes' resolutions. After a lengthy debate, the first clause was passed, declaring, that in the proposed Federation, the powers, privileges and territorial rights of the several existing colonies shall remain intact, except in respect to such surrenders as may be agreed upon as necessary, and incidental to the power and authority of the National Federal Government. The remaining three clauses of the first part of the resolutions were also adopted, the third, however, being amended. The second clause, providing that trade and intercourse between the federated colonies, whether by means of land or coasted navigation, shall be absolutely free, and the fourth clause, which provides that the military and naval defence of Australia shall be entrusted to the Federal forces, under one command, were carried without discussion. The third clause was objected to, and finally adopted in amended form. As originally introduced, it provided that power and authority

to impose customs duties should be exclusively lodged with the Federal Government and Parliament, subject to such disposal of the revenues thence derived, as should be agreed upon. The delegates were unanimous in their approval of this provision, so far as it went, but the majority of them desired that the power and authority should also be given to the Federal Government and Parliament to impose excise duties upon goods subject to customs duties, and to offer bounties, and the clause was passed after debate, with this amendment. The second part of the resolution was then entered upon. The first provided that there shall be a Parliament composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former consisting of an equal number of members from each province, elected according to a rotatory system, and the latter consisting of members elected by districts, formed on the population basis, of one representative, to every 30,000 inhabitants, and possessing the sole power of originating and amending all bills appropriating revenue, or imposing taxation. The arrangement by which the colonies are given equal representation in the Senate is designed to safeguard the dignity and independence of the smaller colonies. In that body Western Australia, with its forty thousand of population, would be as strong as Victoria with its million. The representatives of the smaller colonies recognizing that the usefulness of the strength thus given them in the Upper House would depend altogether upon the extent of the powers with which that body was entrusted, aimed to secure as much power as possible for the Senate, where all the colonies would be on equal terms. On the other hand the representatives of the larger colonies desired to keep as much as they could exclusively for the Lower House, where they would be in the ascendant. Accordingly, when the clauses in question came up for discussion, Sir John Downer, of South Australia, moved an amendment, giving the Senate power to reject or amend in whole or in part, bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation. As a counter-amendment Mr. Wrixon, of Victoria, moved that the Senate should have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect to all bills, except money bills; bills dealing with Customs or Excise and appropriation bills, and that it should be entitled to reject but not to amend. The question was temporarily settled by the withdrawal of both amendments, and the adoption of a provision that the House should possess sole powers in originating all bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation. Further consideration of this subject was left to one of three committees appointed to deal with the following questions: 1. Constitutional machinery and distribution of functions and powers; 2. provisions relating to finance, taxation and trade regulations; 3. establishment of the Federal judiciary; its powers and functions. Ultimately a compromise was effected, both the greater and the smaller colonies consenting to the modification, to some extent, of their respective demands. The Senate will consist of eight members from each State, chosen by the Parliaments of each State for six years, half retiring every three years, and the President of the Senate will be chosen by that body itself, while the Senators themselves are to be nominated by the Parliaments of the several provinces or States. The

Parliaments of the House of Representatives are to be triennial, or half the duration of the Senate. The members of both Houses, it may be noted, will receive an indemnity of £500 a year each, and the total amount annually appropriated for this purpose, excluding New Zealand, will be about £80,000. The powers of the Senate will be co-ordinate with those of the Lower House, except with regard to appropriation and taxation bills, which the Senate may affirm or reject, but not amend. Money bills of a general character are not to be tacked on to appropriation bills, and, in the case of bills, which the Senate may not amend, it may return the same to the Lower House with a message requesting to remit or amend any item. Resolutions were adopted that the Federal Parliament shall fix and control the customs, and that the present tariffs shall remain unchanged, pending the adoption of a uniform tariff with free trade throughout the Federation. A proposal to define the consolidation of the public debt on the basis of £40 per head of the population was rejected, and it was decided to leave that matter to be dealt with by Parliament. The local powers of the Colonial Parliaments were not touched, but there is a proviso that in the event of laws clashing the Federal Parliament shall prevail. The Constitution Bill was finally adopted on April 9th, and the session closed, amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

The Draft Bill has yet to be submitted to a popular convention in each colony, and, if agreed to there, must then go to the Imperial Parliament for ratification. If so ratified the establishment of the commonwealth will then be formally effected, but the Federal Parliament will find itself intrusted with the determination of several important and delicate matters, among them being the location of the Federal Capital, over which a hard struggle may be expected. The outcome of the convention is the best possible proof of an earnest desire for union, and of a willingness to sink differences with that end in view. The rapid progress of the Federation scheme is a happy augury of its speedy realization.

On September 2nd, the Legislature of Victoria passed the Federation Bill, with an amendment excluding New Zealand from the federation. But on the other hand the New Zealand Parliament, distinctly refused to join the commonwealth, the federation debate having been c

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### TRADES UNION CONGRESS IN ENGLAND.

GR<sup>EAT</sup> interest was manifested in the Trades Union Congress, or "The Workmen's Parliament," as it was termed, opened at Newcastle, England, on September 7th. There were over 500 delegates present, representing about 1,500,000 British workmen, skilled and unskilled. Thomas Burt, member of Parliament for Morpeth, Northumberland, a member of the Royal Labour Commission, was elected President. Mr. Burt is the son of a coal miner, and formerly

worked in the coal pits. Since 1865 he has been Secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association, a trades union having a membership of 12,000. President Burt, in his opening address, congratulated the Congress upon being the largest body of representatives of trades unions to meet in any part of the world. He was glad to see that women's unions were so largely represented at the Congress, as the women needed more organizing than the men. He expressed the opinion that wherever women did the same work in quantity and quality as men, they ought to ask the same pay as men, and the latter ought to support them in their demands. He predicted as the trades unions grew stronger, strikes would diminish in number and importance. A strike was always an ugly weapon with which to enforce claims. A strike was "like a boomerang, which, if not skilfully thrown, comes back and wounds the thrower." Still, Mr. Burt admitted strikes were necessary "when the blindness and deafness of mammon obliged workmen to stop the wheels." Referring to arbitration as a means of settling disputes between employer and employees, Mr. Burt said: "Where arbitration affords a chance of arriving at a settlement, it is criminal to strike." Touching upon the subject of State legislation in regard to workmen; their manner of employment, and their hours of labor, he declared that this was a subject upon which a great dividing line was drawn between workmen, some advocating that the functions of the State ought to be limited to enforcing existing laws, and others desiring such action upon the part of the State as would lead to a fundamental change in the entire industrial system. He believed that self-help was the best solution for existing social problems, and declared that in his opinion the advocacy of the suggestion that the State should be the producer and employer of labor would lead to disaster, if applied. In conclusion, Mr. Burt reminded the delegates that an important problem for workmen was to discover some means which would bring about a better distribution of wealth, and so raise themselves in humanity, in greater material well-being, and in nobility of character. After a considerable discussion, the Congress, by a large majority, approved of a resolution favoring an international eight-hour law. On the 10th, a resolution was adopted declaring that the eight-hour law should be enforced in all trades and occupations, except where a majority of the organized members in any trade or occupation protests by a ballot vote against the proposal. Congress closed on September 12th, Glasgow being selected for the session of 1892. Although the new Unionists had an overwhelming majority, they used their power with moderation and discretion, in marked contrast with last year's meetings, which were Socialistic to the last. Land nationalization, and denunciations of capital were not permitted to occupy the attention of the Congress, the delegates applying themselves to discussions of an immediately practical nature. The democratic character of the Congress was never more pronounced, though Socialistic views were less obtrusive. The pervading tone of the speeches showed an absolute conviction that labor will within the near future dominate Parliament and make the country's laws. The old Unionists displayed the same conscous-

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ness of being masters of the position as the new Unionists, though tamer in vindicating their labor claims and predictions of victory. The moderates could not prevent the ultra-Democratic section from passing some erratic resolutions, such as the payment of county councillors and vestrymen, and everybody holding a representative place, the appointment of workmen on juries, and the payment of every juryman 10s. per day, proposals which, in general, point to aspirations on the part of the delegates for future spoils of office. Resolutions were approved in favor of increased representation of the labor classes in Parliament, and advocating the appointment of railway workmen as railway inspectors. A motion favoring a State Board of Arbitration was negatived by a vote of 129 to 107. The proceedings culminated in a contest between the old and the new Unionists over the election of a Parliamentary Committee. The existing Committee had a large element of old Unionists and moderate men desiring to reform the Constitution. The Congress gave the ultras less power. The report of the Committee on the Constitution proposed to base the representation on the numerical principle, each society having delegates in the ratio of its membership. The whole question was finally referred back to the Parliamentary Committee, with instructions to prepare a constitution on the principle of "One man, one vote." Their recommendations, which were submitted to the trades councils throughout the country before the Congress met, view the revision of the Constitution, the coming general elections, and the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee as of leading importance. The voting commenced on the 11th, and proceeded quietly, the result being announced on the 12th. John Wilson, M.P., for Govan division of Lancashire, Scotland, head of the firm of Wilson & Co., iron tube manufacturers, an old unionist of the moderate class, headed the list. A majority of the other members were new Unionists. "Ben" Tillet, the labor leader, and one of the delegates, in an interview said: "This Congress was a distinct advance on all former Trades Union Congresses. Its capacity for debate was greater, and for intellectual vigor, economic grasp, and sound common sense, it will compare with the first assemblies of the world. The voting displays a truly democratic spirit, and so far as the old and new unionists were concerned, good temper, friendliness and frankness were shown on all sides, and prevented a wide separation. All sections co-operated in the real work of the Congress."

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### M. JULES GREVY.

FRANCOIS JULES POLE GREVY, died at Paris, France, on September 9th. He was born at Mont-sous-Vaudray, in the Jura, August 15, 1807. He studied law in Paris, and became an advocate. He first gained celebrity by conducting the defence of leading Radicals who were charged with political

offences. In 1848 he was appointed Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the Jura. He speedily took a leading position in the Democratic party. M. Grevy subsequently opposed the Government of Louis Napoleon, and after the *coup d'état* retired for a time from politics. In 1869 he was again returned as deputy for the Jura, and in 1871 was elected President of the National Assembly. He resigned this office in 1873. After the resignation of Marshal MacMahon, M. Grevy was in 1879 elected President of the Republic for seven years. He was elected a second time, but resigned before the completion of the term.

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### THE LABRADOR GRAND FALLS DISCOVERED.

THE schooner *Julia Decker*, arrived on September 11th, at Hawkesburg, C. B., with the members of the Bowdoin Scientific Expedition. The result of the trip to Labrador far exceeded the hopes of the projectors. The Grand Falls were discovered and photographed, and though not so high as reported, present a beautiful sight. The total fall is upward of 500 feet, divided into one fall of 200 feet, and cascades varying from 100 feet to twenty-five feet. As the explorers neared the fall a magnificent sight spread out before them. The spray, which was visible for twenty miles, rose in clouds from the descent of the water, and the solid rock beneath their feet trembled perceptibly. From the falls the water flows through a canyon formed of arched rocks, the sides of which rises to a height of 500 feet, and are heavy wooded at the top. Through this canyon the water flows with terrific force. Above this falls the width of the river is 500 yards, narrowing until it reaches the falls to a width of only fifty yards, when it plunges with a terrific roar over the rapids and falls into the narrow gorge below.

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### WORKMEN'S ACCIDENT CONGRESS.

THE International Congress, called to discuss the causes of accidents to workmen, the employers' liability in such cases, and the best means to be taken to prevent such accidents, opened in Berne, Switzerland, on September 21st. Among the leading questions considered was the one whether the State ought or ought not to insure workmen against accidents, or whether the State ought simply to lay down the principles for such assurance, and to watch with benevolent interest the measures decided upon for carrying them into effect. Facts were brought forward which compared the experience in such matters in



the different countries represented by the delegates. Congress also examined into and discussed the various systems of insurance, and the methods which they considered best, calculated to promote the comfort and security of the working classes.

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### REBELLION IN NICARAGUA.

THERE had been more or less friction in Nicaragua for some time, and the Government had made all the overtures to the opposition, which it thought consistent with its dignity and safety, but they had been declined. It was, therefore, thought that a revolutionary movement was on foot, and the Government decided to take measures which would prevent any possible attempt at rebellion. In pursuance of this policy, orders were issued to arrest Generals Zavilia, Anselmo Rivas, and Eurique Guzman. This order was executed at Granada, on the morning of August 24th. As soon as the men were arrested, and before they were got to the prison, a number of their partisans assembled and made a desperate attempt to rescue them. A volley was fired into the guards, which wounded several of them and killed the chief of police. The guards returned the fire with fatal effect. The Government was fully prepared for just such an *emeute*, and reinforcements were immediately sent to the beleagured guards. With the reinforcements short work was made of the friends of the men under arrest, and the streets were quickly cleared, not, however, until several interchanges of shots had taken place, in which six men were killed outright, and fully fifty were more or less seriously injured. After order had been restored the streets were patrolled by bodies of troops, and at night all was quiet. Zavilia, Rivas, and Guzman were sent to Managua in charge of a guard sufficient to render hopeless any possible attempt at rescue. An Italian hotel-keeper, of Granada, who appeared to be one of the ringleaders in the trouble, was also arrested, and accompanied the three first mentioned to Managua. Martial law was immediately proclaimed, but was suspended on September 12th, everything being quiet throughout the country.

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### FLOODS IN SPAIN.

THE Province of Toledo, in Spain, was visited by terrific rain storms in the early part of September, which caused the rivers to overflow their banks with disastrous results. The town of Consuegra was left a heap of ruins, surrounded by a vast expanse of water, leaving visible here and there tree tops,

chimneys, and floating wreckage of all kinds. The survivors gave harrassing accounts of the flood. Many mothers were seen struggling in the water to hold up children, and finally succumbing to the rush of the torrent. The bodies of sixty persons were found in a public hall, where they had been overtaken by the flood in the midst of a wedding feast. The official report of the disaster stated that 530 buildings in Consuegra had vanished from their sites, while 150 were left in such a precarious condition that they had to be demolished. The lines of forty-eight streets of the town had been literally obliterated. At Almeria the city was plunged into absolute darkness, the flood having stopped operations at the electric light establishments and gas works. The loss of life in these two places was estimated at over 3,000. In the Province of Jaen the loss of life was estimated at over 500. The grape, olive and maize crops, in the flooded districts were destroyed. It was estimated that the total loss from the floods, including the destruction of crops, damage to property, the railways, loss of their effects, would amount to little short of \$5,000,000. A national relief fund was started and quickly reached \$500,000.

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### NATIONAL WOMAN'S ALLIANCE.

ON September 24th, the National Woman's Alliance of the United States was chartered at Topeka, Kansas. The incorporators include the wives of each of the Farmers' Alliance Congressmen. There is to be a vice-president in each State, the President, being Miss Fannie McCormick, a prominent educationist. In co-operation with the Farmers' Alliance, this organization will establish bureaus for the better education of women on all important, economic, social and political questions.

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### THE HOLY COAT AT TREVES.

IT was estimated that over 2,000,000 people from all quarters of the globe visited the ancient city of Treves, in Germany, to gaze upon the seamless robe, believed to be the identical garment worn by our Saviour on the day of his crucifixion, and for which the Roman soldiers cast lots at the foot of the cross. It was exhibited in the old Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helena. The relic is still believed to possess miraculous powers, and instances were reported from the exhibition of this year, including the restoration of sight to the blind, curing of cripples, and of the withered arm of an Abbess. The late exhibition was the fourth recorded. The first was in 1521, the second in 1810, and the third in 1844, when over a million pilgrims went to see it.

## REBELLION IN YEMEN.

**D**URING the early part of summer a rebellion broke out in the Arabian Province of Yemen, but reports as to its progress were few and far between. Many massacres of Turkish officials and troops occurred, and three Turkish armies were defeated between the middle of July and the beginning of September. The cities of Sana and Hadje, had been captured by the rebels, and the latter destroyed. Sana is the principal city of the province. On October 3rd it was announced from Constantinople that the Turkish troops had recaptured Sana, and that the leading chiefs had submitted to the Turkish authorities. The announcement added that the revolt in Yemen was now ended.

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## REV. DR. BRIGGS' HERESY.

**T**HE General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church, met at Detroit, Mich., on May 21st. As several questions of exceptional interest and difficulty had to be dealt with, the meeting was looked forward to with exceeding interest and no little anxiety. Rev. Dr. Green, the distinguished Orientalist, and Professor of Princeton, was unanimously elected Moderator. The report of the Committee on the Revision of the Confession of Faith was adopted as a report of progress, and was sent down to Presbyteries for consideration, and report at next Assembly.

Perhaps the most important question before the Assembly was the charge of heresy against Rev. Dr. Briggs, professor of Biblical Theology in the Union Seminary. The discourse which kindled such a flame in the American Presbyterian Church, and much beyond, was the Doctor's Inaugural when installed in that position. An authorized synopsis of the discourse was published at the time of delivery, and shortly afterwards the criticism to which it was subjected necessitated its publication *in extenso*. On three important topics Dr. Briggs advanced views which had been called in question, or regarded as erroneous—on the Inspiration of Scripture, on the Sources of Authority in Doctrine, and on Sanctification after Death. He does not regard inspiration as a guarantee of the "inerrancy" of Scripture, and emphasizes the human element so much that the divine element, as many think, takes an inferior place. According to the professor, there are three co-ordinate sources of authority in religion—the Bible, the Church, and reason; though it is but fair to state that in a note to a second edition of his Inaugural, it is explained that these three are not properly regarded as on the same plane. Sanctification is not complete, Dr. Briggs believes at

death, but continues to advance in the intermediate state. All the opinions, Dr. Briggs contends, are allowed by the standards of the Presbyterian Church, and hence he had no compunction in subscribing anew the Confession of Faith immediately before delivering his pronunciamiento.

On May 27th the report of the Standing Committee on Seminaries was presented, which contained the following recommendations:

1. That in the exercise of its right to veto the appointment of professors in Union Theological Seminary, the General Assembly disapproves of the appointment of Dr. Briggs to the Chair of Biblical Theology in said Seminary.

2. That a committee of eight ministers and seven elders be appointed to confer with the directors of Union Seminary, with regard to the relation of said Seminary to the General Assembly.

The debate commenced on the following day and was interrupted by a tragic event. Judge S. M. Breckinridge, leader of the St. Louis bar, had just concluded an able speech on the legal aspects of the question, when he staggered and fell on the platform and instantly expired from heart disease.

The debate was concluded on the afternoon of the 29th, resulting the report of the Standing Committee, being adopted by a vote of 440 yeas; 59 nays. The majority took the view that Dr. Briggs' opinions were opposed to the received beliefs of the Presbyterian Church, as they were understood and interpreted by the greater number of its ministers, and that to have sanctioned his appointment would have been to throw doubt upon the commonly inaccepted doctrines of the Church.

On October 5th, the New York Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, decided by a vote of 64 to 62, to try the charges of heresy preferred against Rev. Dr. Briggs. The trial was held on November 4th, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York, and the Presbytery dismissed the charge. Prof. Briggs was present to plead his own cause. Notice of appeal to the Synod was at once given. The grounds of appeal were: Irregularity in the proceedings, receiving improper testimony, hastening to a decision before the testimony was fully taken, manifestation of prejudice in the conduct of the case, and mistake or injustice in the decision. Each of these grounds of appeal was supported by from one to nine specifications, of alleged error in behalf of the first, and most important contention, that the proceedings were irregular.

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### RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

THE Right Hon. William Henry Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons, died at Walmer Castle, near Deal, England, the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, on October 6th. He was universally popular, and his death caused the most profound regret

in Conservative and other circles. He was one of the representative business men of England, and was popularly reputed to have a fortune of about \$10,000,000. He was the son of Mr. William Henry Smith, of the Strand, London, and Bournemouth, Hampshire, bookseller, publisher, and news agent. He was born in Duke street, Grosvenor Square, London, on June 24, 1825. He attended the Grammar School at Tavistock, and having completed his education was taken as a partner in the firm of which his father was head. His first attempt to enter political life was made in July, 1865, when he ran for Westminster in the Conservative interest and was defeated. He contested Westminster again in November, 1868, and this time was successful, defeating Mr. John Stuart Mill. He continued to represent Westminster in the House of Commons until 1885, when, after the Redistribution Act, he was returned for the Strand. In 1886 he was re-elected. From February, 1874, till August 8, 1877, he was Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and was then appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in succession to the late Mr. Ward Hunt. In April, 1880, the retirement of the Conservatives compelled his withdrawal from office; but when the Conservative Government was resumed in June, 1885, he became Secretary of State for War. He was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland upon the resignation of Sir William Hart Dyke, in January, 1886, but the Salisbury Government was ousted six days afterwards, and Mr. W. H. Smith held his appointment for that period only. When Lord Salisbury resumed power, Mr. Smith was re-appointed Secretary of State for War. Subsequently he became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. He was a member of the first and second School Boards for London, his official duties compelling his resignation of these offices in 1874. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him in 1879 by the University of Oxford. In 1880 he was presented with the freedom of the Stationers' Company. He was magistrate and D.L. for Middlesex, a magistrate for Herts and Oxon, and a member of the Council of King's College, London.

In the Death of Mr. Smith the House of Commons lost an old and familiar figure, and the Conservative party one of its sturdiest supporters. Mr. Smith, though not, as were many of his predecessors in the leadership, a man of exceptional or of splendid abilities, nevertheless proved himself to be, and during a peculiarly troublesome period, a successful and acceptable leader. He was not a particularly ready or effective debater; but he was a good man of business; he had had a lengthened acquaintance with official affairs; and in the several various departments of the public service over which he presided had proved an able, and experienced, and prudent administrator. He had none of the combative qualities that are commonly supposed to be indispensable in a parliamentary leader, and such abilities as he had were not showy ones. In the stricter meaning of the word, he would not correctly, perhaps, be said to have been a statesman; and it is doubtful if he himself would have set up any claim to be regarded as one. He was a kindly, courteous man, sensitive and retiring, rather than aggressive and ambitious, and he is said to have shrunk from, rather than courted office and

high position. His reluctance to assume the responsibilities and duties of the leadership is understood, indeed, to have been overcome only by appeals to his stout sense of public duty. Mr. Smith was a conspicuous figure in the commercial, as well as the political life of England, and he may be said to have stood in Parliament as a representative of the best type of the British merchant, and as a proof of the increasing power and influence of his order. The achievement of Whittington, who rose to be Lord Mayor of London, which is set forth as an incentive to every schoolboy, pales by comparison with that of the junior in the news-vending firm in London who rose to be First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary for War, and finally Government leader in the House of Commons. In fact, so much were the successes of his career in the public mind that, whether rightly or wrongly, he was fastened upon as the original of Sir Joseph Porter, the delightful and highly popular naval officer whom Mr. Gilbert introduced in opera, about the time Mr. Smith chanced to be the First Lord of the Admiralty and the official ruler of the Queen's Navy. In quitting the scene of his successes and his labors, Mr. Smith left behind him an enviable record of long and useful public service, and a reputation for personal worth and sterling integrity. He will be remembered at Westminster for his patience, his tact, and his unfailing good temper, and as one of the few parliamentarians of whom it could, and had been truly said, that, during a period of peculiar irritation, he smoothed away many a difficulty and never wantonly created one.

The funeral services of Right Hon. W. H. Smith on the 10th, were in marked contrast to those of Mr. Parnell on the following day. The body was removed in the morning from Walmer Castle, en route to Hambleden, near Henly-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. In accordance with Mr. Smith's desire, there was an entire absence of display. A small procession followed the remains to the railroad station, from which they were conveyed to their last resting place. The casket was covered with wreaths of flowers, one being from the Queen. It was inscribed, "A mark of sincere regard and gratitude for devoted services to his Sovereign and country, from Victoria." When the remains arrived at Henly-on-Thames, the casket was placed in a plain two-horse hearse, the numerous floral offerings remaining as they had been placed on the casket at Walmer Castle. Nine carriages, containing the family and intimate friends of the deceased, followed the hearse to Hambleden. Crowds of people had assembled along the route followed by the funeral procession, and they respectfully uncovered their heads as the hearse and carriages passed. The last services took place in the parish church at Hambleden, and were of the most simple description. The body was interred in Greenland Cemetery, which was presented to the village by Mr. Smith. A memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey in honor of the dead leader. All the royal family were represented by proxies, and the Abbey was packed to the doors.

## CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland were startled on the morning of October 7th, by the utterly unlooked for announcement that Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish leader, had died suddenly the previous evening at his house in Brighton. It had been well-known that Mr. Parnell had not enjoyed the best of health for years past, and it had been noticed, and widely commented upon, that since the O'Shea divorce developments became a matter of public notoriety, and since political troubles came upon him, the great Irish member of Parliament had grown thinner, and that he had perceptibly aged in appearance. But nobody expected to hear of his death, and no inkling as to his illness had reached the newspapers. The last time Mr. Parnell appeared in public was at Crecgs, in Ireland, on September 27th, when he delivered a long speech upon the attitude and alleged inconsistencies of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Upon that occasion Mr. Parnell stated he was speaking in defiance of the orders of the doctors who were attending him, and who had expressly ordered him to keep to his room. He arrived at his home in Brighton, from Ireland, on Thursday, October 1st, and complained of suffering from a chill. On the Friday following he was unable to leave his bed, and his regular physician was summoned. He seemed to have considered Mr. Parnell's illness to have been of a serious nature, for he sent for another physician, with whom he had a long consultation. This consultation was resumed on Sunday, when Mr. Parnell was found to be in great pain, and apparently growing weaker every hour. His illness was pronounced to be an attack of acute rheumatism and congestion of the lungs, and every attention was paid to the sufferer. He was carefully and untiringly nursed by his wife, who hardly left his bedside from the moment her husband's illness was pronounced serious. Mr. Parnell, in spite of the care and attention which he received, did not seem to rally from the rheumatic attack, and grew weaker and weaker. Several hours before his death Mr. Parnell became unconscious, and so remained until he died. Owing to the suddenness of the Irish leader's illness, and to the belief of his wife and of the attending physicians that he would recover, no friends or relatives of his family or that of Mrs. Parnell, were present at Mr. Parnell's bedside when he died. Mrs. Parnell and the physicians were alone in attendance.

There was tremendous excitement in Dublin when the report of Mr. Parnell's death spread among the masses. The offices of the National League were fairly besieged with an excited concourse of warm-hearted Irishmen, who had forgotten all about the divorce troubles of Parnell in their desire to express sympathy with the great leader of the Irish people who had fought so many battles for them in behalf of Home Rule. Many a tear-stained face was seen among the crowds as the good qualities of the man were referred to, and when his efforts in



the cause of Irish independence were mentioned. The members of Parliament and others, who remained followers of Mr. Parnell, met and appointed a committee of two to proceed at once to Brighton in order to be of all the assistance possible in making arrangements for the funeral. The family decided that Mr. Parnell's remains should be accorded a public funeral, and that the funeral ceremonies would be held at the cemetery at Glasnevin, near Dublin, on Sunday, the 11th. The followers of Timothy Healy decided not to attend the funeral, owing to the threats of personal violence which had been made against them if they put in an appearance. Large sensational placards, which were posted throughout Cork, stating that Parnell was murdered to please Englishmen, created intense excitement.

The casket containing Mr. Parnell's remains was taken from the house, Walsingham Terrace, Brighton, on the 10th. An enormous concourse of people had surrounded the terrace, and followed the funeral procession to the station. At Holyhead hundreds of sympathizers had assembled, and accompanied the remains on board the steamer to Kingston, where thousands of people were waiting on the pier, notwithstanding a fierce downpour of rain. As the coffin was removed from the box which had incased it, the crowd rushed forward and seized the box, tearing it quickly to pieces, for the purpose of obtaining fragments of the wood as relics. When Dublin was reached a great throng greeted, with every mark of sorrow and love, the coming of the body of their leader. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of six stalwart Irishmen to St. Nicholas' Church, where the service of the Church of Ireland was read by the rector. The procession was then formed, and the coffin escorted by numerous Irish societies, and by many thousands of citizens, was conveyed to the City Hall, and placed upon a magnificent catafalque in the central hall, at the foot of the statue of the great O'Connell. The enclosure around the coffin was a mass of floral offerings, of every shape and design, from Parnell's admirers in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. A procession, six deep, moved past the coffin, and the stream flowed uninterruptedly for four hours. The procession to the cemetery at Glasnevin, surpassed, in point of numbers, anything of the kind ever witnessed in Dublin. No systematic plan seemed to regulate the procession, yet the same fine instinct of reverential order prevading everywhere, gave the march an aspect of drilled regularity. It was a motley crowd of well-clad citizens side-by-side, with the raggedest that followed the procession, and extended some miles. The hearse was surrounded by the Parliamentary colleagues of Mr. Parnell, then came his favorite horse, and a strong body of the Clan-na-Gaels, followed by carriages containing relatives and near friends. The Lord Mayor in state, preceded by the City Marshal, and the sword and mace bearers, was next behind the family carriages. Then followed the representatives of the corporations of the principal Irish towns, various trade societies, Foresters, Home Rulers, private carriages and citizens on foot. Dense masses of people had gathered at the cemetery, and when the procession arrived great confusion was caused for a

time by the surging crowds, endeavoring to get a view of the bier. Finally the coffin was removed and placed upon a platform specially constructed for that purpose, in order to enable those in the procession to file around and have a full view of the bier. At six o'clock the falling dusk found the procession still filing past. There seemed no likelihood that the stream of marchers would end till far into the depths of night. So orders were given to remove the coffin to the side of the grave. A body of Clan-na-Gaels succeeded in clearing a way to the grave, and formed a circle within which were the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the civic dignitaries, Mr. Parnell's colleagues in Parliament, and the relatives. The crush around about was terrible. Darkness had set in, the noise of shrieking women, the wailing of children, and the cries of men struggling amid the crush made inaudible the voices of the clergy reciting the ritual of the Church of Ireland. The first portion of the service had been celebrated at St. Nicholas church, where the remains rested twenty minutes while on the way from the City Hall. At the grave Rev. Mr. Vincent, of the Rotunda Chapel, and the Rev. Geo. Frye, of Manchester, officiated. They were obliged to cut the service short, as the crowd had overwhelmed the inner group. Some time after, in the dead darkness, when the crowd had thinned away, the more intimate friends again grouped themselves around the grave, deposited wreaths thereon, and took the last view of the coffin.

Estimates varied as to the number of persons who witnessed the demonstration. The *Daily News* account said that the procession, proper, with the multitude in the rear of it, added to the crowd at the cemetery, numbered 200,000. Mrs. Parnell, who was completely prostrated by her husband's death was unable to be present.

In New York flags floated at half-mast from the staffs on the city hall and other municipal buildings, in honor of the Irish leader. In Montreal a largely attended meeting of Irishmen was held, when addresses, eulogistic of Parnell, were made, and a resolution adopted, placing on record their deepest sympathy and sorrow with the Irish people, in their loss, and proclaiming the greatness of the name of the late Irish leader, "who, by the importance of his services in the cause of liberty, had won the eternal admiration and gratitude of a people yet to be free." The Irish residents in Paris, France, had a wake in memory of Parnell, when resolutions of regret, at the loss Ireland had sustained, were passed.

The National League of Great Britain issued the following manifesto:

"Six months ago the members of this Executive were appointed by Mr. Parnell to advance to cause of Irish independence in Great Britain. Fighting under many difficulties, we held our ground, and rallied every Irishman who remained true to the principle for which our leader lived and died—the principle of an independent Irish party and an independent Irish parliament. Ireland has received a blow by his death from which she will not recover for a generation. When O'Connell died all was chaos. A parliamentary party sprang up, but

failure and disgrace marked its course. Nothing was done for Ireland, and the name of Irish members became a by-word. Fenianism arose, and all was changed. Irish affairs absorbed attention in Parliament, while Irishmen died for Ireland on the scaffold, or perished in prison or exile. Something was then done. The English State Church in Ireland disappeared, and the first step was taken in a tardy course of legislation for the protection of the Irish tenant. The power of Fenianism was for a moment broken, but not until it had revived the spirit of nationality. Parliamentary agitation followed the momentary subsidence of the Fenian movement, and once more failure marked its course. Then Charles Stewart Parnell came, and all was changed. Rallying the forces of Irish nationality everywhere, and combining revolutionary action with constitutional agitation, he fixed the attention of the civilized world on the wrongs and miseries of Ireland. English parties and English leaders bowed before him. Tories vied with Liberals to gain his support. Firm, inexorable, commanding, the followers whom he found a rabble, he made an army. He dictated terms to the English Minister, and the Minister granted them.

"In ten years he did more for Ireland than had been done in a generation. Measure after measure, bearing his mark, took its place on the statute book, and his work was crowned, when the Prime Minister of England, brought into Parliament a bill to establish an Irish Parliament. He is gone. Ireland mourns over his grave. What is the duty of those he left behind? What is the duty of those who followed him to the last, in the struggle for Irish freedom?

"It has been said that we fought for a man, not for a principle.

"It is not true. We fought for the principle which the man embodied. The man himself was, indeed, in principle, the principle of self-reliance and independence, which nothing could sap. To that principle we are staunch.

"It is now necessary for the members of this organization to elect a new president, and a new Executive Committee, and we invite the branches of the National League in Great Britain to take immediate steps to this end. We urge our fellow-countrymen not to despair, if victory seems distant. We ask them to take as their motto the last words addressed by Mr. Parnell to the Executive Committee: 'Hoid on; fight on.'"

#### SKETCH OF MR. PARNELL'S LIFE.

Charles Stewart Parnell was born at Avondale, in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, as recently as 1847. His father was the son of a gentleman who was, at one time high sheriff for the county of Meath, and his mother the daughter of Admiral Stewart, who commanded the United States frigate *Constitution*, during the war of 1812. He inherited the estate on which he was born, and was educated at Harrow School, England, and Magdalen College, of the University of Cambridge. In 1875 he was elected member of Parliament for Meath, and represented that constituency until the general election of 1880, when he was returned for three constituencies, including the one he had represented so long.

He preferred to represent the city of Cork. At the beginning of his parliamentary career he was a member of the Irish Home Rule party, in which he soon rose to eminence, although a Protestant and, personally, not popular with the leading members. In October of the same year he founded and was made first president of the National Irish Land League. Simultaneously with an agitation, which in 1880, made Mr. Parnell the supreme Irishman, and the virtual ruler of his country, extraordinary means of relief were adopted for the relief of Irish distress, in which both England and the United States took a conspicuous part.

In January, 1880, Mr. Parnell visited the United States, and created a feeling that crystallized itself in the formation of Land League associations, which proved the main financial support of the home organization. He was subsequently chosen president of the Home Rule party in place of Mr. Shaw. Toward the close of 1880 information of seditious conspiracy was applied for by the Crown against Mr. Parnell and certain of his associates, which resulted in a trial, brought to an indeterminate issue, but their virtual acquittal by the non-agreement of the jury. When he took his seat for Cork the young statesman was made leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons. His tactics of obstruction produced a strong feeling against him in England, and under the Coercion Act, which was thought necessary by Mr. Gladstone's Government, in order to the restoration of the power of the Crown in Ireland, he was, in October, 1881, arrested as a suspect, and imprisoned in Kilmainham gaol. He was released, it is alleged, as the result of a letter to the Prime Minister, in which he is understood to have offered his co-operation with the regular authorities in the restoration of order, and the devising of measures intended to obviate the causes of political trouble in his native land. Since his return to the House of Commons, as previously, he had shown remarkable ability as a leader, and had been the head and front of local agitation in Ireland. When the Land League collapsed as the result of the repressive legislation adopted by Parliament, he organized the Irish National League, which is largely composed of the same membership.

His following, after the general election of 1885, numbered eighty-five members, their numerical strength so impressing Mr. Gladstone that he introduced Home Rule, which drove him out of the Treasury benches, although he received the solid support of Mr. Parnell, and the entire strength of his party. Then followed stirring times in the English Parliament, every effort being put forward to overthrow the new Government which Lord Salisbury had formed, but unavailing was the opposition. The events which led to the appointment of the commission to investigate the contents of the celebrated circular on "Parnellism and Crime," which resulted in the complete vindication of Mr. Parnell, and his liason with Kitty O'Shea, are still fresh in the memory.

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## SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY.

**SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY**, member of Parliament for North Kilkenny, died rather suddenly at Queenstown, Ireland, on October 7th. His death was due, it was thought, to the strain of the late political campaign in North Kilkenny. He was born in Cork in 1834, was educated in Queen's College, Cork, and was called to the bar, at the Inner Temple in 1861. He entered Parliament as member for King's county in 1859, and his election address was the first in which Mr. Disraeli's name was mentioned. He expressed his confidence in the foreign policy of Mr. Disraeli, but as a National Conservative reserved entire independence to himself in everything relating to Ireland. Mr. Hennessy was the first Catholic Conservative in Parliament. He carried the Select Committee in opposition to Lord Palmerston's Government for throwing open appointments in the Civil Service of the United Kingdom to public competition, and he amended the Irish Poor Law so as to provide for the rearing of pauper children out of the workhouse. He received the thanks of the Catholic Committee of England for the Prison Ministers' Act, and an address of thanks from the miners of Great Britain for some amendments he secured in the Miners' Regulation bill. Sir John Hennessy drew the attention of the House of Commons to the decline of the population of Ireland, and urged the Government to keep the people at home by amending the Irish Land laws and reclaiming the waste lands. He opposed the Government's system of education in Ireland, on the ground that the so-called national system was anti-national. He voted for church rates and in favor of the Church of England, in England, but supported Government endowment in Ireland, by which the Irish ecclesiastical property founded before the Reformation, would be restored to the Catholic Church and some ancient abbeys in Ireland revived. In foreign affairs he exposed the conduct of the Russian Government in Poland, and moved an address to the Crown to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, in favor of the Poles. He criticised the conduct of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone in their attack upon the Pope, and supported the independence of the sovereign Pontiff. He opposed the war in China, and the bombardment of ports in Japan, but supported the Northern States during the American civil war. He voted against the New Zealand war, but supported the claims of the Australian colonies to complete legislative independence of Downing street. He was appointed Governor of Labuan in 1867, of the West African settlement in 1872, of the Bahamas in 1873, of the Windward Island in 1875, of Hong Kong in 1877, and of the colony of Mauritius in 1882. On more than one occasion his conduct as Governor has provoked remonstrances. He was created a K.C.M.G.

in April, 1880. He returned to Parliament in his memorable victory in North Kilkenny over Mr. Vincent Scully, Mr. Parnell's candidate, but he spoke seldom, and attracted little attention since his election.

### BOOD' EISM IN THE STATES.

THE Pennsylvania Senate was in extraordinary session in October at the call of the Governor of the State, who had summoned it in order that it might enquire whether there was reasonable cause for the removal from office of the State Treasurer and the Auditor-General. These officials were accused of collusion with the late treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, John Bardsley, in extraordinary thefts of public money. Bardsley is now in the penitentiary, and an effort was made to place his alleged accomplices there, but the prosecution was balked by his refusal to testify. A joint committee of both Houses of the Legislature was appointed last winter to investigate the matter, but its proceedings were so dilatory that the Governor at last felt compelled to exercise his constitutional right of summoning the Senate to deal with the matter. This action spurred on the committee, and it took some interesting evidence, which bore a strong resemblance to portions of that taken at Ottawa. It was proved that both Auditor-General and the State Treasurer frequently received gifts from Bardsley, and that the dates of these presentations coincided with those of large payments of money made by them to him. Evidence was also given pointing to the payment to the accused officials, or their agents, of large commissions for advertising inserted in certain newspapers at exorbitant rates.

About the same time San Francisco became engaged in a struggle similar to that which New York had with the Tweed ring. A despatch to a New York paper enumerated a succession of scandals which led to the struggle as follows: The Stanford election, the Buckley sell-out, the electric road deal, the Bruner exposure, the Senatorial combine, the contractors' mess, the scheme to blackmail the scalpers, the waste basket revelation, the loot of the San Francisco treasury, and the various other disclosures of corruption, culminating in the Taylor trial, with its proof of the existence of a syndicate of legislators formally organized to market votes in the bulk, and divide the proceeds. At a public meeting held in San Francisco, in the beginning of October, one of the judges of the Superior Court was openly accused of being corrupt, of having been elected by criminals, and of being under the thumb of the saloon element.

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## BARONESS MACDONALD.

IT was officially announced on June 30th, that Lady Macdonald, widow of the late Premier, Sir John Macdonald, had been raised to the peerage as an acknowledgment of her husband's long and distinguished public service. Lady Macdonald is known to be a brilliant and accomplished woman, and her advancement was generally felt to be a deserved tribute to herself, as well as a compliment to the memory of her deceased husband. She was her husband's constant adviser during the long period in which he was Premier, and ably assisted him in many of his projects. She always exercised a powerful social influence by her gracious manners, tact and bright intellect. She is a clever linguist, a tremendous reader, and an elegant writer, as her contributions to the magazines testify. On July 20th, Lady Macdonald received from the Queen, a letter written in Her Majesty's own hand throughout, conveying the intimation that a peerage will be conferred upon her. The letter expressed sympathy with her in her bereavement, and Her Majesty stated that she felt Sir John Macdonald's death a heavy bereavement to herself and to the Empire. An Order-in-Council was passed on October 15th, transmitting to Lady Macdonald the patent of nobility, making her Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe, which the Governor-General had received from the Home Government.

## SOCIALIST CONGRESS IN GERMANY.

POLITICAL circles in Germany watched with keen interest the proceedings of the Socialist Congress, which opened at Erfurt on October 15th. On the opening day the report of the past year's work was read, and it was announced that satisfactory and important results had been achieved during that period. The holding of meetings throughout Germany had greatly extended the agitation the Socialists advocated. On the 17th, Herr Vollmer, a member of the Reichstag, warned the Congress and the Socialist party at large against over-estimating their strength, and against adopting an aggressive policy. The Socialist party was wrong in thinking that an international war would lead to the collapse of the existing system of society and the liberation of the proletariat. He supported the Dreibund, which secured peace. War was to be avoided at any cost, for whether Germany was victorious or not, a severe blow would be dealt, as the result of war, to the social democracy of Germany. Two other members vigorously repudiated Herr Vollmer's views, and their speeches were warmly applauded by the



majority of the Congress. On the 19th, Herr Auerbach made a violent speech in defence of anarchy. This speech, full of the most bitter denunciations of the existing systems of government and society, caused such an uproar and so much protest upon the part of the more sober-minded portion of the delegates, that the Congress was upon the point of electing a committee to request the expulsion of the members who supported the anarchistic views of the speaker, when Herr Auerbach, who had taken his seat during the tumult, again arose, and amid a scene of uproarious disorder, announced the secession from the Socialist party of himself and of Herren Werner, Wilburmer, Schultz, of Madgeburg, and Brethge, of Berlin. All five of the delegates who had thus severed their connection with the party, immediately withdrew from the hall. Herr Singer read a letter from the seceding extremists, in which the seceders declared that they would no longer belong to a party which called itself the Socialist party, while it renounced democratic principles. The Congress thereupon adopted a resolution advising the Socialists of Berlin to take measures to render abortive any further action by the extremists, as the latter rely chiefly upon their comrades in Berlin for support. After the extremists left the Congress, the programme was rapidly adopted without criticism. Resolutions were passed favoring the creation of Socialist literature for the benefit of the young, and providing for the issue of a general *vade mecum*, ("constant companion") and the formation of statistical bureaus devoted to the compilation of facts and figures in connection with Socialism. A proposal to form a school of elocution for the purpose of training oratorical agitators in behalf of the cause of Socialism was rejected.

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### TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

ON the evening of October 28th, a disastrous earthquake shock occurred in Hiogo, Japan, and surrounding district. Hiogo is a seaport town, on the Island of Hondo, with a population of over 40,000, and is situated about twenty-two miles from Osaka, which, in point of size, is the third or fourth city in Japan. The towns of Nagoya, Giru, and Ogaki were destroyed, all of the public buildings, and most of the smaller structures in these places being thrown down. A fire, which started among the wrecked buildings in Nagoya, completed the work of destruction in the most crowded quarters of the town. It was estimated that over 6,500 lives had been lost by the disaster, 9,000 injured, and 75,000 houses destroyed. Many vessels were wrecked in the vicinity of Hiogo, and during the disturbance the waters of the lakes in the surrounding country were violently agitated. The number of Europeans who lost their lives was small. Traffic on the different railroads was suspended, and all the telegraph lines were entirely prostrated.

## TERRIFIC CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

ON Monday, November 2nd, the Andaman Islands, a convict settlement in the Bay of Bengal, was visited by a terrific cyclone. The Indian Government's steamer *Enterprise*, engaged in conveying convicts to the Islands, foundered. When the storm burst, the steamer was caught unprepared, and blown with terrific speed on the shore. She dashed upon the rocks lying opposite the female convict prison, and the waves swept clean over her. The wreck was seen by a number of female convicts, who were seeking shelter from the fury of the gale, and they at once started for the shore. Slowly they forced themselves against the storm, grasping rocks, and other things to prevent them from being literally blown away. At last they reached the shore. Here, nothing daunted by the thundering in-rush of the waters, which, at times, swept high above their heads, they formed a human life-line, each woman grasping the other's hand. Then the bravest of the party rushed into the sea, and grasped a struggling form seen twirling and twisting in the water, and, aided by her companions, dragged ashore one of the men who had been swept from the *Enterprise*. Again and again the women entered the water, and each time they returned with a man, who, had it not been for their heroic aid, would surely have been drowned. Of the eighty-three men composing the officers and crew of the *Enterprise*, only six were saved, and every one of these was dragged from the water by the female convicts. Every English officer and every English member of the crew of the *Enterprise* was lost. The total loss of life by the cyclone was estimated at over 200, and about 250 people were severely wounded. Great damage was also caused to property.

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## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

A MOVEMENT, having its origin in England, for bringing university teaching within reach of the masses, found a foothold in the United States and Canada during the year. Briefly stated, University Extension, by means of lectures, is a movement to bring home to the adult population an opportunity for culture; to furnish facilities for continued education without interfering with the duties of every-day life. It is an effort to bridge over the gulf which had elementary education on one side, and higher education on the other. The general plan is for a university to establish branches where short courses of lectures would be delivered by members of the faculty. Courses of study would be laid out, and those engaging in the work would be expected to give up to

study only so much of their time as could be spared from the demands of their ordinary occupations. On completion of the course, a diploma would be given to those who passed a successful examination. In England there is competition, without unseemling rivalry, among the universities to forward the movement, and in the United States it has reached an important degree of development. There the "American Society for the Extension of University Teaching" has been formed, with Dr. Edmund J. James, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Pennsylvania, as president; and associated with him on the Advisory Committee are the presidents of many of the most important educational institutions in the country. In Canada, Trinity University was the first to take hold of the movement, and the first of the lectures was delivered by Rev. Prof. Clark, on Saturday, October 31st, his subject being "History and Literature." Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, issued an invitation to those interested in the question to attend a meeting in the public hall of the Education Department, Toronto, on October 5th, to hear the views of Prof. James, President of the American Association, on the scheme. A large number of the leading educationists in the province accepted the invitation, and listened attentively to Prof. James, who stated that astounding results had been achieved in the States from the movement. The following day another meeting was held, when it was unanimously decided that steps be taken to provide the organization necessary to promote the scheme, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. The deliberations of this committee occupied several hours, and they finally reported the following as a constitution upon which they were agreed, and it was adopted by the meeting:

1. That the name of this Society shall be the Canadian Society for the Extension of University Teaching.
2. The object of the Association shall be to bring within the reach of the public opportunities of sharing the benefits of higher education.
3. Anyone interested in the object of the Association may become an ordinary member on the payment of an annual fee of five dollars, or a life member on payment at one time of fifty dollars.
4. The officers of the Association shall be named by a council, which shall choose its own officers, who shall be ex-officio officers of the association.
5. The council of the Association shall consist of, (a) three representatives from each university in the Dominion, and one from each college affiliated with a university; (b) the Minister or Superintendent of Education for the time being from each province or territory in the Dominion; (c) three representatives elected by the Provincial Association of Teachers in each Province.
6. The council shall elect from among the representatives of the universities an Executive Committee of not less than six of its members, to assist the officers in the direction of the work of the Association, five to form a quorum.
7. The Executive Committee, with the officers of the Association, shall appoint lecturers and examiners, and have the general supervision of teaching.

The following officers were elected for the first year of the Association :— President, Sir Donald A. Smith, Chancellor of McGill University ; Vice-Presidents, Hon. G. W. Allan, Chancellor of Trinity University ; Hon. Edward Blake, Chancellor of the University of Toronto ; Sanford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston ; Prof. Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. ; L'Abbe Laflamme, of Laval University, Quebec ; Treasurer, B. E. Walker, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce ; Secretary, W. Houston, M.A., Provincial Librarian. These resolutions were also adopted :—"That a copy of these resolutions, including the constitution, be sent to each body interested ; that a committee consisting of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Dr. Rand, be appointed to prepare a memorial on the aims and purposes of the movement to be generally circulated." It was also decided that the newly-appointed council will hold its first meeting in Toronto on the first Wednesday in January next.

## STATE ELECTIONS.

ELEVEN of the State elections in the United States took place on November 3rd. The results were watched with the keenest interest by both Republicans and Democrats, more particularly in the States of Ohio, New York, Iowa, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, because of their bearing upon the Presidential contest of 1892. In some the issues were national ; in all the results had great significance, since these five States hold 116 of the 401 votes in the Electoral College : New York, Massachusetts, Iowa and Ohio elected Governors, other State officers and Legislatures, while Pennsylvania elected only two State officers—Auditor-General and State Treasurer—but determined also whether a constitutional convention should be held. Possibly the chief interest was centred in Ohio, where Major McKinley, the high-tariff champion, and Governor Campbell, Democrat, were the candidates.

In New York State, Roswell P. Flower, Democrat, was elected Governor, and the results showed that the Democrats retained control of the Legislative Assembly, while the Republicans continued in a small majority in the Senate. In Pennsylvania, the Republicans carried both offices, and the proposition for a constitutional convention was overwhelmingly rejected. In Massachusetts, Governor William E. Russell, Democrat, was re-elected, but the Republicans held control of the Senate by 25 to 17, and of the Legislative Assembly by 150 to 90. In Ohio, Major McKinley was elected Governor, and the Republicans also carried both the Senate and Legislative Assembly. In Iowa, Governor Boies, Democrat, was re-elected, and the Democrats controlled the Senate, while the Republicans controlled the Legislative Assembly. The Farmers' Alliance

candidate for Governor polled altogether about 15,000 votes. Virginia and Maryland went overwhelmingly Democratic. In South Dakota, the Republican candidate for Congress was elected, and Missouri and Nebraska went Republican.

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### HEAVY BANK FAILURES IN GERMANY.

THE suspension of Hirschfeld & Wolff, bankers, Berlin, Germany, was announced on November 4th. It was reported that the Empress and Prince Henry had lost a large amount by the suspension, and that many of the leading aristocrats were badly involved. On the 7th a sensation was caused in financial and social circles by the collapse of the banking institution of Friedlander & Sommerfeld. The failure was associated with the suspension of Hirschfeld & Wolff. Herr Sommerfeld and his son committed suicide in their office, preferring death to disgrace. The enquiry into the affairs of Hirschfeld & Wolff realized the worst anticipations. The firm had been in business for sixty-four years, and had as its chief, Herr Wolff, who occupied several other positions of trust. He was a prominent society man, who had lived a life of ostentatious wealth, his household expenses running to 400,000 marks a year. He did little in the speculative line until recent years, when his private extravagances at the gambling table led to his embarrassment. He tried to recoup his losses through dealing on the Paris and Berlin Bourses. As a matter of fact the firm had been insolvent since 1883. For a number of years he had been living by selling and pawning the securities of depositors, working in connection with the banker Joseph Leipziger. It was asserted that Wolff, with all the facts known to Leipziger, floated fraudulent drafts through Leipziger, and pawned securities of depositors amounting in value to 3,500,000 marks. Leipziger finally went to the wall, and his failure tended to the downfall of Hirschfeld & Wolff. Among the numerous aristocratic creditors were Prince Henry of Prussia, 500,000 marks; Prince Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress of Germany, 500,000 marks; and the Count Lutichon, a prominent leader in German society, 300,000 marks. Other members of the aristocracy who were severely hit were Count Zeedlitz Freschler, Count Bredow Reichstager Goldschmidt and Count Eulenberg, of the Imperial household, and Count Lehnendorff, chief of the royal stables. A large number of industrial companies lost their deposits. Wolff was confined in prison. These failures caused a financial panic of considerable gravity to prevail, but in a few days matters had quieted down. Two other bankers named Maajs and Abrahamson were, however, arrested on charges of misappropriating deposits.

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## UNITED STATES IMPORTS.

UNITED STATES Government returns for the twelve months ended with September, which covered all but five days of a full year of the McKinley tariff, were published in November. The statistics of imports compare with those of the previous twelve months, under the old law, as follows :

<i>Imports</i>	1891.	1890.
Dutiable .....	\$427,364,400	\$534,209,720
Free of duty .....	397,352,107	279,259,671
Total.....	\$824,716,507	\$813,469,391

Of the whole \$118,000,000 increase in free imports over \$72,000,000 was in raw sugar brought in after April 1st, when the duty was removed, and \$18,690,000 in coffee, on which there was previously no duty. Taking the whole volume of imports, the increase under the new law is, if anything, below an average year's gain, and the abnormal imports of coffee accounts for more than the whole of it.

## ENGLISH LIBERAL-UNIONISTS.

FOR several months arrangements had been in progress for a great general meeting of the Liberal-Unionist party, which was held in Manchester, on November 10th. Delegates were present from every county in England, Scotland and Wales. Sir Henry James, Q.C., presided. A resolution proposed by the Duke of Argyle, was adopted with enthusiasm. It was to the following effect. "That this Conference of the Liberal-Unionists element, expresses its satisfaction at the success of the Government's policy in Ireland, approves of the Ministerial measures passed for the social benefit of the people of the United Kingdom, especially the Local Government Acts for England and Scotland, the Irish Land Act, and the Free Education Act, and extends thanks to the Cabinet for the manner in which it has conducted the affairs of the Empire during the past five years." A second resolution was also adopted, which urged that the future efforts of the allied Liberal, Unionist and Conservative parties should be directed to the establishment of local government in Ireland, on lines similar to those adopted in Great Britain, and for the promotion of legislation for improving the social condition of the people of the United Kingdom. In the evening Lord Hartington presided over a demonstration at the Free Trade Hall. In his opening address he expressed the opinion that the Irish cause had been set back 100 years by the acts of its own leaders. Mr. Jesse Collings, the noted Liberal

advocate, then moved, and Mr. Finlay, M.P., seconded, the following resolution : " That this meeting desires to express the opinion that the policy of the Unionist party in the future, as in the past, should be to resist the disintegration of the Imperial Parliament, to uphold the honor of the Empire, to preserve friendly relations with all foreign powers, to maintain law and order in all parts of the United Kingdom, so as to promote such legislation as will ameliorate the social condition of the British and Irish people." The resolution was unanimously adopted amid a scene of enthusiasm, the audience rising to their feet and cheering vociferously. Mr. Russell, M.P., next submitted, and Lord Castletown seconded, a resolution expressing thanks to the Liberal-Unionist leader for the manner in which they have so far guided the party, and further expressing entire confidence in their judgment. This resolution was also unanimously adopted, and the immense gathering dispersed after singing the National Anthem.

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### CANADIAN BANKING CURRENCY EULOGIZED.

ON November 12th, at the American Bankers' Convention at New Orleans, La., Mr. William C. Cornwall, Cashier of the Bank of Buffalo, contributed a paper on "Canadian Banking Currency," in which he said: "The country is practically at sea on the currency question. We are pounding along like a great ship on the ocean, with the engines at their utmost, politics at the wheel, ignorant of our bearings, and liable at any moment to collision and disaster; for, what with an unpliable, inelastic circulating medium, much of it based in value, and ground out mechanically and without scientific control at the rate of \$4,500,000 per month, no one can say what the outcome will be. At such times wise men glance abroad and backward to get, if possible, some light upon the dark waters from the past and present experiences of other nations. I desire in this paper to call the attention of such men to the experience of our sister nation, Canada, on the grounds that while being nearest to us geographically and physically, her conditions are the most closely allied to our own of any community that we know of.

"Canada has for many years existed under a banking law, which, with additions and improvements from time to time, has given her a circulating medium fully meeting all the requirements of every season, both as to elasticity and safety, and to-day, with the improvement brought about by the amended law gone into effect last July, she has, I believe, for her needs, the most perfect currency system of any nation in the world, except, perhaps, that of Scotland, after whose system her's is closely modelled. In fact, the Canadian partakes in its character of the sterling qualities of the Scotch system, just as the Canadians



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themselves possess many of the admirable characteristics of that grand people from whom they are largely descended or made up. The Canadian Bank Act is a comprehensive piece of legislation containing over 100 clauses. I shall mention only the leading features. First of all, banks of issue, the joint stock banks—and these are the only ones of which we are treating—there are of course in Canada private banks and savings banks—must obtain their charters from Parliament, and must have a subscribed capital of \$500,000, with at least \$250,000 paid up. The shareholders in these banks are doubly liable. That is, they can be called upon in case of failure and deficit for an amount in addition equal to what they have already invested in the shares fully paid up. No dividend is allowed which will impair the capital of the bank, and no dividend higher than eight per cent. per annum until a surplus or rest has been built up of at least 30 per cent. Monthly statements, giving full particulars, are to be furnished to the Government, and these are published in the daily papers, and, I need not say, scrutinized with much intelligence and interest by shareholders, depositors, and Canadian business men generally. An annual statement is furnished, with full details of profit and loss, to the yearly meeting of shareholders, and at these meetings the general manager usually delivers an address, and there is a common interchange of views. In the interest of the Government, and in order to keep the Dominion note in use, forty per cent. of the reserve held by the banks is required to be so held in Dominion notes, and any bank making a payment up to \$100 must, if so requested, pay in Dominion notes. No torn or defaced notes of any kind, either Government or bank, are allowed to be paid out. There are wise restrictions as to loans on real estate, etc., and to regulations as to Boards of Directors. A bank has prior lien on warehoused merchandise, and on stocks and bonds, etc., and is given other privileges. Employees are not forgotten, authority being given to establish guarantee and pension funds out of the bank's holdings for faithful servants. Examinations are not conducted by the Government, but under the branch system ; each bank has its inspector-general, who is a man of marked ability and skill, a thorough banker by education, a man who ranks next to the general manager and fully competent to take the latter's place. With examinations conducted by such men, the Canadian banks' shareholders and depositors may well feel assured. I fear our National and State bank examinations would suffer by comparison. The amount of notes to be issued must never exceed the amount of unimpaired paid-up capital. They are a first lien upon the assets of the bank, taking precedence of even Government claims. The double liability of stockholders is a last resort to the bank itself in case all the other assets are not sufficient to pay the noteholders. The branch system is a very necessary part of the operations, and the notes of all banks are sent in and redeemed daily like cheques. Every dollar in Canadian bank notes has over \$9 (on the average) in security back of it to make it good. Every thinking banker who has paid any attention to the subject knows that our present system of currency is inadequate.

In such a time a deliberate consideration of better systems in operation should do some good. I think I have shown that such a system, and one of the best in the world, is in successful operation very near us."

### U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

IN his annual report, published on November 14th, Commissioner Mason, of the United States Internal Revenue Department, stated that the total receipts from all sources for the last fiscal year were \$146,033,416, an increase of \$3,442,719 over the previous fiscal year. The receipts for the first three months of the present fiscal year were \$38,742,688, an increase of \$797,905 over those of the same period of the previous year. The cost of collection for the fiscal year was \$4,210,604, or 2.88 per cent. of the receipts. The cost for the previous year was 2.82 per cent. of the collections. The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year are \$4,522,580. During the year 968 stills were destroyed and ninety-seven were removed, involving the arrest of 378 persons.

### NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

AT the opening of the Newfoundland Legislature on February 13th, immediately after the reading of the Governor's Speech, Colonial Secretary Bond, proposed resolutions reciting certain statements regarding the reciprocity negotiations, which were discussed with closed doors. During the discussion several of the most notable Conservative members expressed strong sentiments in favor of annexation to the United States, in condemnation of the alleged unfriendly attitude of Canada. The resolutions were supported by the Opposition, passed unanimously and sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

The preamble stated that on July 8th the Newfoundland delegates proposed to the British Government that Newfoundland should be permitted, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, to negotiate a convention for reciprocal trade with the United States. On September 8th this proposal was acquiesced in, and consent was given for a delegation to proceed to Washington to aid in the said negotiations. On November 8th, Colonial Secretary Bond was advised by the British Government to return to Washington to conclude the negotiations. On December 16th, a satisfactory convention was arranged and accepted on behalf of the United States Government by Secretary Blaine. Though strongly urged by Newfoundland, the British Government, up to date, had declined to ratify the convention. The resolutions declared that the House viewed with profound disappointment and alarm the failure of Her Majesty's Government to carry out

its solemn obligations to the colony, and was aware of the interference of Canada in relation to this matter, and the House could not fail to appreciate the same as a menace to the independence of the colony and an attempt to make it subservient to the Dominion, and regarded the delay that has occurred in the ratification of the convention as entirely unjustifiable, and evidencing an utter disregard for the prosperity and well-being of the colony. It was resolved that the delay occasioned by Her Majesty's Government in ratifying the said convention was regarded by this Legislature as unfriendly to the colony, and calculated to permanently disturb the loyalty for which the colony had in the past been remarkable; and it was further resolved that the Legislature most strongly urge Her Majesty's Government to immediately fulfil its claim to the colony by ratifying the said convention.



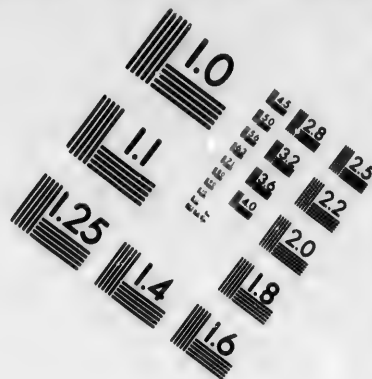
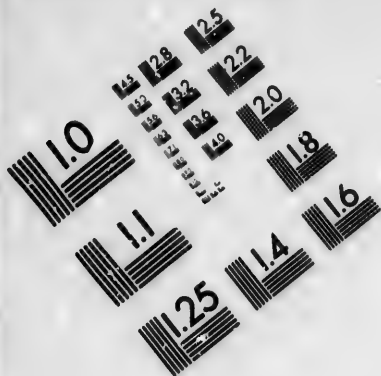
SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G.,  
*Premier of Newfoundland.*

Meantime an agreement had been made between Great Britain and France to submit the question of their respective rights in the Newfoundland lobster fisheries to arbitration. The agreement was signed by President Carnot on March 14th. The arbitrators chosen by France were: Prof. Martens, of St. Petersburg University; M. Rivoir, the Swiss Consul at Brussels and President of the Institute of International law, and M. Gram, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Norway.

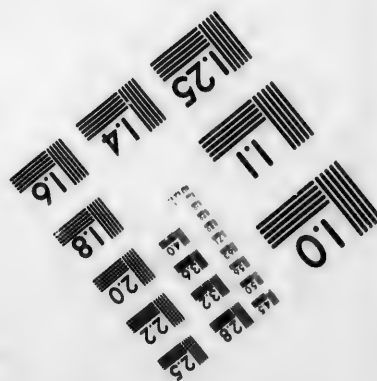
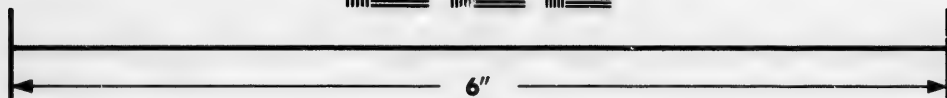
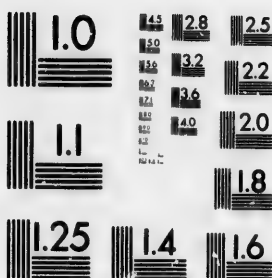
On March 18th, Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, introduced to the House of Lords a Coercion Bill reviving the Crown's authority to instruct naval officers to enforce the treaties of Utrecht, Versailles, and Paris, securing fishing rights to France. A clause provided that if the Colonial Legislature supplied the necessary powers to secure the performance of the treaties upon the international arrangements before the bill was passed, the bill would be suspended.

On March 20th a despatch was read in the Imperial House of Commons, signed by the President of the Legislative Council, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, of Newfoundland. The despatch transmitted to the Imperial Government the resolutions adopted by the Colonial Legislature, requesting England to delay any coercive legislation until the Colony had been heard in its defence. The delay was granted, and subsequently a delegation was appointed to proceed to England, for the purpose indicated.

On March 23rd the correspondence between the Governments of Newfoundland and Great Britain, on the proposed fishery convention between Newfoundland and the United States was published. The despatches showed that Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, at first assented to Newfoundland



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negotiating directly with the United States Government. Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Macdonald protested that Canada should be included in any arrangement that might be made, and Lord Knutsford later decided that Newfoundland had no power to negotiate. He stated that Mr. Bond, the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, went to Washington and had unofficial interviews with Mr. Blaine, the result of which was the drafting of a convention by the British Minister. The Governor-General of Canada declared that Canada viewed the signing of this convention with alarm, and protested against it. Governor O'Brien, of Newfoundland, urged the prompt signing of the convention, but Lord Knutsford adhered to his decision, and stated that Mr. Bond had remodelled the convention after several interviews with Mr. Blaine.

The following day a deputation of English merchants engaged in trade with Newfoundland, visited the Government leader in the House of Commons. Mr. Smith, in addressing them, repudiated any desire on the part of the Government to coerce the people of Newfoundland, but the British Government was bound by treaties, and when the other party held views so strongly as France did, there was no alternative but arbitration or war. Referring to the necessity of the *modus vivendi*, in view of the approach of the fishing season, he said a most inflammatory document had been circulated on the west coast of Newfoundland,

and was likely to seriously imperil the peace. This showed the urgency of the case, and the danger to which the colony was exposed by resistance to an arrangement directed solely to securing the interests of the Newfoundlanders. It was perfectly true that it re-enacted old powers, but simply with a view to securing peace and averting the terrible consequence which would result from a breach thereof. The Imperial Government was compelled, much against its will, to ensure the performance of the Treaty obligations by the Local Legislature. The Government did not desire to interfere in the internal concerns of the Colony, but while the Treaty remained unrevised it must be respected by the Queen's subjects, whatever they might be. It had been a source of great sorrow that repeated requests to the Newfoundland Government had failed of their object. Successive Governments in England had done their best to mitigate the undeniable inconvenience



HON. A. B. MORINE,

Leader of the Opposition in the House, and Delegate to England.

harassing all existing conditions in Newfoundland. He could only hope that good counsels would prevail, and that the Colony would take steps to obviate the necessity of action on the part of the Imperial Government.

On March 27th it was announced from Washington that the Newfoundland Reciprocity Treaty was definitely off, and that if the Island Colony wished to be included in any arrangement of Reciprocity with Canada there would not be the slightest objection at Washington.

On April 3rd the French Chamber of Commerce, of Montreal, passed the following resolution: "That this Chamber of Commerce congratulates Lord Knutsford, British Colonial Secretary, for having brought into the House of Lords, a Bill for the purpose of compelling the Newfoundlanders to respect the Treaties of Versailles and Paris, and begs to thank him for having assented to the resolution passed, by the Chamber last year, protesting against the encroachment by the inhabitants of Newfoundland and appealing to the traditional honor of the British Government respecting the agreement entered into with France.

On April 7th the Newfoundland Government instructed its officials to refuse licenses for bait to all Canadian vessels, and to give them to Americans free. The Legislature was not consulted in the matter, and public sentiment condemned the policy.

The full text of the Treaty between the United States and Newfoundland for the improvement of commercial relations, which was ready for signature and ratification, when the suspension of negotiations was ordered from Great Britain, owing to the protest of Canada, was made public on April 8th. It gives American shipping vessels the same privileges of purchasing bait, trading and procuring supplies as are enjoyed by Newfoundland vessels, and allows the products of Newfoundland fisheries, with the barrels, boxes, cans, etc., in which they are carried, to be admitted into the United States free of duty. "Green" codfish, however, is not included in these products. Under this Treaty the duties levied upon the following merchandise imported into Newfoundland from the United States shall not exceed the following amounts, viz:

Flour, 25c. per barrel; pork,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound; bacon and hams, tongues, smoked beef and sausages,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound or \$2.50 per 112 pounds; beef, pigs' heads, hocks and feet, salted and cured,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound; Indian meal 25c. per barrel; peas, 30c. per barrel; oatmeal, 30c. per barrel of 200 pounds; bran, Indian corn, and rice,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem*; salt in bulk, 20c. per ton of 2,240 pounds; kerosene, 6c. per gallon.

Newfoundland is to admit the following articles imported from the United States free of duty:

Agricultural implements and machinery imported by agricultural societies for the promotion of agriculture, crushing mills for mining purposes, raw cotton, corn for the manufacture of brooms, gas engines protected by patent, plows and harrows, reaping, raking, ploughing, potato digging and seed-sowing machines to be used in the colony, printing presses and printing types.

The treaty provides that if Newfoundland reduces the rates of duty upon the articles named above as dutiable the reduction shall apply to the United States. The treaty is to take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation



have been passed by Congress, the Imperial Parliament, and the Legislature of Newfoundland. It is to remain in full force for five years from the date at which it comes into operation, and further until twelve months after either contracting party gives notice of its wish to terminate the same. It is provided that ratifications of the treaty shall be exchanged on February 1, 1891, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Newfoundland delegates, Sir Wm. V. Whiteway, Premier, Augustus W. Harvey, Albert B. Morine, Moses Monroe and George Emeron, shortly after their arrival in London, had an interview with Lord Salisbury on April 18th. What transpired was not made known, as Lord Salisbury requested that the negotiations be kept secret until a decision had been arrived at in the matter. He received the delegates graciously, and all the phases at issue were talked over. The expectation of so rare and important an event as the representatives of a colony being heard at the bar of the House attracted an unusually large number of spectators to the House of Lords on April 23rd. There was a full attendance of peers, and the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor sat together on a cross-bench. After a motion that the Newfoundland delegates be heard at the bar of the House had been assented to, the Lord High Chancellor gave orders that they be admitted. The five delegates, headed by Sir William Whiteway, thereupon made their appearance.

Sir William delivered his statement of their case in a clear, well-pitched voice, and was listened to throughout with keen attention. After detailing the objections of the Newfoundlanders to Lord Knutsford's Coercive Bill, he concluded with the following proposals, which he said ought, in the opinion of the delegates and the people of Newfoundland, to be accepted by the Imperial Government as a solution of the existing difficulties :

That the Newfoundland Legislature pass immediately an Act authorizing the execution for this year of the *modus vivendi* and of the award of the Arbitration Commission together with all treaties and declarations under instructions from the Queen-in-Council.

That further progress of the Knutsford Bill be deferred until the passage of the above Act, and that the present arbitration agreement shall not be allowed to operate beyond the lobster question without obtain-



HON. ROBERT BOND.

*Negotiator of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.*

ing the prior consent of Newfoundland, in which case the colony shall be represented on the commission.

That Newfoundland desires that the agreement be for unconditional arbitration on all points that either party can raise under the treaties.

If this can be arranged between Great Britain and France, Newfoundland will ask to be represented upon the Arbitration Commission, and will pass an Act to enforce the execution of the awards of the Commission. Sir William Whiteway added that the Newfoundland delegates regret that up to the present moment these proposals have not only not been accepted, but that no hope has been held out that they will be accepted. Their adoption, he said, would immediately cause the excitement in Newfoundland to subside, and would induce peace under conditions which would make coercion by warships extremely difficult. The Newfoundland Premier added that if the Knutsford Bill became law, it would have been forced upon a resentful people, but if the proposals of the Newfoundland delegates were adopted, every good object of the Bill would be easily and pleasantly attained. The enactment of the Bill would leave a rankling wound in the hearts of the colonists, and would establish a precedent which would ever give a feeling of insecurity to every self-governing colony. "In offering on behalf of the Colonial Legislature," continued the Premier of Newfoundland, "to enact laws providing for the honorable fulfilment of obligations of an exceedingly odious kind, we are animated by a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the Empire. Persistence in the passage of the Bill, therefore, will be a poor return for that faith in Parliament which animated the Newfoundland Legislature in sending us to the bar of the House of Lords."

Lord Knutsford, at the conclusion of Sir William's remarks, in moving to adjourn the second reading of his Coercive Bill until Monday, the 27th, referred in terms of warm praise to the very able speech made by the Premier. On the 27th the Coercive Bill received its second reading in the Lords, but Lord Knutsford explained that as the measure would not be called for a second reading in the House of Commons until the week of May 15th, there would be ample time for consideration. On May 4th, a proposition made in the House of Lords that in view of assurances given the Government from the Newfoundland delegates that the colony would immediately pass an Act which would provide for the due enforcement of the treaty stipulations existing between France and Great Britain, the House ought not to go into Committee on the Knutsford Coercive Bill until reasonable time had been given to Newfoundland to pass the necessary legislation, was rejected by a vote of 113 to 30. Lord Salisbury explained that the Government had entered into serious international obligations with France, which must be carried out. Under the decisions of the Newfoundland courts the hands of the naval powers were paralyzed, and they could not regularly exercise the jurisdiction which they had hitherto effected. The bill was, therefore, necessary in the event of the failure of an Act by the Newfoundland Legislature to enforce the measures which the Knutsford Bill was designed to carry out.

The Newfoundland Legislature, on May 6th, considered a despatch from Premier Whiteway advising that the Legislature pass a temporary Coercive Bill provided that Lord Knutsford dropped his Coercive Bill in the House of Lords. The Legislature refused to adopt the measure suggested, there being a strong feeling to let Lord Knutsford do his worst, and to offer merely passive resistance. The following night Lord Knutsford's Bill was discussed in the Assembly amid much excitement, and resolutions denunciatory of the action proposed to be taken by the British Parliament were adopted.

Lord Knutsford's Coercive Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords, on May 11th. On the same day a conference was held between the two Houses of the Newfoundland Legislature, when it was decided to endorse the action of the delegates to England, and to carry into effect the proposals made by them to the British Parliament and Government. There was much opposition at first, but reflection showed that to be the wisest and most honorable course. Mr. Morine, one of the delegates to England, returned to Newfoundland, and on May 22nd addressed both branches of the Legislature, explaining and defending the course of the delegates, which was generally approved. He read a despatch from his colleagues urging the immediate passage of the draft of the bill, which he brought from London with him, in order to strengthen the case of Newfoundland in the House of Commons. The bill secured the enforcement of the *modus vivendi*, the arbitration award, and the treaties for one year, and provided that at the expiration of that period, a permanent Act be passed. The Legislature, next day, passed the bill, which aroused public indignation so much so that the people refused to observe the Queen's Birthday. On May 26th, an agreement was made to hear the delegates at the bar of the House of Commons, as the bill was not considered satisfactory owing to its temporary character. On the same night the Newfoundland Legislature passed the Act giving power, to the end of 1893, to enforce the French treaties, the London delegates hoping thereby to procure the withdrawal of Lord Knutsford's Bill. On the 28th the House of Commons having been informed of the passage of this Act, the Government consented not to proceed with the second reading of the Knutsford Bill. The session of the Newfoundland Legislature closed on May 30th.

Another phase of the trouble was brought forward in the House of Commons on June 1st, when it was announced that a message had been received from the Governor of Newfoundland that a French officer had warned the inhabitants near St. Pierre Bay, not to sell bait to the United States fishermen, under the penalty of the seizure of their boats and nets. Although this did not appear to be a specific infraction of the Treaty of 1818 with the United States, which secured only the United States citizens the right to fish off certain parts of the coast, it constituted interference with the rights of British subjects, and was an assumption of jurisdiction inconsistent with the sovereign rights of the British Crown, and the Government had brought the matter to the attention of the French Government.

It was announced on June 23rd that the negotiations between the Colonial Office and the delegates were virtually completed. A permanent Act had been drafted, which promised that jurisdiction in fishery disputes shall be transferred from subordinate officers to two expressly appointed judicial agents. Another clause provided for the repeal of the temporary Act.

In accordance with the *modus vivendi*, Sir Baldwin Walker closed sixty British lobster factories on the French shore. A Commission was appointed by the Newfoundland Government, to investigate the losses sustained by the people of St. George's Bay, during the last three years, through the interference of French war-ships, and about two hundred claims were examined, one amounting to \$6,000. The total losses were estimated at \$20,000.

Public interest in the fishery troubles was revived in November, by the determination of the Newfoundland Government to continue the restriction placed on Canadian vessels. Many Nova Scotia vessels had visited Newfoundland in the winter to purchase cargoes of frozen herring for sale in the Dominion or United States, and as parties interested in the business were anxious to know whether it would be continued, Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, wired to Premier Whiteway, on November 16th, and received a reply on the 19th that the subject was under consideration. Not receiving any further reply, Premier Fielding wired on the 23rd: "Uncertainty of your regulation respecting purchase of frozen herring exceedingly embarrassing to many Nova Scotians. Would respectfully ask earliest possible decision." On the 24th he received the following reply from Premier Whiteway: "The restrictions upon export of bait fish still existing, the Government regret that the action of the Canadian Government, in opposition to Newfoundland's proposed convention with the United States, and the persistence of Canadian fishermen in supplying the French with bait, to the injury of this colony, compels Newfoundland, in self-protection, to continue the restriction on export of herring."

On November 26th, the Imperial Government notified the Newfoundland Government that her Bait Act was unconstitutional, and proposed that Canada and Newfoundland should submit a joint test case to the Imperial Privy Council.

Owing to the determined attitude adopted by the Newfoundland Government against Canadian fishermen, the Privy Council, at a meeting on December 7th, decided upon a policy of retaliation. At the close of the meeting Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, wrote out the following summary of



HON. M. MONROE,  
Leader of Opposition in the Council.

the case for publication : Newfoundland persists in prohibiting Canadian vessels from procuring in her ports bait or bait fishes. In winter a large trade has hitherto been carried on between Newfoundland ports, ports in Nova Scotia, and ports in the United States, in frozen herring, but as these herring are "bait fishes," Newfoundland excludes Canadian vessels from any participation in the business. Nova Scotia fishermen, finding Newfoundland vessels landing frozen herring in Canadian ports free of duty, contrary to the Customs Act, appealed to the Canadian Government to enforce the law. Though reluctant to act in what what might be considered a spirit of mere retaliation when the greater question as to the enforcement of the Bait Act is about to be settled by the judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, it appears there is no alternative but to levy the prescribed duties on fish from Newfoundland.

On November 11th, Lord Salisbury re-opened negotiations with M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for a settlement of the fisheries dispute. It was reported that Lord Salisbury, in return for the surrender of all the French rights in Newfoundland, offered to cede to France the Hervey Islands, and the colony of Lagos.

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### TRoubLED IRELAND.

THE fight between the Parnellites and McCarthyites for the leadership of the Home Rule party was continued with unabated vigor after the opening of the New Year. Nothing came out of the conference at Boulogne, between Mr. Parnell and Wm. O'Brien, and the latter and John Dillon, on their return from the continent, were arrested at Folkestone on February 12th. On the day following they were conveyed to Ireland to serve out their sentences. The Parnellites, on February 16th, passed a vote of confidence in their leader, and the anti-Parnellites on the same day, met and decided to carry on a vigorous campaign throughout the country. Mr. Parnell delivered addresses in various places, and several collisions occurred between members of the rival factions. Great interest was excited in the election in North Sligo to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Peter McDonald. The candidates were Valentine B. Dillon, jr. (Parnellite), and Bernard Collery (anti-Parnellite). The Church threw all its influence in favor of the anti-Parnellite candidate, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, went so far as to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against all supporters of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Timothy D. Healy was assaulted at Cork, and Dr. Tanner at Ballina, and scenes of mob violence were frequent. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Maurice Healy, played a game of "bluff" by offering to resign their seats and contest Cork upon the issue of the leadership. The polling took place on April 2nd, amidst the greatest excitement. Mr. Parnell's right to enter the Sligo court house, where the polling was going on, was disputed on the ground

that not being bound to secrecy he had no right to enter there. Parnell became very much excited and indignant at the objection, but finally was allowed to remain. The election resulted in the return of Mr. Collery, who polled 3,206 votes, his opponent polling 2,426. The organ of the McCarthyites next morning, referring to the election, said: "In spite of buliyings, bludgeonings, and mob law, personally organized by Mr. Parnell, the Nationalists have won the most remarkable triumph ever achieved for Home Rule."

On Sunday, April 5th, notwithstanding a steady downpour of rain, fully 2,000 persons assembled in Phoenix Park, Dublin, to assist in the demonstration of the Amnesty Association, and to protest against the continued imprisonment and alleged inhuman treatment of Irish and Irish-American political prisoners by the British Government. After speeches had been made by Mr. Kenny, Mr. Parnell, and others, resolutions were passed calling upon Irishmen at home and abroad to put forth every effort to secure the release of their friends, and demanding that the Government hasten the unconditional surrender of the prisoners. Mr. Parnell's speech was a tirade against the Liberals, whom he accused of always making political prisoners, while the Conservatives released them. The same thing might occur again, and John Daly and others, convicted of perjury during the Liberals' tenure of office, be liberated by the Conservative Government. "Why," he asked, "did not Mr. Gladstone release these prisoners in 1886? Mr. Gladstone did not hesitate to stoop to ascertain the opinions of dynamiters in America, as to whether they would accept his Home Rule bill of that year, and even went so far as to receive some of these people at Hawarden. Why did he not release the prisoners at that time?" In reply to a question as to why he did not make conditions, Mr. Parnell declared that the Irish party never made conditions with the Government. "The prisoners," he said, "would rather rot in gaol than accept anything but their unconditional release." Next day Mr. Gladstone declared that Mr. Parnell's statement, that he had received dynamiters at Hawarden, was an absolute falsehood.

The first public meeting of the National Federation was held in Dublin on April 7th. Mr. Sexton, who presided, made a speech, in which he dwelt upon the rapid and enormous growth of the Federation, which, he said, would soon embody the political strength of Ireland. Mr. Michael Davitt was appointed Secretary of the Council. It was announced that the account in Mr. John Dillon's name had been overdrawn to the extent of \$15,000, and that there were other urgent liabilities to the amount of \$40,000. It was consequently resolved to call on Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Parnell to immediately release a sum from the fund held in Paris sufficient to meet the present and future liabilities.

The Evicted Tenants' Committee, at a meeting in Cork on April 13th, resolved to disclaim connection with either the National League, or with the National Federation, and to attend to their own interests, and endeavor to secure the benefits of the Land Act. It was also decided to form an association, to include every evicted tenant in Ireland.



Mr. Parnell issued a manifesto on April 19th, to the members of the National League of Great Britain, in which he declared the McCarthyites were under English influence. He called upon his countrymen in Great Britain to ignore the Convention summoned by Irish Whigs under the shadow of English influence, and asked them to assert the principle of national independence and to declare that Irishmen alone shall regulate the conduct of Irish business. He also asked his fellow-countrymen to rally round the Executive Committee he had appointed. Shortly after this he commenced a political tour, delivering addresses in Dublin, Clonmel, Belfast, and other places.

In June the Nationalist press published a statement as to the receipts and expenditure of the campaign fund as follows: Amount collected, \$634,385. Expenditure: Legal expenses, \$36,100; paid tenants, \$382,090; housing, \$66,405; buildings, etc., at New Tipperary, \$147,760; total, \$632,355. Balance, \$2,030.

The decree in the O'Shea divorce suit having been made absolute, Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were married at Brighton, on June 25th, by the registrar. The only witnesses to the ceremony were two servants from Mrs. O'Shea's house. Many of Mr. Parnell's friends thought that the marriage would lead to the attainment of his old standing, but in this they were disappointed. The Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, at a meeting held in Dublin on July 1st, reaffirmed their former declaration that Mr. Parnell was unfit to be the leader of the Irish people, that he was unworthy the confidence of the Roman Catholics, and calling upon Irishmen to repudiate him. The result of the Carlow election for a successor to the O'Gorman Mahon, in Parliament, was, therefore, looked for with keen interest by both parties. The election took place on July 7th, and the Parnellite candidate sustained a crushing defeat. The result was Hammond (McCarthyite) 3,755; Kittle (Parnellite) 1,539. This was a severe blow to Mr. Parnell, as he admitted that Carlow was his strong hold, and where, if he were defeated, he would admit that he had nothing left to fall back upon in political life. A few days afterwards it was announced that as a result of the election a number of the most prominent of Mr. Parnell's supporters, were making pacific advances towards their opponents, as they recognized the game was clearly up with them.

Messrs Dillon and O'Brien were released from Galway gaol on July 30th, and met with a cordial reception from thousands of their countrymen. They both announced that they could not accept Mr. Parnell's leadership, and Mr. Dillon threw in his lot with the McCarthyites. The following day the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* published a letter from O'Dwyer Gray, its proprietor, stating that in view of the revelations of the Campbell lawsuit, and the utterances of Dillon and O'Brien, he would henceforth reject Mr. Parnell's leadership. A few days afterwards the Belfast *Morning News*, one of Mr. Parnell's organs, announced its preference for Dillon and O'Brien. On August 9th, a meeting composed of Messrs Dillon, O'Brien, McCarthy and Sexton was held, to deliberate on the future leadership of the party, which resulted in an



agreement that Mr. Dillon should be formally invested with the leadership when Parliament re-assembled, and that meanwhile Mr. McCarthy would continue the nominal chief. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* kept up a persistent series of attacks upon Mr. Parnell, who announced early in October that he had made satisfactory arrangements to start both a daily and weekly paper in his interests.

At the convention of the Irish National League of America, which was opened in Chicago, Ill., on October 1st, neither the McCarthyite nor Parnellite party was represented. On the 4th, the newly-elected Executive Board and most of the officers met and decided to inaugurate an active campaign of organization. One of the important questions discussed was what attitude the League would assume towards the branches of the Irish Federation—the McCarthy organizations—in regard to matters pertaining to the Irish cause. It was resolved to offer the right hand of fellowship to the officers of the Federation, which meant that in everything pertaining to the general advancement of National opinions, and in all movements connected with the succoring of evicted tenants, the League would work with the Federation. On the question of leadership, the League would maintain a neutral position.

On October 6th, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., published the correspondence which had been going on between Mr. Parnell and himself, in which the latter proposed that Mr. Parnell should appoint two of his supporters, and that Mr. Justin McCarthy should appoint two of his friends, the four appointees, to form a committee to distribute the Paris fund to the evicted tenants. The correspondence showed that Mr. Parnell refused to agree to the appointment of such a committee, insisting that he, himself, must consider the claims of the evicted tenants in conjunction with Mr. McCarthy. On the same day, Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and Healy addressed a meeting at Thurles, at which they declared they had finally abandoned making any further appeals to Mr. Parnell to help the evicted tenants.

It was hoped that Mr. Parnell's death, referred to on another page, would have had the effect of re-uniting the two factions, but, instead, the bitter feeling was more than ever intensified.

At a meeting of the National Club, in Dublin, on the day following Mr. Parnell's death, the question of union with the McCarthyites came up for discussion, and resolutions denouncing such union were carried. The subscribers to the fund which was being raised, prior to Mr. Parnell's death, with the intention of starting two Parnellite newspapers, also met and decided to carry out the scheme. The Parliamentary followers of Mr. Parnell held a private meeting at which it was decided to contest the seat for Cork, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Parnell, but to allow the North Kilkenny seat, rendered vacant by the death of Sir John Pope Hennessy, to go by default. John E. Redmond was selected by the Parnellites as their candidate for Cork, and Michael Davitt was selected as the anti-Parnellite candidate in North Kilkenny.

Conservatives were much elated over the news from Tipperary, on October 20th, that tenants on the Ponsonby estate were seeking to come to terms with their landlords, and that the Tipperary tenants had turned against Father Humphreys, who had been the chief of the plan of campaign and boycotting move in Tipperary, and had called upon Archbishop Croke to remove him.

On his arrival in Cork on October 21st, Mr. John E. Redmond, replying to an address of welcome, announced that he spoke as "the elected leader of the Parliamentary party," and at a meeting of the National League, in Dublin, next day, Pierce Mahony, M.P. for North Meath, declared he was ready to follow the new leader as loyally as he had followed Mr. Parnell. The McCarthyites on October 23rd nominated Martin Flaven, a local butter merchant, to contest Cork, and the Conservatives selected Captain Sarsfield, the Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, as their candidate.

Great excitement was caused in Dublin by an apparent attempt to blow up the office of the *National Press*, the organ of the McCarthyites, on the evening of October 26th. A bomb was thrown in the area of the building and exploded with a tremendous report, doing considerable damage to the windows and furniture, but fortunately injuring no one. No clue could be found as to the perpetrator of the outrage. The McCarthyites blamed the Parnellites, and this intensified the bitter feeling aroused throughout the country by recent political and factional sayings and doings. On the 27th Dillon and O'Brien arrived in Cork and were escorted by a procession of their admirers through the streets. The processionists were attacked by the Parnellites, and both sides fought desperately with sticks, clubs, shovels and picks. The mounted police were summoned and succeeded in restoring order, but not before a large number of wounded were stretched bleeding and groaning in the streets. The neighboring hospitals had to find accommodation for many wounded persons by the time hostilities were suspended. The next day everything was comparatively quiet, but on the 29th the rival factions again came into conflict and desperate hand-to-hand fighting ensued, the McCarthyites being on the whole victorious. Among the wounded was John Dillon. No less than 325 cases were treated at the hospitals and infirmaries.

In North Kilkenny, Patrick McDermott, the McCarthyite candidate, was elected without opposition on the 29th, to the seat in the House of Commons, left vacant by the death of Sir John Pope Hennessy.

Timothy Healy, M.P., was horsewhipped by Mr. McDermott, a nephew of Mr. Parnell, at the Four Courts, Dublin, on November 3rd, for having used insulting language regarding Mr. Parnell's widow, during a speech on the 1st at Longford. At the National Federation Convention in Waterford, next day, Mr. Healy repeated the language complained of, stating that he would not be deterred by violence from pursuing the course he had mapped out. Three hundred police and one hundred priests had to guard the delegates to and from the Convention, and had to repel repeated assaults by the Parnellites. Savage

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fighting took place all day, and hundreds of skulls were cracked. Still further bitterness was added to the angry feelings existing between the factions by Wm. O'Brien's Boulogne revelations, which the Parnellites characterized as an artful, dishonest, misrepresentation, a shameless breach of confidence, and a wanton outrage on the memory of the dead leader. On the 5th several fights took place in Cork between the rival factions, and many people were injured. The election took place on the 6th, and the polling booths were held by the military. Several exciting scenes occurred between the priests and the Parnellites, but the presence of the military had the effect of keeping things comparatively quiet. The result of the election was a victory for Martin Flavin, the McCarthyite candidate, by a plurality of 1,512 over the Parnellite candidate, John E. Redmond. The vote stood: Flavin, 3,669; Redmond, 2,157; Sarsfield, Unionist, 1,161. Mr. Redmond, after the result had been made known, delivered an address, during which he declared his intention of continuing the struggle to obtain recognition by the people of Ireland of the Parnellite principles.

On November 27th, Mr. Balfour, at a Conservative meeting held in Glasgow, Scotland, declared positively that, no matter what the future might bring forth, it would never bring Home Rule to Ireland.

A disgraceful faction fight took place at Limerick, on December 2nd, where the McCarthyites had been holding a convention. At the Limerick station a large crowd of Parnellites had gathered, and when Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien appeared, accompanied by their followers, the Parnellites greeted them with hoots and yells, and hurled opprobrious epithets at them. The McCarthyites resenting this treatment swooped down upon the Parnellites, and for a time the heavy blackthorns were used with marked effect. Many of the Parnellites were so badly injured that they had to be removed to the hospital.

The McCarthyites took decisive steps, on December 2nd, to secure the funds, amounting to \$177,500, in the hands of Mr. Munroe, the Paris banker. Mr. Parnell was one of the trustees of these funds, and upon his death, acting upon instructions from Mrs. Parnell, who claimed the money on the ground that it was her private property. Mr. Munroe refused to let anyone draw it. Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Timothy Healy, on the date mentioned, commenced an action against Mr. Munroe to decide the ownership of the funds, and to compel him to restore the money to those entitled to the possession of it. Writs were also served upon Mr. McCarthy and his associates, at the instance of the leaders of the Parnellite faction, requiring them to show cause why they should not render an account of the Paris fund.

A most sanguinary and vicious riot occurred at Waterford on December 13th, during a political meeting in the interest of Mr. Keane, the McCarthyite candidate. The Parnellites gathered in full force and the battle was soon raging fiercely. Volleys of stones were hurled through the air and blackthorns moved with a vicious celerity that sent many howling rioters to hospitals for surgical attendance. In the midst of the affray Michael Davitt received a nasty cut on

the forehead, from which blood flowed freely, and Dr. Tanner and others were injured by stones. Mr. Davitt, who had previously refused to become the candidate of the party, consented to run as an answer to the blow he had received, and Mr. Keane was withdrawn from the contest. Another fierce battle took place between the rival factions at Ennis, on the 15th, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., being among the wounded.

Mr. Dunbar Barton, Unionist, was elected to Parliament in the middle division of Armagh, on the 17th. He was unopposed, as the constituency was a strong Tory one, and the Irish party did not care to waste material for the short time yet remaining of the present Parliament.

The election in Waterford, on the 23rd passed off without serious disturbance. Both sides worked hard, the McCarthyites being confident of victory. But they were disappointed, as the returns showed that the Parnellites had won the seat. John E. Redmond, Parnellite, secured 1,725 votes, and Michael Davitt, McCarthyite, 1,229 votes. As this was the first bye-election won by the Parnellites since the split occurred in the party, they were correspondingly jubilant.

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### THE BAIE DES CHALEURS RAILWAY SCANDAL.

WHILE the two Committees of the Dominion House of Commons were busily engaged unearthing bribery and corruption, the country was startled, on August 4th, by the ventilation of what turned out a most scandalous state of affairs in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway. In the Railway Committee of the Senate, the bill to confer a Dominion charter upon the new company, to which the old company had sold out, was called on that date. Mr. Walter Barwick, barrister, of Toronto, appeared to oppose the measure on behalf of the Ontario Bank and the Macfarlane estate. Macfarlane was one of the sub-contractors on the road, and had a claim of \$83,000 against the company on account of work done. At the last session of the Quebec Legislature the grant of 800,000 acres of land to the company, was commuted into a cash bonus of \$286,000, to be held by the local Government and paid out in satisfaction of the claims against the company. The Macfarlane estate had not been paid the \$83,000 due to it, and Mr. Barwick demanded that provision should be made in the new bill whereby the claim might be paid. He claimed that of the \$286,000, the sum of \$68,000 was alleged to have been paid out on account of construction, which left \$218,000 of the subsidy to be accounted for. Of the \$218,000 the sum of \$75,000 had been paid by C. N. Armstrong, the contractor for the construction of the road, to the holders of the old charter for its rights, which left \$143,000 to be accounted for. Of this amount Mr. Barwick alleged that \$100,000 was secured by the Mercier Government from Mr. Armstrong, as toll for election

purposes, through a letter of credit cashed at the Banque du Peuple. This left \$43,000, which was insufficient to meet the McFarlane claim.

In the Senate Committee, on August 7th, leave was asked on behalf of the Railway company, to withdraw the Bill, but the Committee decided against the request by a vote of 17 to 9, and determined upon making a thorough investigation into the boodle charges. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining witnesses very little was done till the 12th, when most damaging evidence was given by Mr. C. N. Armstrong against the Quebec Government, regarding the \$100,000. It appeared that when the new syndicate was formed he received cheques for \$175,000 in settlement of his claim against the company. There were three cheques covering \$75,000, and five of \$20,000 each. On being pressed to say to whom he handed these latter five cheques he declined to answer. The Committee decided to report his refusal to the Senate. The Senate, having ordered that he must answer all questions put to him touching the whereabouts of the missing \$100,000, he, on the 14th, made a clean breast of it. Briefly the story he told was as follows: "The Baie des Chaleurs Railway fell into a bad condition, and the Mercier Government, whether in the public interest or with politics in view, took power at the last session of the Legislature to cancel the charter. After this Mr. Ernest Pacaud, of *L'Electeur*, Premier Mercier's right-hand-man, undertook to bargain for the formation of a new company to take over the road and get the subsidies. He first negotiated with Mr. J. J. Macdonald and Mr. Hector Cameron. The arrangement was not moving very rapidly, so Mr. Pacaud met Mr. Armstrong and talked about the matter. Mr. Armstrong, having a claim upon the road, interested himself in the subject, and undertook to form a new company. He was told by Mr. Pacaud that for getting the road transferred to the new company he would have to be paid \$100,000. Mr. Armstrong agreed to this, but the arrangement was made at a peculiar time, and under very suggestive circumstances. Premier Mercier was going to Europe, and Messrs. Langelier and Robidoux, two of his colleagues, were going south to inspect the American lunatic asylums. They all went to New York, and the day after Premier Mercier sailed, Mr. Armstrong reached that city in response to a telegram from Mr. Pacaud, who had accompanied the party there. He discussed the matter with Mr. Pacaud and the two Ministers. Mr. Pacaud returned to Quebec, and Mr. Armstrong to Montreal. At Montreal Mr. Armstrong completed the formation of his company. Then he prepared his claim upon the old subsidy in respect of his contracts upon the road. This claim was for a larger sum than that eventually chequed out. But Mr. Armstrong accepted the smaller amount on the principle, as he explained, that half a loaf was better than no bread. This smaller amount, however, was not the \$175,000, but only \$75,000. The remaining \$100,000 went direct to Mr. Pacaud. When the five cheques of \$20,000 each were issued in Mr. Armstrong's favor, Mr. Armstrong simply endorsed them and handed them over to Mr. Pacaud as his boodle. What became of the money came out in the evidence of bank managers on the

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previous day. A proportion of it went, apparently, to meet political debts, a proportion covered sums said to have been owing by Premier Mercier, and \$50,000 was to remain with Mr. Pacaud as his personal property. Further startling evidence was taken confirmatory of the charges made, and on August 27th Mr. Barwick addressed the Committee, claiming that he had proved his charges that money had been embezzled, which was intended to satisfy his clients, the Macfarlane estate and the Ontario Bank. He had no desire further to oppose the bill, but asked the Committee to insert such a clause as would protect the claims of his clients. The Committee instructed him to draw up such a clause as he thought would meet the requirements of the case. On the same day Mr. Langelier, counsel for the Quebec Government, made a charge of embezzlement against the old company of the Dominion subsidies. Senator Robitaille emphatically denied the charge and demanded a thorough investigation. This was gone into, resulting in the charge not being sustained.

The draft report of the Committee giving their findings upon the evidence was distributed to the members on September 9th. In the report the provisions of the bill were first set forth; then the allegations of Mr. Barwick, that of the provincial subsidies applicable to the liquidation of claims against the road \$175,000, had been improperly applied. Then followed the findings of the facts, in which the details of the disposition of the \$175,000 were given, as shown by the evidence, and mention was made of the fact that \$5,000 went to Mr. Mercier in the form of a bill of exchange upon Paris. The proceeds of the letters-of-credit, amounting to \$175,000, were applied as follows:—

Paid to the promoters of old company .....	\$71,750 00
Paid C. N. Armstrong .....	111 64
Paid James Cooper .....	2,250 00
Paid Honore Mercier and E. Pacaud, and in retiring personal obligations of Honore Mercier, C. A. P. Pelletier, Charles Langelier, Francois Langelier, J. L. Tarte, Ernest Pacaud, and others .....	54,700 00
Bank discount .....	1,435 76
Drawn from the bank, in addition, by cheques of Ernest Pacaud .....	44,752 60
Total .....	\$175,000 00

It was stated in the report that it was not possible to trace how the \$44,752.60 was divided, as the cheques representing such sum were withdrawn from the banks by Pacaud on August, 6, 7, and 8, 1891, after the committee had begun their investigation, and after Pacaud had become aware that a summons had been issued by the committee requiring him to appear before them and give evidence.

The conclusion reached in regard to Mr. Barwick's charge was this:—

“Upon the above facts, and upon the evidence, oral and written, produced in support of them, your Committee find that out of the said sum of \$280,000 the company was illegally deprived of the sum of \$175,000, which was appropriated



and disposed of as above stated, and that the assets of the company, applicable to the payment of its debts and the completion of the railway have been improperly and illegally diminished to the extent of the said sum of \$175,000."

The report next dealt with Mr. Langelier's charge that the old Baie des Chaleurs Company embezzled \$118,000 of the Dominion subsidies, and that it was necessary to threaten criminal proceedings against Senator Robitaille, president, and the directors to compel them to hand over to the person entitled to receive it \$40,000 which had been wrongfully paid to them. The report said that neither the statement made by George Taylor, of Brockville, before Chrysostom Langelier, at Quebec, nor the evidence of Taylor bore out the charges or afforded any foundation for them. Mr. Langelier's charges were thus disposed of:—

"Hon. Francois Langelier, Counsel for the Government of the Province of Quebec, made no attempt to produce before your Committee any proof in support of the charges made by him, that, under threat of criminal proceedings being instituted, Hon. Theodore Robitaille and his associates, as directors of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company, had restored an amount which, by the said charge, it was alleged they had embezzled. It was proved, however, by the evidence of the witness Taylor, who was summoned at the instance of Hon. Francois Langelier, given under cross-examination by the counsel for the Hon. Theodore Robitaille, that the said charge was totally unfounded. The further evidence given before your Committee by witnesses examined on behalf of Hon. Theodore Robitaille also showed that the said charges, and each of them, were unfounded in fact."

The disobedience of Ernest Pacaud, Pierre Garneau, Commissioner of Public Works of Quebec; Gustave Grenier, Clerk of the Executive Council; Simeon Lesage, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works; and Philippe Valliere, Quebec, to the summonses issued for their attendance before the Committee was reported, and the right of the Senate to compel their appearance was affirmed. The Committee concluded their consideration of the draft report on the 11th, and with a few trifling verbal changes adopted it. It was then presented to the Senate.

On the 16th the correspondence between Lieutenant-Governor Angers and Premier Mercier was laid before the Senate. It appeared from the documents that Lieutenant-Governor Angers spoke very freely to his First Minister, and that he communicated his statements to the Governor-General in his capacity as a Dominion officer. The correspondence testified to an interesting fact, viz.: that Mr. Garneau, who was acting Premier in Mr. Mercier's absence, objected to the Baie des Chaleurs deal when it was first proposed to him. He told the Lieutenant-Governor that he was subjected to strong pressure; that he was asked to do things he objected to; that they threatened to send a cable message to Mr. Mercier, and that he felt like resigning. Afterwards Mr. Garneau informed the Lieutenant-Governor that he had received a letter from Mr. Mercier, then in Europe, stating that he was satisfied with the transaction respecting the Baie des



Chaleurs Railway Company from which he (the Lieutenant-Governor) had reason to believe, until certain disclosures were afterwards made, that the Government would act in conformity with the law in settling the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor then reviewed the proceedings before the Railway Committee of the Senate, and closed with his letter to Premier Mercier on September 7th, which was as follows: "It was not my intention in the foregoing *precis* to present a complete summary of the facts revealed before mittee having charge of examining the bill Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company to the ada. I have wished merely to draw attention portant of these disclosures which have caused I beg to draw your attention to the fact that funds by letters of credit, without the sanction tives of the Crown, is not recognized by law. the present case, the Government has drawn on sum of \$175,000 without having recourse to Lieutenant-Governor required by law. It must this instance no Order-in-Council was ever the Provincial Treasurer to draw any sum from Order-in-Council No. 237 is but a conditional amendment of the proposals of Mr. Thom and others, with a promise to eventually pay first the balance of the subsidy voted by the Act, 45 Vic., Cap. 25, and amendments,

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and 51-52 Vic., Cap. 91 ; second, the subsidy granted for the bridge over the Grand Cascapedia river ; third, the subsidy of 800,000 acres of land converted into cash, and to appoint a commissioner to effect the payment, with the approval of Mr. Thom, or upon the judgment or arbitration of certain debts of the railroad. I find that the system of drawing on the finances of the province by the means of letters of credit, without the sanction of the representative of the Crown, is prejudicial to the public credit. It appears that the above is clearly shown by the several steps that had to be taken to utilize the letters of credit issued by the Government and the cheques given by their representatives. The Union Bank refused to discount the letter of credit of \$100,000, and only consented to undertake to collect it. At the Banque du Peuple a note from Mr. Valliere had to be attached to the cheque of the Government Commissioner, and a promise had to be made by Mr. Charles Langelier that a deposit of \$50,000 would be made out of the loan of \$10,000,000, as stated in the evidence of Mr. Dumoulin, manager of the Banque Nationale, in order to obtain the discount of the sum of \$20,000. At the Banque Nationale a note made by Mr. Pacaud, endorsed by Mr. Philippe Valliere, had to be annexed to the cheque of the Government Commissioner in order to obtain the discount of a further sum of \$20,000. It seems that the Government in paying the sum of \$175,000 to Mr. Armstrong, has made a payment to a person to whom the Government owed nothing, and to whom the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company owed nothing but debentures ; that, knowing the intention of the Act, 54 Vic., Cap. 88, and according to your declarations to the House, the Government, even with the consent of the reorganized company, should have paid to Mr. Armstrong no part of the \$280,000 before the company could have exacted the payment thereof on account of the work to be done. Mr. Armstrong's pretensions were of the category of the c. bts, the settlement of which the statute did not authorize before the works had earned the subsidy ; that in paying Mr. Armstrong the sum of \$175,000, the Government has paid it to the one against whom the creditors of the category mentioned in the statutes should have been protected ; and that in any event the sum of \$100,000, which went to Mr. Pacaud, has deprived to that amount a public enterprise of its subvention voted by the Legislature. It would seem that there exists between the Government and the creditors of the province a gate at which tribute must be paid before justice is done to those who are claimants for justice. Under these circumstances it is my duty, first to demand explanations about the Baie des Chaleurs railway affair ; second, to demand your co-operation, so that a Royal Commission composed of three judges be appointed and authorized to enquire into, and make a report on the facts and circumstances which have preceded, accompanied, caused, and followed the transactions made in consequence of the Act, 54 Vic., Cap. 38, in so far as relates to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company. As members of the Commission, I propose the Hon. Louis A. Jette, Judge of the Superior Court ; the Hon. Mr. Louis Francois George Baby, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Hon. Charles Peers Davidson, Judge of the Superior Court. Until further



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orders ; I also call on you to limit the action of the Government to urgent acts of administration, and I revoke the nomination of the Deputy Lieutenant-Governor, made by virtue of the Treasury Act, to sign the orders on the consolidated funds of the revenue according to Article 765 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, and I beg you to give notice of this revocation to whom it concerns."

At a caucus of Premier Mercier's supporters on the 18th, it was decided to agree to the Lieutenant-Governor's demand for the appointment of a Royal Commission. The following day the Commission was issued, the Commissioners being those suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor, Judge Jette being chairman. The Commission was to have power to compel the witnesses to testify under oath, but to confine the investigation to the Baie des Chaleurs affair.

Further correspondence between Lieutenant-Governor Angers and Premier Mercier was laid before the Senate on September 23rd, regarding the appointment of a Royal Commission, in which Mr. Mercier claimed that his Government was innocent of any wrong-doing, and shifting the responsibility upon the shoulders of Mr. Ernest Pacaud.

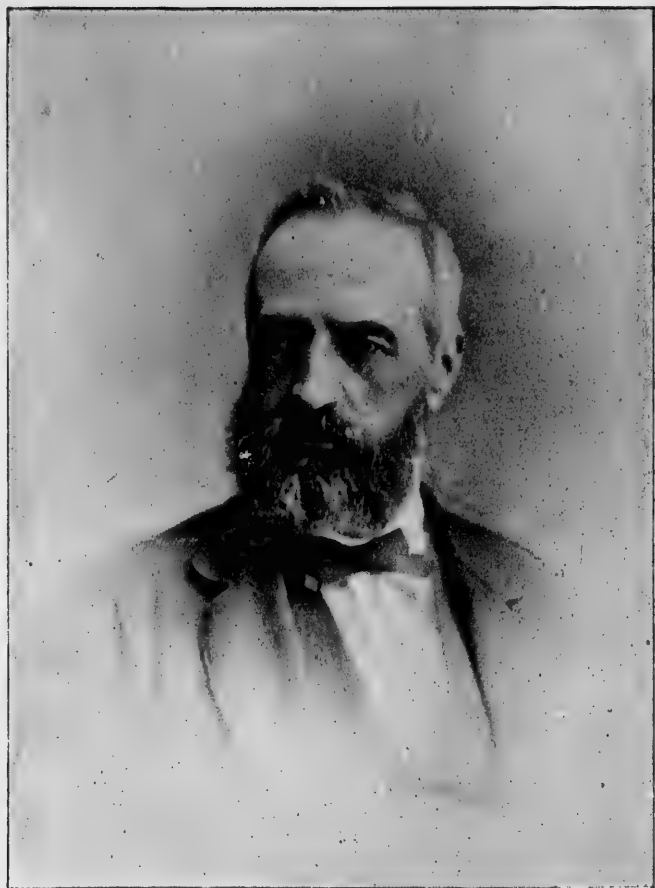
On September 29th, Judges Jette, Baby and Davidson forwarded their acceptance, as members of the Royal Commission, to Lieutenant-Governor Angers. The members of the Royal Commission met for the first time in Quebec on October 5th, when they were sworn in and proceeded to appoint their clerks and arrange their course of procedure. On the 6th they sat in the Circuit Court, when, after the reading of the appointment and oath, Mr. Beique announced that he and Col. Amyot appeared for the Quebec Government. Other counsel made application to appear for certain electors, which the Commission announced they would consider on the 8th, to which date they adjourned. The application was again made on the 8th, when Mr. Beique objected, and suggested that the witnesses should be examined by the judges composing the Commission. The chairman said a decision would be given the matter on the 14th.

The opening of the investigation was commenced on October 14th, in the presence of a large gathering of notabilities. In opening the Commission, Mr. Justice Jette said : " Before commencing this delicate and perhaps disagreeable procedure, I must say that we enter it without prejudice and determined to do our duty as best we possibly can. We have not concealed from ourselves the fact that, in accepting the position, we risk, certainly, to a considerable extent, the reputation for impartiality we must have acquired since we have been chosen to conduct so delicate a matter, but, on the other hand, we recognize that our experience in the exercise of judicial functions should enable us to bring into the conduct of a case of this kind the qualities of impartiality, calmness, and *sang-froid* necessary to the proper fulfilment of the duties of a magistrate. Among the public this enquiry will probably excite political feeling, already sufficiently heated, but we will endeavor to guard, as much as possible, against intensifying that feeling, and when we learned the names of the advocates who are to appear before the Commission, we felt convinced that, aided and enlightened by them,

we would be the better able to fulfil our duty calmly and impartially. Of course, whatever may be the decisions at which we shall arrive and the procedures we take, we will not satisfy everybody. We know to a certainty there are bound to be points of disagreement. Two of us have already received anonymous letters. That does not surprise us, for we have been accustomed to receive them often, as judges, and cannot hope to escape as Commissioners. As to the commentaries which may be made upon the expressions of opinion which have already been made, we have had but two sittings, and we are not responsible for them, and are not sufficiently advanced in the enquiry to know exactly what weight we should give even to expressions which may have been used by the advocates, but we ask now that all parties should be as calm and as careful as possible in their strictures. There was one expression used among others which was neither proper nor agreeable, but, giving to him who used it the benefit of the circumstances which may have inspired it, we must declare our absolute dissent from the opinion that the Commission ought to be under the control of the Executive. The Commission may be revoked, but it will not be controlled by anybody. We hold ourselves totally independent of interests and passions, and will endeavor to faithfully and conscientiously carry out our task.

The Court then decided to allow John Hall, Q.C.; T. C. Casgrain, Q.C.; and W. Cook, Q.C., to appear for the electors. The taking of evidence was then commenced, Mr. Charles N. Armstrong, the contractor, being the first witness examined. A vast amount of evidence was taken, and among the witnesses examined was Ernest Pacaud, who endeavored to shield the Mercier Government by taking all the blame upon his own shoulders. He asserted that the company, through Mr. Armstrong, gave the money voluntarily and with its eyes open. It was brought out in evidence that the Macdonald syndicate was willing to take hold of the railway, complete it and run it for \$450,000; but the fortunate company seemed to have struck a bargain under which it could claim \$870,000 in all, though it was not required in black and white either to complete the last forty miles from Paspébiac to Gaspé or to run the road when it was built. From this it appeared that the \$100,000 was not a mere gift from the company, nor a present from Mr. Armstrong, but a withdrawal from the resources of the province. The enquiry closed on November 7th, with congratulations between the bench and bar. The Commissioners decided that there was no necessity for counsel to put in factums.

The report of the Commission was looked for with the keenest interest. Owing to the illness of Judge Jette it was delayed from week to week, and it was evident from the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor allowed the prescribed time to pass for summoning the Legislature to meet that a crisis was imminent, and that his Honor was chafing at the delay. Finally two of the Commissioners, Judges Davidson and Baby, arrived at Quebec, on December 15th, and handed the following *interim* report to the Lieutenant-Governor.



SENATOR DEBOUCHERVILLE,  
*Premier of Quebec.*

*To His Honor A. R. Angers, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, etc., etc. :*

We, the undersigned Commissioners, have the honor to make the following report:—The serious illness of the President of the Commission rendering absolutely impossible for an indefinite time his concurrence in the drawing up of the final report, we are compelled to suspend that report. However, we understand that your Honor has a right to be informed as soon as possible, in the public interest, of the results of our deliberations. His Honor Judge Jette has apprised your Honor that his state of health rendered it impossible for him to participate in any report for the present. Conscious of the grave responsibility assumed by us in accepting the difficult charge which we undertook, we believe that it is a strict duty for us, under the circumstances, to transmit to you without further delay a summary of the conclusions at which we have arrived, without comment, however, reserving such for the final report.

During the negotiations with Mr. J. J. Macdonald, and afterwards during those with A. M. Thom, with whom C. N. Armstrong had connected himself, Pacaud acted as intermediary between the parties interested and the members of the local Government. Both Macdonald and Armstrong were persuaded that E. Pacaud's intervention was necessary to enable them to succeed. The bargain entered into between Armstrong and Pacaud, about March 19, 1891, by which the sum of \$100,000 was promised and afterwards paid to Pacaud, was fraudulent, contrary to public order, and an audacious exploitation of the provincial treasury, and it was effected under a pretext wearing all the outward appearances of plausibility.

The Government, when the Order-in-Council No. 237, was passed, April 21 and 23, 1891, and the letters of credit issued April 28th, had nothing before them to establish that the persons with whom they were supposed to be transacting were legally bound and obliged to carry out the conditions of the Act 54 Vic., Chap. 88. The Order-in-Council in question is based on the reorganization of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Co., and yet such reorganization had not taken place when the letters of credit were irregularly issued without your Honor's knowledge. In this Order-in-Council the terms "privileged debts," which occur in Sub-Section 7 of Section 1 of the 54 Vic., Chap. 88. are replaced by the words "actual debts," an alteration of a very grave character in our opinion. Armstrong's claim, as shown by Exhibit 3 of the record, amounted to the sum of \$298,493.62. It was not due, and consequently not payable, and moreover, it was not privileged.

The sudden and unexpected appearance of this claim after the passing of the Order-in-Council, settled by advances made out of the public treasury, appears to have caused a great deal of embarrassment, trouble and anxiety to Hon. Mr. Garneau, and without it evidently the said letters of credit would not have been issued. We are of opinion that Mr. Garneau, in the course of the entire transaction with Thom, underwent considerable pressure on the part of his colleagues and gave proof of carelessness, but that he acted in good faith and benefited in no way by the transaction.

The fact of Hon. Mr. Robidoux having in his possession Pacaud's note for \$20,000, endorsed by P. Valliere, and to which was attached one of the \$20,000 cheques signed by Jean Chrysostome Langelier, Commissioner in the Baie des Chaleurs affair, and the letter of Cashier Webb to Cashier Bousquet, promising to meet this cheque of Pacaud's when the letter of credit for \$100,000 would be paid by the Government, together with the attempt made by Mr. Robidoux to get this cheque of Pacaud's cashed, constitute very compromising acts for that gentleman. There is no evidence, however, that Mr. Robidoux received any portion of the \$100,000 in question, as he moreover declared before us.

Out of this sum of \$100,000 Pacaud at different times paid to Hon. Charles Langelier, Provincial Secretary, divers sums of money, amounting in all to \$9,291.23, from which it appears to be pretended that a sum of \$2,872.76 should be deducted. Mr. Langelier was one of the Ministers who took the greatest part in the adoption of the Thom proposal. He

knew and seconded the efforts of Pacaud, his intimate friend, to get the \$100,000 letter of credit discounted at the Banque Nationale. The discount obtained by Pacaud as well as at the Banque Nationale as the Banque du Peuple was known to him. After having carefully weighed and considered all the facts relating to that gentleman, we cannot avoid saying that when Mr. Langelier accepted that money from Pacaud he was perfectly aware of the source from which it had come. The notes to the amount of \$23,000 in all, discounted for political purposes, were paid by Pacaud out of the Baie des Chaleurs money.

That debt, as established by Mr. Mercier's own evidence, was contracted with the formal understanding that the responsibility would be equally shared between the signers or endorsers without regard to the order of the signatures or endorsements. Although the payment by Pacaud of these notes appears to have been done outside of the knowledge and without the consent of the interested parties, it does not the less constitute the discharge of a debt personal to each of them, and when the payment was known later it was not repudiated by them, and they profited by it. Messrs. Mercier and Langelier were included among these endorsers. The \$5,000 required by the draft sent Mr. Pacaud to Mr. Mercier were at the moment so sent from the proceeds of a note for \$20,000 discounted on the same day at the Banque Nationale, and to which one of the cheques of Commissioner Langelier in favor of Armstrong was annexed.

We deem it our duty to here note the apparent contradiction existing between Mr. Mercier's statement to you in his explanations as reported in the official correspondence and the evidence rendered before us. In his reply to your Honor's memorandum of September 7th last, Mr. Mercier expressed himself in the following terms:—"At page twenty-four of your letter your Honor says: "On the same day (May 15th) Mr. Pacaud purchased, by means of a cheque drawn on the same account, a bill of exchange in favor of Hon. Mr. Mercier for \$5,000, producing 25,500 francs." The evidence of Mr. Lafrance, cashier, at Quebec, pages seventy-seven and seventy-eight, establishes that these \$5,000 were taken from the proceeds of a note of Mr. Pacaud's, endorsed by Mr. Valliere and guaranteed by one of the cheques mentioned by your Honor. On the other hand, I am informed that this amount was raised by means of one of the blank notes which I had left with Senator Pelletier before my departure for Europe. I have not had occasion to verify which of the two versions is correct. But in any case I affirm that, being in Europe and having need of that sum, I asked for it, convinced that the amount could be raised by means of the blank notes which I had left behind me, and, naturally, with the intention of myself taking up the paper used to procure this amount, as it was for personal expenses. I affirm further, that when I asked for this amount I was ignorant for a long time afterwards that the transaction of the Baie des Chaleurs railway had taken place, and that I only learned some time after my return to Canada, through the report of the Senate proceedings published in the newspapers, that Mr. Pacaud had obtained a sum of \$100,000 or any other sum.

Nevertheless, Messrs. Mercier and Pacaud both deposed that this first draft had been called for by a letter written in the early days of May, the money to be raised by the cheque for \$5,000 which Mr. Mercier had left with Mr. Pacaud before his departure for Europe. The latter replied by forwarding the draft or by advising him that it would be transmitted. We cannot understand why Mr. Mercier did not state to your Honor, as he declared before us, that he had left this \$5,000 cheque in Mr. Pacaud's hands, together with another for \$3,500 for his (Mr. Mercier's) personal use.

We regret also that the following letters were not produced:—Mr. Garneau's letter to Mr. Mercier and the latter's reply; Mr. Charles Langelier's letter to Mr. Mercier; Mr. Pacaud's letter to Mr. Garneau; and the correspondence between him and Mr. Mercier to which he refers in his evidence. It is not proved that Mr. Mercier knew of the existence of the bargain between Armstrong and Pacaud, and that gentleman declares that he benefited in no



way thereby. The Hon. Messrs. Ross, Shehyn, Boyer and Duhamel derived no advantage whatever from the transaction.

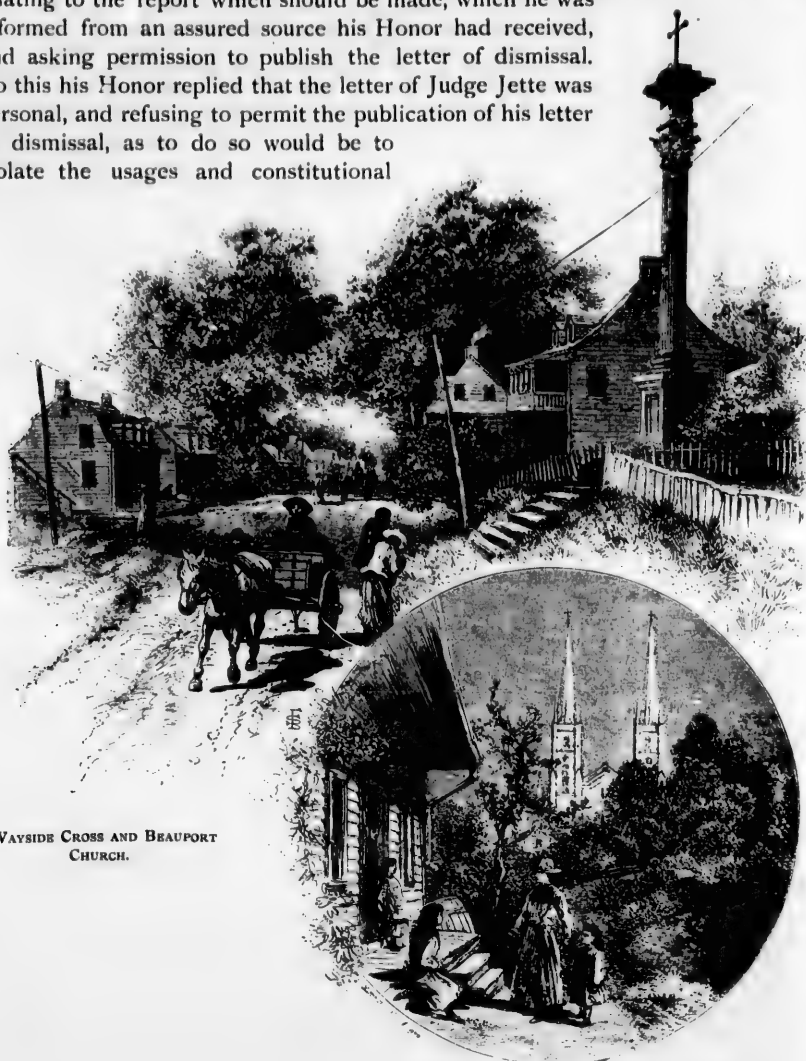
The whole humbly submitted.

QUEBEC, December 15, 1891.

G. BABY,  
C. P. DAVIDSON, } Commissioners.

On the 16th his Honor dismissed the Mercier Ministry from office, and sent for Senator DeBoucherville to form a new Cabinet. The correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Mercier was published on the 18th, and provoked a great deal of discussion. In his letter of the 16th, his Honor said: "Touching the matter of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company, I have received an *interim* report of the majority of the Royal Commission, the Honorable Judge Jette being incapacitated from participating therein by the sudden and serious illness under which he is laboring, and which will prevent him from undertaking all assiduous work for fifteen days to come. The document is as follows: (Here follows the report). Sir, the statements you made to me in the Ministerial explanations, that the Government's action was perfectly honorable and in the public interest, that the negotiations between the Government and the company were carried out in the most regular and honorable manner possible from a business standpoint only, and that nothing occurred, directly or indirectly, which could give rise to suspicions on the character of the transactions, as regards the Ministry—all these statements, as well as the justification which you have attempted of the conduct of the Ministry, lose their value in the face of the foregoing, the above report. The carelessness and the illegalities with which the action of the Ministry is marked; the facts and circumstances which preceded, accompanied, led to, and followed its action; the issue of letters of credit to the amount of \$175,000 in violation of the Treasury law, without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and to the injury of the public credit; the malversation and diversion of the sum of \$175,000 from its legislative destination; the payment made thereof to Mr. Armstrong, to whom nothing was due by the Government or by the company, in money; the sharing of the \$100,000 levied from Mr. Armstrong, and the use made thereof to pay the debts of several of the Ministers and to subsidize several members supporting the Cabinet; the contradictions existing between the evidence and the Ministerial explanations; the silence of those explanations in regard to certain facts of extreme gravity personal to some of the Ministers, as the whole is proved and established by the investigation and the above report, force upon me the conviction that the Ministry is not in a position to advise the representative of the Crown wisely disinterestedly, and faithfully. In the face of the persistence of the Ministry to remain in office, notwithstanding the carelessness and illegalities of its action and the facts established by the investigation, there only remains for me, under the circumstances, in order to protect the dignity of the Crown, and to safeguard the honor and interests of the province in danger, the constitutional remedy of withdrawing from you my confidence and to relieve you and your colleagues

from your functions as advisers of the representative of the Crown and members of the Executive Council. Wherefor, sir, I withdraw my confidence from you, and relieve you and your colleagues from your functions as advisers of the Crown and members of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec." On the 17th Mr. Mercier asked for a copy of a special letter from Judge Jette, relating to the report which should be made, which he was informed from an assured source his Honor had received, and asking permission to publish the letter of dismissal. To this his Honor replied that the letter of Judge Jette was personal, and refusing to permit the publication of his letter of dismissal, as to do so would be to violate the usages and constitutional



WAYSIDE CROSS AND BRAUPORT CHURCH.

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laws in such matters. Then Mr. Mercier wrote characterizing the report as that of two partizans, that the allegations contained therein were contrary to proof and contained gratuitous insults to him and his colleagues. He charged his Honor with hitting upon "this dodge of pretended preliminary report, and cynically carried out one of the most odious conspiracies ever entered into by an executive head against the constitutional liberties enjoyed by a free people. The remainder of the document was taken up with personal attacks upon the Lieutenant-Governor, and concluded as follows: "I denounce you before public opinion, to which you are as responsible as all others, and I trust that the day is not far distant when the representatives of the people will again resume the power of which you have temporarily stripped them, and vindicate the constitution which you have broken, though you solemnly swore to defend it. Allow me to remind you of what everyone says—you will shortly receive from Mr. Abbott, your master, the price of your national treachery. Let me also recall what everyone says of me—that I shall soon go before the people and receive from its strong and powerful hands a new mandate, which will enable me to resume in the Legislature the position from which you have driven me, and to chase you constitutionally but surely from Spencerwood, if you are still there."

The constitutionality of the Lieutenant-Governor's dismissal of the Ministry was vigorously discussed pro and con in the press, and it was the general opinion, outside of the Nationalist and Rouge press, that in the circumstances he was perfectly justified in adopting such an extreme step. It was pointed out that the Lieutenant-Governor had a precedent to guide him, when Lieutenant-Governor Letellier dismissed the DeBoucherville Government, of which Mr. Angers was a member, simply because his Ministers had not treated him with the deference that was due him, and because the policy for which they asked the approval of the Legislature did not commend itself to his judgment. It was also noted that the principal supporters of Mr. Letellier's rather severe action were Messrs. Mercier and Charles Langelier, who now, by order of Mr. Angers, passed out of office.

Mr. Mercier did not waste any time in beginning the political battle. He addressed a large meeting of his friends in Montreal on the 18th, during which he sounded the key-note upon which he intended to fight the ensuing campaign, in his declaration that: "This is a fight between the tyrants of Ottawa and the habitants of the Province of Quebec."

The new Ministry was sworn in on the 21st by the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows: Mr. DeBoucherville, Premier and President of the Council; Mr. John S. Hall, Treasurer; Mr. L. P. Pelletier, Provincial Secretary; Mr. Nantel, Public Works; Mr. Flynn, Crown Lands; Mr. Beaubien, Agriculture; Mr. Casgrain, Attorney-General; and three Ministers without portfolio, viz.: L. R. Masson, L. O. Taillon and J. Mackintosh. Mr. Hall, the Treasurer, is the Protestant representative in the Cabinet. He was born in Montreal, August 7, 1853, and educated at Bishops' College School, Lennoxville, and at McGill University,

where he graduated B.A. in 1874, and B.C.L. in 1875. He was called to the bar in January, 1876, and appointed Q.C. in 1887. He has been president of the University Literary Society of the McGill Graduates' Society and of the Junior Conservative Club of Montreal. He is a member of the corporation of McGill University. He entered public life in 1886, when he was returned to the Legislative Assembly from Montreal West, and was elected by acclamation in 1890.

A proclamation dissolving the Legislature was issued on the 23rd. The date of the nominations is March 1st and the elections March 8th; writs returnable March 15th. The dissolution of the Legislature raised another point for vigorous discussion, as to its constitutionality. According to the British North America Act, the Legislature must meet within twelve months of the date of the last prorogation. The session of 1890 came to an end on December 30th, and there ought to have been a sitting before December 30, 1891, but this was rendered impossible by the dissolution, and the Constitution was apparently disregarded. But it was argued that even though the law was in unmistakable language, it was scarcely probable that any high constitutional authority would interpret it as over-riding the constitutional right to appeal to the people at any time or under circumstances such as those that had arisen.

The active work of the campaign was practically begun by both sides on the 26th. The Conservatives opened with a big demonstration in Montreal, and ex-Premier Mercier at a meeting in St. Hyacinthe, one of his strongholds. At the Montreal meeting the new Premier declared that he and his colleagues were in favor of provincial autonomy. Mr. Hall, the new Treasurer, referred to the financial situation of the Province, the condition of affairs being, he said deplorable. In 1887 Mr. Mercier had inaugurated a loan of \$3,000,000, and since then there had been an increase in expenditure each year of over \$1,500,000. As regarded the year just closed there was a deficit of \$630,000 on the ordinary expenditure and on the general expenditure there existed a deficit of \$2,690,000, which had been met by temporary loans. These had been met by the \$4,000,000 loan recently contracted in France, hardly a dollar of which, it had been found, was now left in the treasury. He would take an early occasion to furnish a more detailed statement to the country. The issue now before the country, he remarked, was "Would the people of Quebec support an honest, upright Administration, or would they return Mr. Mercier to power to continue his reckless financial administration?"

It was reported that another Royal Commission would be appointed to enquire into other dealings of the Mercier Ministry, but at the close of the year nothing definite had been announced.

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## THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

AT the beginning of the year the Behring Sea dispute had reached an acute stage, and a rupture between England and America was within the possibilities, owing to the menacing tone adopted by Mr. Blaine in his correspondence with Lord Salisbury. On January 5th, the President transmitted to the House of Representatives the correspondence, accompanied by a message, which was a very informal document.

On January 12th, Sir John Thompson threw a bomb into the camp of the Administration by suddenly and unexpectedly transferring the question from the field of diplomacy to that of the United States Supreme Court in a motion made before this high tribunal through eminent counsel representing the British Government, asking for a writ of prohibition commanding the United States District Court of Alaska to annul the proceedings by which the sealing craft *W. P. Sayward* was libelled in 1877. Counsel submitted that if the Supreme Court decided the case adversely to the United States, Great Britain would claim that there was no occasion for submitting the case to arbitration.

This action roused the ire of the press in the United States, the *New York Herald* being particularly violent in its language. In an editorial the following day it said: "The petition of Great Britain is extraordinary. Its chief purpose cannot be to secure indemnity or protection for individual subjects. The Supreme Court affords in this instance no other or better remedy to the nation than to the subject. In such case it is usual for the person to act for himself. What Great Britain really seeks is an adjudication of the international right in dispute. With such a right it is for diplomacy to deal until diplomacy fails. To appeal to another tribunal while diplomatic discussion is still pending is a resort to tactics as inadmissible as they are extraordinary. It is by means clear that the Supreme Court will or can review and adjudicate this matter. But if, in view of yesterday's development, Mr. Blaine should curtly notify Lord Salisbury that this action, unless it be disavowed, will bring the pending diplomatic negotiations to an abrupt end, the English Minister could attribute the result only to his own blunder in permitting, if not authorizing, a move unprecedented in friendly international intercourse, and well calculated to arouse national indignation."

On the 14th, Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution declaring the conduct of Great Britain, in filing a suggestion for the determination of the sealeries controversy by the United States Supreme Court, was without precedence, prejudicial to the comity of nations and to the amicable conduct of international relations, and in derogation of the dignity of the Government and the people of the United States, and

requesting the President to communicate a copy of the resolution to the British Government, if not in his judgment against the public interest.

The tone of the English press was in marked contrast to the bluster of the New York *Herald*. The London *Times* said it was surprised that any Americans could be found to object to the jurisdiction of the tribunal which, since the days of Chief Justice Marshall, they have held up to the admiration of the world. It added: "Here the judgment of the Court will be received with respect. Its decision in favor of Mr. Blaine's contentions would in no sense be binding upon us, and an adverse decision would put an end to Mr. Blaine's policy at a stroke."

On January 26th the *Herald*, in discussing the question, took a more sensible tone, actually approving of the appeal, and asking: "Why will not President Harrison instruct his Attorney-General to say to the Supreme Court, in open session, when the *Sayward* case is called, that the President welcomes heartily its aid and advice in this critical business?"

On the 27th the case was argued at considerable length by counsel for both sides, after which the Court reserved judgment.

On February 2nd the Court, through its Chief Justice, Mr. Fuller, announced that they had decided to grant the counsel representing the British Government, leave to file an application for a writ of prohibition, to prevent the District Court of Alaska proceeding to carry out its decree of forfeiture made in the case of the schooner *Sayward*, libelled for unlawfully taking seals within the waters of the Behring Sea. This settled the preliminary question of the right to bring the case into court. It had been contended by eminent constitutional lawyers throughout the United States that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter while the matter was pending as a diplomatic question, and that the court, on these grounds alone, would throw the case out. The decision of the court would now force an argument on the merits of the Behring Sea controversy. The next point to be decided was as to whether the writ of prohibition shall issue. On this point the same "eminent authorities" agreed that it would not. In announcing the determination of the court, the Chief Justice said that the argument had taken a much wider range than was anticipated, and that under Section 688, Revised Statutes, the court had jurisdiction by way of prohibition to review the proceedings of the Alaska court.

The rule requiring the Alaskan court to appear and show cause why the writ of prohibition should not issue, was made returnable on April 13th.

On March 10th Lord Salisbury's reply of February 21st to Secretary Blaine's dispatch of December 17th last, was made public. In that dispatch the Secretary of State declared that the United States had never claimed, and never desired, that Behring Sea should be pronounced a *mare clausum*. Whatever rights the United States claimed, were, according to him, dependent upon the Russian ukase of 1821, in the pretensions of which Great Britain had acquiesced. Lord Salisbury denied any such acquiescence, but, admitting that the preservation of the fur seal was a matter of serious moment, he declared his willingness



to consent, with some reservations, to arbitration upon the questions proposed by Mr. Blaine. These questions were as follows:

"1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?"

"2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?"

"3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea, included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in the treaty of 1825, between Great Britain and Russia; and what rights, if any, in the Behring Sea were given or conceded to Great Britain by the said treaty?"

"4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?"

"5. What are now the rights of the United States as to the fur-seal fisheries in the waters of the Behring Sea, outside of the ordinary territorial limits, whether such rights grow out of the cession, by Russia, of any special rights or jurisdiction held by her in such fisheries or in the waters of the Behring Sea, or out of the ownership of the breeding islands, and the habits of the seals in resorting thither and rearing their young thereon, and going out from the islands for food, or out of any other fact or incident connected with the relation of those seal fisheries to the territorial possessions of the United States?"

"6. How far outside of the ordinary limits should the United States have exclusive jurisdiction to protect seal for the time living on United States islands, and feeding therefrom; and whether a close season is necessary; and if so, when?"

Lord Salisbury raised no objection to the first two questions, but he would consent to arbitration on the third, only on condition that the decision with regard to it should not be held to conclude the larger question involved. He was willing to admit at once the proposition implied in the fourth question, but he would not consent to a reference as to any part of the fifth beyond its first clause. With regard to the close season for seals involved in the sixth, he contended that, as this was a matter which would require consideration only in case the controversy should be decided in favor of Great Britain, it should form the subject of a separate reference. He pointed out also that Mr. Blaine had made no mention of the determination of the damages due to persons who have suffered injury through the seizure of their vessels, Great Britain having early last year presented a bill of \$500,000 to the United States. With these reservations and amendments, Lord Salisbury expressed his willingness to proceed to a settlement of the dispute on the lines laid down by Mr. Blaine.

President Harrison issued a proclamation on April 8th, which called attention to the law prohibiting unauthorized persons from killing seal or other fur-bearing



animals in Alaska, or waters of Behring Sea, under the dominion of the United States, and warning violators of the law that they would be arrested and punished, and their vessels and equipment seized and forfeited.

After several adjournments the *Sayward* case in the United States Supreme Court, was finally adjourned on April 26th till October 19th, owing to the illness of Mr. Justice Bradley. No new points were brought out to those already referred to in the briefs which were filed with the Court.

It was announced from Washington on April 30th that sensational developments might be expected soon. It was stated that Mr. Henry Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institute, who was authorized by Congress to visit Alaska to make a thorough examination of the seals on the islands, had, on his return, sent in an elaborate report to the effect that the seals were being exterminated, and advocating an agreement between the two countries by which all taking of seal would be discontinued for a certain period, to allow breeding to ensue. He proposed that a Commission, made up of representatives from the two Governments, proceed to Alaska, and see the state of affairs for themselves. Sir Julian Pauncefote, on behalf of the British Government, accepted this proposition, but all efforts to get Mr. Blaine to come to some understanding on the subject had failed, and Sir Julian had become impressed with the idea that for some reason Mr. Blaine was not disposed to move in the matter this season. He had, therefore, been obliged to take an aggressive attitude and request of the Secretary of State his ultimatum. Mr. Blaine's excuse for the delay was, it seemed, that Mr. Elliott's report was not acceptable, and therefore another special agent had been sent to Alaska to make a thorough investigation. Until this report was received Mr. Blaine would not enter into any arrangement which Great Britain was ready and anxious to have made. It was a mystery why Mr. Elliott's report had never been made public, but it was solved when it was broadly stated by the American press, that the lessees of the sealing privileges had interfered, and Mr. Blaine was working in their interests. Mr. Elliott, it appeared, blamed the lessees more than the "poachers" for recklessly exterminating the seals, which explained not only the withholding of the report, but the dismissal of Special Treasury Agent Goff, who corroborated Mr. Elliott's statements, and during the summer of 1890 stopped the operations of the lessees when they had killed 21,000 seals. Among the lessees were two prominent supporters of the Republican party, and it was alleged they had induced Mr. Blaine to postpone any agreement until the autumn, in order that in the meantime they might be at liberty to kill as many seals as possible before the close of the season.

On May 7th, Mr. Blaine's reply, of date April 14th, to Lord Salisbury, despatch of February 21st was made public. It commenced: "The modifications which Lord Salisbury suggests in the questions for arbitration do not wholly meet the views of the President, but the President changes the text of the third and fifth in such manner, it is hoped, as will result in an agreement between the two Governments. While Lord Salisbury suggests a different mode

of precedence, from that embodied in the sixth question, the President does not understand him actually to object to the question, and he, therefore, assumes that it is agreed to. The six questions, as now proposed by the President, are as follows :

" 1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States.

" 2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and concealed by Great Britain ?

" 3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea included in the phrase ' Pacific ocean,' as used in the Treaty of 1825, between Great Britain and Russia ; and what rights, if any, in the Behring Sea were held, and exclusively exercised by Russia after said Treaty ?

" 4. Did not all the rights of Russia, as to jurisdiction, and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, east of the water boundary described in the Treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that Treaty ?

" 5. Has the United States any right, and if so what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit ?

" 6. If the determination of the foregoing questions shall leave the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary in prescribing regulations for the killing of the fur seal in any part of the waters of Behring Sea, then it shall be further determined :

" *First*.—How far, if at all, outside the ordinary territorial limits it is necessary that the United States should exercise any exclusive jurisdiction in order to protect the seal for the time living upon the Islands of the United States and feeding therefrom.

" *Second*.—Whether a closed season (during which the killing of seals in the waters of Behring Sea, outside of the ordinary territorial limits, shall be prohibited) is necessary to save the seal-fishing industry, so valuable and important to mankind, from deterioration or destruction ; and if so.

" *Third*.—What months or parts of months should be included in such season, and over what waters it should extend.

" The President does not object to the additional question respecting alleged damages to English ships, proposed by Lord Salisbury, if one condition can be added, namely : ' That after the issues of the arbitration are joined, if the United States shall prevail, all the seals taken by Canadian vessels during the period shall be paid for at the ordinary price for which skins are sold. This seems to the President to be the complement of Lord Salisbury's proposition, and he doubts not that it will secure his Lordship's assent."

Mr. Blaine then repeated his disclaimer of the *mare clausum* argument, and based his case chiefly upon the United States alleged proprietary rights in the

seals. But he also strongly urged his country's claim to a special jurisdiction over the Behring Sea which, he asserted, was formerly exercised by Russia, and by her passed over to the United States at the time of the cession of Alaska.

Mr. William Henry Smith, leader of the English House of Commons, on May 29th, introduced a bill prohibiting British subjects from catching seals in Behring Sea. The duration of the time in which seals could not be captured, was not given in the bill. The bill was rapidly pushed through and received the Royal assent on June 11th.

Further correspondence, published on June 1st, showed that Mr. Blaine, in a letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote, after referring to the obligations of the sealing company for the support of the residents on the islands, proposed that the company be allowed to kill 7,500 seals to repay them for the outlay demanded for the support of the islanders; also that no females be killed, thereby not impairing the productive capacity of the herd. This point being fixed and agreed to, the proposed arrangements between the two Governments would be as follows: "The Government of the United States limits the number of seals to be killed off the islands for the purpose just described to 7,500. The Government of the United States guarantees that no seals shall be killed in the open water of the Behring Sea by any person or any vessel sailing under the American flag, or by any American citizen sailing under any other flag. The Government of Great Britain guarantees that no seals shall be killed in the open water of Behring Sea by any person or any vessels sailing under the British flag, and that no British subject shall engage in killing seals for the time agreed upon on any vessel sailing under any other flag. These propositions shall continue until May 1, 1892, within which time the arbitrators shall render final award or awards to both Governments. These several propositions are submitted for the consideration of Lord Salisbury. The President believes that they are calculated to produce a result at once fair and honorable to both Governments, and thus lead to the permanent adjustment of a controversy which has already been left too long at issue." Sir Julian replied on May 5th that he noticed with satisfaction the condition that the *modus vivendi* should not be put in force until the terms of arbitration had been settled, was not affixed to the present proposal, although the reservation as to the killing of a limited number of seals on the island was maintained. He was glad to think there was yet time to carry out for this fishery season any arrangement which might be promptly agreed to. Owing to Mr. Blaine's illness the Acting Secretary of State wrote to Sir Julian on May 20th, and again on the 26th, urging a reply to the proposition of May 4th, as prompt action was required to prevent the wholesale destruction of the seals. Sir Julian replied on May 27th that he had telegraphed the substance of the proposition to Lord Salisbury, whose reply might be expected at any moment. Further correspondence was published on June 15th with reference to the proposed agreement, and that day the following proclamation was issued at Washington:

*Whereas* an agreement for a *modus vivendi* between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in relation to the fur seal fisheries in Behring Sea was concluded on the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, word for word as follows: For the purpose of avoiding irritating differences, and with a view to promote the friendly settlement of the questions pending between the two Governments touching their respective rights in Behring Sea, and for the preservation of the seal species, the following agreement is made without prejudice to the rights or claims of either party:

1. Her Majesty's Government will prohibit, until May next, seal killing in that part of Behring Sea lying eastward of the line of demarkation, described in Article No. 1 of the Treaty of 1867, between the United States and Russia, and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by British subjects and vessels.

2. The United States Government will prohibit seal killing for the same period in the same part of Behring Sea, and the shores and islands thereof, the property of the United States (in excess of 7,500 to be taken on the islands for the subsistence and care of the natives), and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by United States citizens and vessels.

3. Every vessel or person offending against this prohibition in the said waters of Behring Sea, outside of the ordinary territorial limits of the United States, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of either of the high contracting parties, but they shall be handed over as soon as practicable to the authorities of the nation to which they respectively belong, who shall alone have jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same. The witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offence shall also be sent with them.

4. In order to facilitate such proper inquiries as Her Majesty's Government may desire to make, with the view to the presentation of the case of that Government before arbitrators and in expectation that an agreement for arbitration may be arrived at, it is agreed that the suitable persons designated by Great Britain, will be permitted at any time upon application, to visits or remain upon the seal islands during the present sealing season for that purpose.

Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington, this 13th day of June, 1891, on behalf of their respective Government, by William F. Wharton, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., H.B.M., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

WILLIAM F. WHARTON.

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE

Now, therefore be it known, that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused the said agreement to be made public, to the end that the same and every part thereof may be observed and fulfilled in good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1891, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth and fifteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

WM. F. WHARTON.

*Acting Secretary of State.*

The United States Government took prompt steps to inforce strict compliance with the terms of the agreement by supplementing the force of revenue cutters in Alaska waters by several war vessels. The North American Commercial Company filed a protest with the United States Treasury Department, on June 19th, against the arrangement limiting their catch of seal.

On June 22nd it was announced that the British Government had appointed Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., for Liverpool, England, and Dr. E. M. Dawson, Assistant Director of the Dominion Geological Survey, Ottawa, as Commissioners, and on the 25th the *Official Gazette* contained an Order-in-Council prohibiting the catching of seal by British subjects in Behring Sea, from that date until May 1, 1892. On July 9th it was announced that the United States Government had appointed, as Commissioners, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Prof. Charles Merriam, ornithologist of the Agricultural Department. Professors Mendenhall and Merriam, sailed from San Francisco, for Alaska, on July 16th, and the same night Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson sailed from Victoria, B.C., on the *Danube*. Previous to leaving a deputation of sealing men waited upon the British Commissioners on board the steamer and presented a memorial setting forth the loss they had sustained through the prohibition of sealing, and claiming compensation, Sir George promised to take the question of compensation and other matters into consideration, and include it in their report. At a meeting of the directors of the various sealing companies, held in Vancouver, on August 20th, it was decided that a petition from each vessel and also a general memorial should be sent to Lord Salisbury. The latter document set forth that the action of the Imperial Government had inflicted upon all persons interested in the sealing industry "grievous injustice, embarrassment and loss," and that, as the industry was, previous to the Government prohibition, admitted to be a lawful one, the sufferers were entitled to compensation for losses sustained through no laches on their part. It was suggested that the only fair and equitable method of ascertaining such compensation would be to allow to each vessel a sum equal to the value at current prices of its average take of skins, according to the number of boats or canoes carried by each during the last three years. The adoption of this principle, it was pointed out, would obviate the necessity for a protracted and expensive enquiry, and the owners undertook to pay their men what the latter would have received in wages had the skins been actually taken. The memorialists declared that they were loyal subjects of the Crown, and had no desire to embarrass the Imperial Government in dealing with a difficult political question, but that they sought simply to protect themselves against losses to which, had the Government's action been less precipitate, they would not have been subjected to so great an extent. They asked for prompt relief, and offered to submit a list of the amounts claimed for compensation according to the principle suggested by them.

The United States Commissioners arrived at Nanaimo, B.C., on August 23rd, after completing their labors.

On September 17th Assistant Secretary of State Wharton, and Commissioners Mendenhall and Merriam waited upon President Harrison, when the Commissioners declared a stop must be put to the practice of killing seals in the open sea for several years, if it was desired to perpetuate this species of fur-bearing animals. Sir Julian Pauncefote also notified the United States Government that the *modus vivendi* as to the catch of seals had been violated by the North American Commercial Company in exceeding the agreed catch of seals.

The British and American cruisers kept a strict watch upon the sealers and their movements, and secured valuable information as to the season's catch. Four vessels were seized, but about a dozen schooners were able to evade the cruisers. Some of the schooners did very well during the season. One vessel had a total catch of 4,300 skins, and others had catches nearly as large. One of the vessels seized by the United States man-of-war, *Mohican*, was the Canadian sealer, *Otto*. She was towed to Ounalaska, and thence sent to Victoria, B.C. Admiral Hotham, in command of the British North Pacific squadron, requested the Collector of Customs to make an investigation into the facts, as he considered that as the seizure was not made on account of any breach of the compact made between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of the Behring Sea fisheries, it was a violation of the international law. The reason given by the officer of the *Mohican* was that the *Otto's* papers were irregular. Ship-owners of Victoria were indignant at this proceeding, and the case was to be laid before the British Government. The commander of the *Mohican* afterwards advised the United States Navy Department that the *Otto* was seized for violation of the *modus vivendi*, and that she was taken in Behring Sea with a full sealing outfit and forty-eight skins on board. No question arose in reference to her papers.

On October 9th United States Secretary Foster sent to the President a report of Special Agent Williams, in answer to the protest of the British Minister, that the *modus vivendi* had been violated by the United States in permitting the North American Seal Co. to kill a greater number of seals than was fixed in the agreement signed by the representatives of the United States and Great Britain, on June 15th. Secretary Foster, in transmitting the report, took the ground that the *modus vivendi* was not violated. He showed that it was signed June 15, 1891, and since that date the North American Commercial Co., according to the report of Special Agent Williams, had taken about 4,500 seals, leaving the company the right to take 3,000 seals. He admitted, and Special Agent Williams' report showed, that during the whole season the North American Commercial Co. had taken nearly 9,000 seals, but 5,000 of them were taken before June 15th, the date upon which the limit of the catch was fixed, not for the whole season, but, as contended by Secretary Foster, for the remainder of the season. He assured the President that the North American Commercial Co.

would not be allowed to take from June 15, 1891, to May 1, 1892, more than the limit fixed, 7,500, by the agreement signed by both Governments.

Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson returned to Ottawa on October 21st. They stated that they were cordially received by both American and Russian authorities, who did everything they could to assist them in obtaining information.

Arguments in the celebrated *Sayward* case were commenced in the United States Supreme Court on November 9th. On the 10th Attorney-General Miller made the important announcement, in Court, that the British and United States Governments had agreed to arbitration in regard to their respective rights in Behring Sea. This was afterwards officially confirmed. An agreement was reached between the two Governments as to the basis of arbitration and all that remained to complete the convention was an agreement as to the arbitrators. This, too, had practically been done, so far as the number and powers of the arbitrators were concerned, and at the close of the year it was expected that their appointment and the terms of arbitration would be officially announced in a few days.

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## REVOLUTION IN CHILI.

THE members of Congress in Chili had been for some time restless under the dictatorial and unconstitutional actions of President Balmaceda, and openly revolted on January 7th. That morning, by order of Congress, all the vessels of the Navy, with one exception, the *Huascar*, which had been anchored in the harbor of Valparaiso, disappeared, and a manifesto signed by the Vice-President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, explained to the people that the fleet had declared in favor of Congress and against Balmaceda. In the afternoon the vessels returned and the *Huascar* was taken possession of without opposition. England, France and the United States sent men-of-war to the scene of the trouble for the protection of their respective subjects. On January 16th Valparaiso was blockaded, and in a few days the blockade extended south to Valdivia. Port Coquimbo and the towns of Arica and Coronel were bombarded toward the end of January. Balmaceda's forces succeeded in re-occupying Iquique, Pisagua and Coquimbo, but towards the middle of February Iquique and Pisagua were bombarded and both towns almost destroyed by the insurgents. The town of Iquique did not surrender till after four days hard fighting, and three days afterwards, on the 19th, an attempt to retake it was made by the Government troops. During the fight the women and children, by command of the English Admiral, were taken on board the vessels in the harbor, the men of the *Warspite* gallantly landing under fire on this deed of humanity. On the 20th the Government troops were bribed to surrender and the town was



again left in the hands of the insurgents, who pillaged the principal places of business. A number of engagements were fought between the land forces, the most important being on March 5th, at Mount Sebastopol, when the Government troops were defeated by the rebels, giving the latter entire control of the Province of Tarapaca. The loss on both sides was severe. Before the end of March the rebels had secured a permanent hold on the northern provinces. In the harbor of Valparaiso a lively engagement occurred on March 26th, when the Government tug *Florence* was destroyed by a shell from the insurgent vessel *Blanco*, and a Government torpedo boat was knocked to pieces by a broadside from the *O'Higgins*, another insurgent vessel. Shells from one of the forts struck the *O'Higgins*, one of them causing a gun on her quarter deck to explode, tearing her deck completely out and killing three-quarters of her crew. On April 5th, a cable despatch sent to Paris, France, by the revolutionary leaders, stated that 2,000 Government troops defeated in Autofagasta took refuge in Bolivia, where they were compelled to lay down their arms. By this victory the insurgents became masters of the Province of Autofagasta. Advices received on April 13th stated that at Iquique vagabonds were robbing, plundering, murdering, violating women, and committing all classes of atrocities, while incendiaries were also at work. The distress along the south coast, due to the revolution, was appalling. General Urratia, in command at Iquique, had been selling flour at 22c. per pound. Hundreds of men had abandoned the nitrate works, only carrying bottles of water, and accompanied by their families had trudged across the desert to Iquique, many dying on the way. The warship *Blanco Encalada*, one of the vessels taken possession of by the insurgents at the breaking out of the insurrection, was sunk on April 23rd in Caldera Bay by a torpedo fired by the new gunboat *Almirante Lynch*. The destruction of the ironclad was attended by great loss of life, 200 persons, comprising half of her crew, being killed by the explosion of the torpedo. The monitor *Huascar* was also sunk. President Balmaceda's fleet, after administering this severe lesson to the insurgents, returned to Valparaiso without having sustained any damage.

The insurgents' party, over the signatures of Senors Montt, Silva, Barros and Luco, issued a notification, which was presented to the French Government on May 3rd, to the effect that a provisional Junta, or Government of the Ministers and Congressmen, who were opposed to President Balmaceda, had been established for the administration of the affairs of the eight Chilean provinces which were in the hands of the insurgents. On the 5th it was announced that negotiations, looking to a settlement of the civil war, were proceeding between President Balmaceda and the insurgent leaders, and the day following that the President had rejected the demands of the latter, leaving the struggle to be fought out until one side or the other was utterly crushed. The President had also given notice of the withdrawal of bank notes at the rate of ten per cent. monthly and had demanded that all import duties be paid in silver.

A curious incident occurred on the 6th. The Chilean insurgent steamer *Itata*

which was lying in the Harbor of San Diego, California, awaiting provisions, put to sea carrying off Deputy United States Marshal Spencer, who had been placed on board to detain the vessel. He was subsequently put on shore and the *Itata* then transferred from an American schooner *Robert and Minnie*, her cargo of arms and ammunition, which the latter vessel had taken on board at San Francisco, and sailed for Chili. The Washington authorities on May 9th sent the *Charleston* after the *Itata* with instructions to capture her at all hazards. The pursuit was kept up till June 4th, the *Charleston* reaching Iquique first and being followed shortly by the runaway. She was surrendered to the United States Admiral and was taken back to California, accompanied by the *Charleston*.

On May 7th an attempt to assassinate the leading members of the Cabinet caused great excitement in Valparaiso. The persons engaged in the plot threw a bomb at the intended victims on the street. Fighting continued between the opposing forces with varying success. The term of the old Congress expired on May 31st, and the new Congress, elected under direction of the Balmaceda party, professed to follow the lines of its predecessor. But on June 27th it elected Claudio Vicuna as successor to Balmaceda. On August 18th President Balmaceda ordered forty-two young men, from sixteen to eighteen years of age, to be shot to death. They were charged with having engaged in a plot to blow up railroad bridges and thus preventing the movement of Government troops. A few unimportant engagements took place between the insurgents and Government forces, but on August 21st a desperate battle commenced within a few miles of Valparaiso and raged for several days with varying success. The insurgent forces were under the command of General Canto, a veteran of the Peruvian war. The fight was hotly contested on the 24th, with no advantage to either side, and with great loss on both sides. Both armies having suffered severely, each was afraid to take the offensive. On the morning of the 28th the Government troops, led by Generals Barbosa and Alzerreca left their breastworks and advanced on the enemy. They were met by a terrible charge of grape and canister, and rifle bullets tore through their ranks until it became too hot, and despite the efforts of the officers they broke and retired, almost in a panic. A second charge was made, however, but it resulted as disastrously as the first. Generals Barbosa and Alzerreca were both killed early in the fight. The retreat of the Government forces developed into a panic and demoralization. The cavalry attempted to make a stand, but they were literally cut to pieces. It was estimated that during the short but bloody fight 5,000 men were killed and wounded. The victorious insurgents took possession of Valparaiso and captured the torpedo boat *Almirante Lynch* after a short engagement of fifteen minutes. Two days afterwards Santiago de Chili, the capital, was in the control of the insurgents and Balmaceda had fled. But when the defeat of the Government troops reached the capital on the 29th, a bloodthirsty mob took possession of the city and destroyed a vast amount of property. They hunted for Balmaceda to

kill him, but failed to find him, as he had apparently taken refuge in flight or hidden himself. They burned his house and the houses of his Ministers and Generals and the government printing offices. The city was panic-stricken, business was suspended, and people outside the mob kept close to their houses. When the insurgents took possession comparative order was restored but it took strict measures to effect it. Rioters who were caught in the work were summarily dealt with, and many of them were shot at sight. A mob of disbanded soldiers, who had shot to death all of their officers, were joined by 4,000 coal miners, and together they took possession of the town of Coronel. Houses and stores were sacked and burned, women were abused and subjected to brutalities of the most revolting character.

Balmaceda, when he heard of the fall of Valparaíso held a council of war and the situation was thoroughly discussed. It was decided that a further continuation of the struggle was hopeless and that the surrender of the capital was the only proper course.

General Bascuedano was recognized as President *ad interim* for the Republic, by the members of the Junta. The Government troops at other places, with the exception of Coquimbo, notified the Junta, through their commanding officers, that they had finished fighting, and were ready to obey orders. Men guilty of stirring up the people to acts of riot and incendiarism were executed. Much ill-feeling was aroused by the Admirals of the American warships refusing to deliver up political refugees on board their vessels, among them being ex-President Vicuña, and several of his ministers. The feeling was intensified by the belief that United States Minister Egan, acted as partisan of Balmaceda's Government. On September 4th, the question of the disposition of the refugees was definitely settled, and on the following day an American and German man-of-war left for Peru with the refugees on board. On the 4th, the Provisional Government was constituted by the Congressional party, with Jorge Montt as President, and was universally accepted by the people. A circular letter to that effect was sent to the powers and to all countries appearing disposed to recognize the new Administration. Investigation of the banks showed that many of the Balmacedist officials took care to feather their nests well. Balances ranging from \$20,000 to upward of \$1,000,000 were carried in the names of men who were known to be poor before the war. Such balances were all confiscated by the Provisional Government, and used as a fund to meet the notes issued under Balmaceda's reign. President Balmaceda was more fortunate, as he induced an English vessel to take \$750,000 in silver, which he had secured, to London, and which was placed in the Bank of England.

Balmaceda, finding all avenues of escape cut off, took refuge in the Argentine Legation at Santiago. No one, with the exception of the Minister of the Argentine Republic, and another man, who was devoted to Balmaceda's cause, was permitted to see him. He continued in an extremely nervous condition. On the morning of September 19th, he committed suicide, by blowing his brains out with

a revolver. He left a letter to his mother and a statement for publication. In this statement he said: "I acted all during the past eight months with the firm conviction that I was right. I had no one in my army in whom I could place my trust. My generals were false to me. They lied all through the war. Had my orders been obeyed, I believe that the battle of Concon would have resulted in a decisive victory against the enemy. My heart all through this trouble has been with Chili. I sought to rescue my country from foreign domination. I strove to make her the first Republic in America. My enemies say that I was cruel. Circumstances compelled me to sanction certain acts, but many bad deeds that have been attributed to my orders were never known to me until they had been committed. Until the final battle at Placilla, I had strong hopes of triumphing over my foes. Victory was assured by my generals. They all lied. I now know those who only pretended friendship for me because of the money that was gotten out of me. All the money that I have in my possession is \$2,500. My wife gave it to me on the night of August 28th." In another letter addressed to Senor Urriburia, of the Argentine Legation, he said: "When I saw the persecution directed against me by persons who had supported my administration, I came to the conclusion that the only way to put an end to the persecution was to take my life, as I was the responsible one. Adios, my good friend. Give my farewell to my wife and children."

There was a mingled feeling of savage rejoicing at his death, and of bitterness that he should have killed himself instead of falling into the clutches of the infuriated citizens, who would have delighted to rend him limb from limb for the long list of cruelties for which they held him responsible. The national holidays, which were to have ended on the 19th, were prolonged by the news of the suicide. The feasts, illuminations, and other celebrations in honor of the success of the Congressional party, were followed by the marching of the frenzied crowds through all the streets of Santiago, shouting songs of triumph over the death of their former ruler.

The Junta was officially recognized first by the United States, then by Germany, Italy, France, Sweden and Norway, and England.

United States Minister Egan, having sent despatches to his Government, that armed men under the authority of the Junta, had surrounded the legation at Santiago, and demanded the surrender or expulsion from the legation of several refugees of the Balmaceda Government, the United States, through its State Department, sent to him a vigorous protest on September 28th, against the violation by the forces of Chili of the territory of the United States in the legation. It appeared also that three Americans, Hillman, Madden, and Rayprast, were arrested and locked up after leaving the legation, but were released after a few hours' detention. Two of Minister Egan's servants were also thrown into prison and kept there for two days. Minister Egan, in accordance with instructions from his Government, gave the Junta to understand, by a formal and official notice, that if the Chilian authorities continued to maintain their

present attitude, the friendly relations between Chili and the United States would be interrupted. A few days afterwards it was officially stated that the Government had given an intimation that it would soon issue a safe conduct to those persons who had taken refuge in the American and Spanish legations. The Government had recognized the right of asylum in a letter to Minister Egan.

The general elections occurred throughout Chili on Sunday, October 18th. The day passed very quietly. The entire proceedings were marked by due regard for the constitutional rights of all voters, and the result showed an overwhelming defeat of the clerical party. The Liberals had a large majority in the Electoral College and elected thirty of their candidates for the Senate, while the clerical elected only two. In the Chamber of Deputies the Liberal majority was at least thirty.

The bitter feeling existing among the Chilians against Americans, found physical expression in an attack upon unarmed sailors of the *Baltimore*, on the streets of Valparaiso, on October 16th. Two of the Americans were killed and several wounded. The Government at Washington looked upon the affair as an insult to the honor and flag of the United States, and instructed Minister Egan to take prompt and vigorous measures to secure proper reparation. Minister Egan, in accordance with his instruction, made a formal demand upon the Government of Chili on October 26th for reparation. The Government's reply was cabled by Mr. Egan to Washington, and was made public on the 29th. It was as follows: "The Minister of Foreign Affairs replies that the Government of the United States formulates demands and advances threats that without being cast back with acrimony, are not acceptable, nor could they be accepted in the present case or in any other of like nature. He does not doubt the sincerity, rectitude, or expertness of the investigation on board the *Baltimore*, but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of his own country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilian territory. He says the administrative and judicial authorities have been investigating the affair, that judicial investigation under the Chilian law is secret, and the time has not yet arrived to make known the result. When that time does arrive he will communicate the result, although he does not recognize any other authority competent to judge criminal cases than that established by the Chilian people. Until the time arrives to disclose the result of the investigation he cannot admit that the disorders in Valparaiso, or the silence of his department, should appear as an expression of unfriendliness towards the Government of the United States, which might put in peril the friendly relations between the two countries." This was, however, followed by the arrest of three of the Chilians at Valparaiso, who were implicated in the assault on the *Baltimore's* men. The Valparaiso correspondent of the London, England, *Times*, accounted for the hostile feeling of the Chilians towards the Americans, by the fact that the United States squadron acted as spies for Balmaceda, and that, second only to the dictator's troops, the most effective assistance to the cause of oppression was received from Minister Egan.

On November 4th, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the Liberal presidential electors met in Valparaíso and elected as President of the Republic for the next five years Admiral Jorge Montt, the inauguration to take place at the capital on December 26th. The President-elect was extremely popular with all classes, and his election was hailed with much satisfaction.

Santiago was startled on the 4th by the discovery of a conspiracy against the new Government, in which people in prominent circles were implicated. Lieut.-Colonel Ganderillas, of Balmaceda's army, to whose lot had fallen the assassination of General Canto, the commander of the Congressional land force, was arrested.

Congress assembled on November 11th, when the Junta addressed that body in a formal message. In this it set forth the principles which had controlled it in governing the country in the absence of regularly constituted authorities, explained the present situation of affairs, and said that inasmuch as Congress was now prepared to assume responsibility the Junta would resign to that body the functions which it had been exercising. The chief recommendation made by the Junta in surrendering its power was an urgent plea that Congress should at once institute measures looking to a thorough re-organization of the army and navy. The Senate organized by electing Senor Waldo Silva as its president, and the Chamber of Deputies elected as its presiding officer Senor Barros Luco. Senors Silva and Luco and Admiral Jorge Montt, the President-elect of the Republic, were the men who constituted the famous Junta of the Congressionalists. Admiral Montt was empowered to assume all the duties of the chief executive of the Republic until the meeting of the Electoral College, when he would be formally elected President. The Electoral College held a collective meeting at Santiago on November 19th, and publicly chose Admiral Montt for President. A resolution was also introduced into the Chamber of Deputies to award Admiral Montt 70,000 malinas, the newly-appointed rear-admiral 50,000 malinas, and several prominent captains of the navy in the late war 40,000 malinas, in recognition of their services.

The Chilian Government had always refused to grant the request of Captain Schley of the *Baltimore*, that the United States representatives at Valparaíso be furnished by the Court of Enquiry into the outrage on the sailors of the *Baltimore*, with copies of all depositions made before it. But on November 20th he received a communication from Judge of Crimes Foster, granting the request, which was looked upon as an indication that the Government had decided to descend from their lofty pedestal.

On November 21st the procurators filed suit against Jose Eucina, late a member of Balmaceda's Congress, for \$45,000,000, the amount of notes issued by that body, and which had since been declared illegal by the new Government. Similar suits were entered against all the members of Balmaceda's Government. The statement of the Finance Minister showed that Balmaceda expended during the civil war an amount equivalent in paper to \$73,000,000. The Minister



considered that the financial question was simple and easy within Chili itself and the Government was cautiously arranging to re-organize the entire money circulation.

The conduct of United States Minister Egan aroused such a bitter feeling against him and his Government, that at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives on December 8th, a proposition was made that Chili suppress her legation to Washington. After a heated debate the Government declined to support the proposal, and when the matter was put to a vote, those who were in favor of it were defeated.

A circular note sent by Senor Matta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 11th, to all the Chilian legations in Europe and America, created a good deal of comment in Washington diplomatic circles and gave offence to the United States Government. It was as follows :

"Having read the portion of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and of the message of the President of the United States I think proper to inform you that the statements on which both report and message are based are erroneous or deliberately incorrect. With respect to the persons to whom an asylum had been granted, they have never been threatened with cruel treatment, nor has it been sought to remove them from the legation, nor has their surrender been asked for. Never has the house or the person of the plenipotentiary, notwithstanding indiscretions and deliberate provocations, been subjected to any offence, as is proved by the eleven notes of September, October, and November.

"With respect to the seamen of the *Baltimore*, there is, moreover, no exactness nor sincerity in what is said at Washington. The occurrence took place in a bad neighborhood of the city, the maintop of Valparaiso, and among people who are not models of discretion and temperance. When the police and other forces interfered and calmed the tumult, there were already several hundred people there, and it was ten squares or more from the place where it had begun.

"Mr. Egan sent, on October 26th, a note that was aggressive in purpose and virulent in language, as is seen by the copy and the note written in reply on the 27th.

"On the 18th, the preliminary examination had already been commenced; it has been delayed owing to the non-appearance of the officers of the *Baltimore*, and owing to undue pretensions and refusals of Mr. Egan himself. No provocation has ever been accepted or initiated by this department. Its attitude, while it has ever been one of firmness and prudence, has never been one of aggressiveness, nor will it ever be one of humiliation, whatever may be or has been said at Washington by those who are interested in justifying their conduct, or who are blinded by erroneous views.

"The telegrams, notes, and letters which have been sent to you contain the truth, the whole truth, in connection with what has taken place in these matters, in which ill-will and the consequent words and pretensions have not emanated from this department. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Harrison have been led into error in



respect to our people and Government; the instructions (recommending) impartiality and friendship have not been complied with, neither now nor before. If no official complaint has been made against the Minister and the naval officers, it is because the facts, public and notorious, both in Chili and the United States, could not, although they were well proved, be urged by our confidential agents. Proof of this is furnished by the demands of Balmaceda, and the concessions made in June and July, the whole *Itata* case, the *San Francisco* at Quintero, and the cable companies. The statement that the North American seamen were attacked in various localities at the same time is deliberately incorrect.

"As the preliminary examination is not yet concluded, it is not yet known who and how many the guilty parties are. You no doubt have the note of November 9th, written in reply to Minister Egan, in which I requested him to furnish testimony which he would not give, although he had said that he had evidence showing who the murderer was, and who the other guilty parties of October 16th, were. That, and all other notes will be published here. You will publish a translation of them in the United States.

"Deny in the meantime, everything that does not agree with these statements, being assured of their exactness as we are of the right. The dignity, and the final success of Chili, notwithstanding the intrigues which proceed from so low (a source) and the threats which come from so high (a source.)"

On the 25th, Admiral Jorge Montt, was proclaimed as President of the Republic in every town and city in the country. United States Minister Egan, by staying away from the inaugural ceremonies, gave great offence to the Chilean Government.

Senor Montt, the Chilean Minister at Washington, had an interview with Secretary Blaine on the 31st, and laid before him the following despatch from Senor Matta: "From the summary proceedings it appears that the struggle commenced between two sailors in a tavern at the Ward Arrayan, that it was continued on the street with the accession of numbers of inhabitants and transient parties from the streets called Del Clave, San Francisco, and Alamos. The disorder continued and extended to the streets Del Arsenal and San Martin, where the police force succeeded in restoring order. All the North Americans, except two, state that they did their duty, and from the voluminous proceedings it appears that the court has done and is doing its duty. Whenever the prosecuting attorney renders his opinion, and the time for producing evidence shall have expired, sentence will be given establishing who and how many are the guilty parties, who may only be presumed at present. Whoever they may be they will be punished. The legal proceedings are being actively carried forward to their proper termination."

## CHINESE OUTRAGES UPON CHRISTIANS.

DURING the year a series of outrages upon Christians was perpetrated by the Chinese, some of them being characterized by wholesale massacre. The first occurred at Woo Hoo, a treaty port in the Province of Ngan-Hoi, on the Yang-Tse-Kiang river, fifty miles from Nanking. The natives attacked and burned the Catholic mission and a number of the European dwelling houses, and also looted and burned the Custom House and the British Consulate. The Europeans took refuge upon the hulks anchored in the river. Her Majesty's ship *Inconstant* was ordered to proceed immediately to the scene of the riot, and to protect the lives and property of the European residents. This was followed a few days afterwards by an attack upon the Christian missions at Nankin, which were pillaged by the natives, the inmates narrowly escaping with their lives. The attacks by the anti-European element upon Christian missions in the interior continued and vigorous protests were made by the foreign diplomatic representatives at Peking to the Emperor, resulting in an order being issued for the Chinese authorities to protect all foreigners and to behead the natives who took part in the recent riots. Notwithstanding this sweeping order rioting continued, and on June 8th an English Customs' officer and a Methodist missionary were killed by the Chinese at Wuhshich. A number of houses were burned during the riot. Chinese advices received on July 22nd, were to the effect that the whole southern portion of China was in a state of turmoil. Law and order were set at defiance, and armed bands of plunderers made business almost impossible. Later advices gave further instances of attacks upon mission stations. On August 12th the representatives of the several powers at Peking addressed a fresh joint note to the Chinese Government demanding that China take immediate steps to protect the lives and property of foreigners. The British Minister at Peking protested strongly against the dilatoriness of the Government, asking, first, why an edict on the subject of the riots was not despatched through the Empire by telegraph; why the Wuhu magistrate who tried to stop the riots was degraded, while his superiors, who did nothing, were not punished; and, third, why the punishment of the guilty at Wusuch was delayed. The Chinese Government sent the questions to his Excellency Li Chung Chang to be answered, and Chang replied: "First, it is not the custom of China to send edicts by wire. Second, the magistrate was degraded for other reasons; and, third, the rioters had been punished, two being executed and the others otherwise punished." Lord Salisbury added to the three questions a demand that Hunan, the hotbed of anti-foreign sentiment in China, be opened to trade, coupled with a threat that if China could not control her own people the foreign powers would take the matter in hand. To this the Viceroy replied

that China was perfectly able to control her own people. The powers were not satisfied with these replies, and with what had been done by the Chinese Government, so far in the way of punishment and reparation, and sent the Government an ultimatum. On September 10th, news was received by the United States Department of State, that a riot had occurred at Ichang, on the Yang-tse-Kiang river, in the Province of Hoo-Pe, and that an establishment of American missionaries there had been destroyed. The foreign ministers at Peking urgently protested against this outrage, and threatened a naval demonstration of the combined fleet of the powers. On September 22nd, the British Foreign office was officially notified by cablegram from Peking that specific sums had been offered to the treaty powers by China as compensation for the loss of life and property at places where disorders had occurred. Four leaders of the rioters had been executed and twenty-one banished. Five mandarins had been adjudged culpably remiss in not adopting measures to preserve order and had been reported to the throne for punishment. The Imperial Government recognizing its entire responsibility for the preservation of order at the treaty ports, and for the protection of missionaries in the interior, had ordered the Viceroy of Chilia and Nanking to despatch the northern and southern squadrons to patrol the Yang-tse-Kiang, and to afford protection wherever the life or property of Europeans was still apparently threatened. Mr. Mason, a British subject was arrested at Shanghai for furnishing arms to the rebels and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. It was believed that a very large number of Europeans were concerned in the conspiracy to bring about a rebellion. The Kolah State Society caused the walls of Woo Chang, a large city in the Province of Hoo-pei, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, to be placarded with posters announcing that all missionaries would shortly be exterminated. Shanghai advices received on October 22nd, stated that a revolution had broken out in the Province of Fukir. The centre of the disturbance was in the city of Thlma. The leader of the insurgents was named Chen, and he had a force of 3,000 men. The first expedition was directed against the salt office, which was stormed and burned. One unfortunate fell into the hands of the insurgents, who nailed his hands and feet to a board, and cut him up by piecemeal. The insurgents, flushed with success, made a complete circuit around the city. They were met with a stubborn resistance. For three days the city held out. The insurgents finally scaled the walls, when a fierce struggle ensued, resulting in favour of the attacking party. The higher authorities, on hearing of the insurrection, despatched over 1,000 soldiers to the place. The latest intelligence was that the insurgents had left the city and were encamped on a hill. The loss on both sides was very heavy. It was said the insurgents butchered all the prisoners who fell into their hands.

In the Hunan province many of the viceroys, magistrates and generals were among the rebels chiefs. A document was displayed on the walls everywhere to the following effect: "We, the inhabitants, who are desirous of preventing the

violation of our country, let us prepare a plan of defence, so that every district may take up arms and assemble its forces. Every great district should furnish 20,000 men, every lesser district 15,000, every small district 10,000. Let us chase from the province the devil-mouthed European pigs. Having the power, money, and men, and being brave, let us destroy the enemy. It will be much better to burn the dwellings, churches and mission buildings than to confiscate them for the purpose of increasing the revenue. We will extinguish fires dangerous to Chinese dwellings. Let us punish the converted Chinese, the traitors; let us banish the families of the guilty and the ships of the American fleet. Germany comes flying to our aid."

On November 10th, the Wei, near Foo Chow, was captured by 15,000 rebels, who were armed with repeaters and led by capable men. The outbreak was directed mainly against the authorities, though anti-foreign cries were heard.

On November 25th reports came from Peking that bands of Mongolian robbers had devastated a whole district in the northern part of China, and that they had pillaged and burned the Belgian mission stations. In addition to the destruction of the mission stations at Tayou and Sanchin, there were over a hundred converted natives massacred by the blood-thirsty bands. The station of Gebol was sacked and burned, and the entire Christian population of Kinchow was massacred with the Belgian priests. The raid of these robbers turned out to be a revolutionary movement of serious dimensions against the Government. Steps were promptly taken by the general Government to prevent any further outrages on foreigners or native Christians in the district, and under orders from Peking, all the troops available were immediately despatched to the scene of the disturbance. The Government also decreed that the printing and publishing of anti-foreign placards was a capital offence, and ordered all those already convicted of this offence to be beheaded forthwith and without waiting for formal Imperial authority.

It appeared, however, that the troubles throughout China were not alone based on the anti-foreign feeling, but the underlying reason for the discontent was the fact that the natives of the country believed that the time was ripe to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and to establish again the native dynasty, which was overthrown in 1644. In that year the Manchurians, who had invaded China, deposed the native sovereign and placed upon the throne the son of their leader. Since that time the Manchu dynasty had ruled in China, and the Manchu language had become the Court and official language, and since then there had been constant undercurrents of revolutionary feeling on the part of the nation. This had, from time to time, broken into armed rebellion, but the Peking authorities had been able heretofore to suppress the rebels. The most serious revolt was the Tai Ping rebellion, which broke out in 1850 and continued until 1865. This, however, was finally put down by the Imperial troops, led by British and American officers. Though armed rebellion was suppressed the spirit of revolt was active, and this was fostered by the many

secret societies for which China is famous, the most powerful of which is the Kalao Hui, the principal leaders of which were recently arrested for the outrages perpetrated upon foreigners and native Christians in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The seat of the Kalao Hui is in Hunan, the most unprogressive of the Chinese provinces, and one of the society's avowed objects was to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. It was said to number hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of Chinese among its followers, and, without doubt, it was at the bottom of the movement which had now openly declared itself against the Government. The Government placed the responsibility for the outrages reported on the 25th, upon Mongolian robbers, but the movement had a deeper and more significant object in view, no less than the driving out of the present Emperor from power, and the placing of a native Chinese ruler upon the throne.

On November 29th it was reported that the rebel forces in Manchuria had defeated the Imperial troops, numbering 4,000, and were marching on the capital, Peking. The Government promptly despatched reinforcements of 6,000 men to oppose the rebels. It was officially announced on December 6th, that the Imperial troops, after a long and stubborn fight, at a point fifteen miles from Chaovang, and during which no quarter was given, utterly defeated the rebels. Eleven hundred rebels were slaughtered on the field, and those who were overtaken were captured and immediately executed. A few days afterwards another engagement took place, the insurgents again sustaining a crushing defeat.

It was the general belief among missionaries that the attacks upon Christian stations would be renewed in the spring, with increased violence.

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## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

THE fifty-first Congress of the United States, which expired on March 4th, was one of the most remarkable on record. Many important measures were passed, including the famous McKinley Tariff Bill, the Federal Election Bill, the International Copyright Bill, Subsidy to Mail Steamers Bill, the Appointment Act, Cattle Inspection Acts, Public Lands Act, Immigration Act, Direct Tax Act and Judiciary Act.

The bills which particularly affect other nations, are the McKinley Tariff Bill, enacting a stricter measure of protection to native industries, and the Copyright Bill. The latter provides that the usual benefits of copyright shall be given to citizens or subjects of any foreign nation, when such foreign nation gives to citizens of the United States the benefits of Copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own subjects, or when such foreign nation becomes a party to an international agreement providing for reciprocity in the granting of copyrights,

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by the terms of which agreement the United States may become a party thereto. The existence of these conditions shall be determined by the President of the United States by his proclamation. There is a proviso, however, that foreign books, etc., circulated in the United States, shall be printed from type set in the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or from negatives or drawings on stone which have been made within the United States. During the existence of the Copyright, the foreign editions printed from type set abroad are excluded from entrance into the United States. Under this act foreign authors, inventors, designers, or proprietors of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, etc., have the same privileges of copyright as American citizens, and have the sole liberty of printing, re-printing, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending the same.

The fifty-second Congress convened on December 7th. Immediately after the roll call an adjournment was taken, and the fight of the majority—the Democrats—in caucus over the Speakership, which had been going on since the 5th, was resumed. There were five candidates out. The fight was practically between Mr. R. Q. Mills, of Texas, and Judge Crisp of Georgia, and the importance of the contest lay in the fact that each represented elements in their party which held divergent views as to the policy to be adopted with regard to tariff legislation during the session. Mr. Mills was regarded as an extremist, ready to lead his party as far in the direction of free trade during the session as it dared go. Judge Crisp, on the other hand, represented those who, while they might be tariff reformers, accepted the result of the Ohio election as a warning that it would not be wise for the party to press tariff reform upon the people at the present time. In other words, Mr. Mills stood for the Cleveland element and Judge Crisp for the anti-Cleveland. Amidst the wildest excitement Judge Crisp was nominated on the thirtieth ballot, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, one of the contestants casting the deciding ballot in favor of the successful candidate.

The President's message was laid before Congress on the 9th. In it he referred to the arrangement of a satisfactory basis for the adjusting of the differences respecting Behring Sea, and stated that all that was now necessary to complete the convention was an agreement as to the arbitrators. The message also briefly suggested that provision should be made for the joint demarcation of the boundary between Canada and the United States, wherever rendered necessary by increasing border settlement, and especially for the exact location of the water boundary in the straits and rivers. The President also recommended the passage of legislation dealing with the question of Chinese immigration through Canada and Mexico. He expressed the belief that the business of passing Chinamen through Canada was "organized and quite active." Several of the courts of the United States had decided, in opposition to the ruling of the Department of Justice, that the law required the return of all such arrivals to Canada as "the country whence they came." This, however, could not now be done except on payment of the \$50 head tax which Canadian Customs officials demand. The

President recommended legislation remedying this state of affairs. No allusion was made to reciprocity with Canada, but the President referred with satisfaction to the reciprocal trade arrangements which had been concluded with Brazil, Spain, and San Domingo, and the prospect of the conclusion of similar arrangements with other countries before the close of the year, and to the withdrawal by Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria, and France of the restrictions placed by them upon the importation of American pork products. The gist of the President's remarks respecting the McKinley tariff and its effects was contained in the following sentences of the message: "It cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesied that they would be in the worst state. Agitation for radical changes in the tariff and financial legislation cannot help, but may seriously impede business, to the prosperity of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential." The message took strong ground against the free coinage of silver, declaring that under existing conditions it would disastrously affect the business interests of the country at home and abroad. The troubles with Italy over the New Orleans affair in March last, and with Chili over the attitude of the United States Government towards the insurgents in the recent civil war, and over the Valparaiso outrage, were referred to at length. A friendly conclusion of the Italian difficulty was expected, but the outcome of the trouble with Chili was still uncertain. The Government at Washington was now awaiting notification of the result of the investigation at Valparaiso and the President announced that, should a satisfactory response to the note, calling the attention of Chili to the incident, not be forthcoming, he would bring the matter again before Congress in a special message. The Chinese disturbances were also dealt with, and the assurance was given that the Government would spare no effort to protect American citizens in China. The President stated also, that his Government had expressed to Russia, in a friendly spirit but with much earnestness, its serious concern at the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in that country, and at the greatly increased immigration of those unfortunate and destitute people into the United States. The remainder of the message was occupied with domestic matters, with regard to which the President spoke in terms of entire satisfaction.

Senator Davis, on December 16th, introduced a bill into the Senate for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls for the passage of merchants' and warships from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. The canal is to be located in Niagara county, along one or other of the routes heretofore surveyed by the United States, if either such routes be deemed feasible. The canal is to be of sufficient width, depth, and capacity to easily, safely, and expeditiously float vessels of as great length, width, draught, and tonnage as can be floated through the St. Mary's Falls canal and locks when the latter are completed. In case none of the routes already surveyed are found feasible the Secretary is to cause surveys, plans, and estimates to be made for such canal along some other route. The



sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated to be applied to the construction of the canal.

Speaker Crisp announced the House Committees on the 23rd. Both the Senate and House adjourned on that day until January 5th.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

PARLIAMENT re-assembled on January 22nd. The session lasted for about two months and was an important one. The Tithes Bill was read a third time on February 12th, and was subsequently passed by the House of Lords with certain amendments, receiving the Royal assent on March 26th. Mr. Gladstone's bill, to enable Roman Catholics to hold the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was defeated on its second reading. The Clergy Discipline Act, giving power to the Bishops to remove from their livings, clergymen found guilty—after trial in the Consistory Court—of leading impure lives, was read a third time and passed by the House of Lords, on March 26th. The following Acts received the Royal assent: The Consolidated Fund (No. 1); Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) Act; Custody of Children Act—providing for the children of the poor a guaranteed protection, similar to that afforded by the Court of Chancery to the children of the rich; Technical Instruction Act; Tithe Rent Charge Recording Act; and a private act vesting in trustees Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon. The Home Secretary's Bill to amend the Factories Act, 1878, passed its second reading and was referred to the Standing Committee on Trade. The session was enlivened by a vote of censure proposed by Mr. Morley, condemning the conduct of the Irish constabulary in connection with the Tipperary prosecution and other proceedings, which was negative by a vote of 320 to 245.

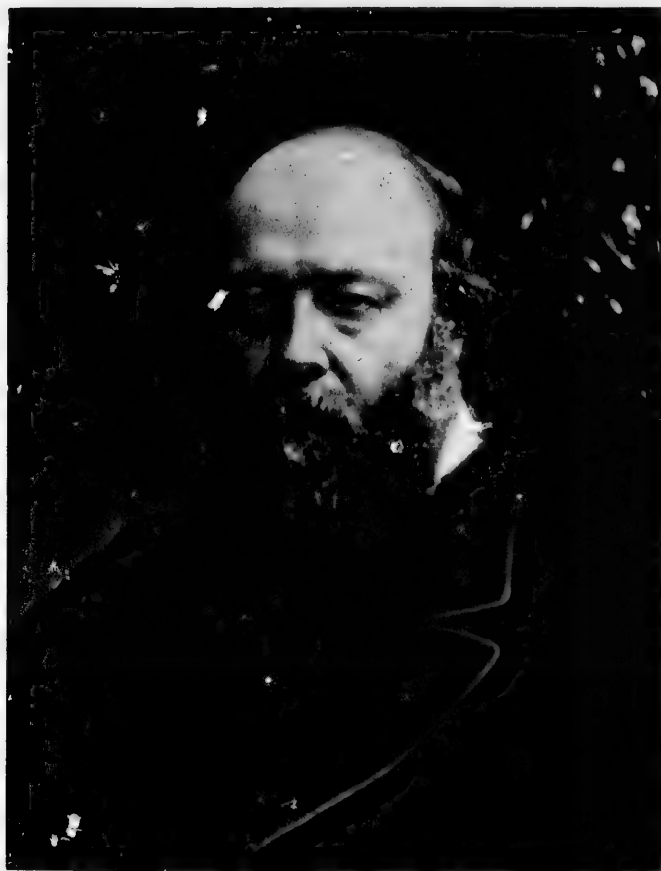
Parliament reassembled on April 6th, and was prorogued on August 5th till October 24th. Almost its first business was the appointment of a Royal Labor Commission, the list of members including Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Derby, Sir John E. Gorst, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Abraham, the Welsh Labor member of the House of Commons; and Mr. Austin, Secretary of the Cork Labor Federation. Capital had fourteen representatives, and labor thirteen on the Commission. The first meeting of the Commission was held in London on May 1st, at which the Commissioners talked over the plans for its future meetings, and arranged other details of its permanent organization. The Budget was submitted to the House on April 23rd by Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Goschen said there was an excess of £1,756,000 over the surplus which he suggested in 1890, but there was no certainty that a progressive increase would be maintained, as the

needs of Ireland had increased the expenditure by £200,000. The revenue for the coming year was estimated at £90,400,000 and the expenditures at £88,440,000. Of the surplus £900,000 arose from the internal revenue duty on alcoholic spirits. There was an increase in consumption during the year of 18,000,000 gallons of home-made spirits. Tobacco had given an increase of £456,000 and beer an increase of £375,000. The net reduction of the public debt during the year was £6,512,000, making a total reduction of over £30,000,000 during the time the present Administration had been in office. The yearly charge for the debt had been lowered from £28,000,000 to £25,000,000. The House, on May 27th, by a vote of 75 to 52, rejected the proposal to legalize the election of women as members of County Councils. In the debate on the Factory Bill on June 18th, an amendment of Mr. Sydney Buxton (Liberal) to prohibit children under eleven years of age from working, was adopted by a vote of 202 to 186, the Government being thus defeated. Next day it was announced that the Government cordially accepted the amendment, which affected from 150,000 to 200,000 children in the Kingdom employed in the manufacturing districts as half-timers. The bill to provide for this carrying out of the recommendation contained in the report of the transatlantic cattle trade, was presented in the House of Commons on June 19th. The bill simply empowered the Board of Agriculture to appoint any person an inspector to see that the provisions of the report, in regard to the conveyance of cattle, are fulfilled by shippers of cattle and masters of vessels carrying cattle across the Atlantic. The bill was withdrawn on July 29th. An important measure introduced by the Government was the Elementary Education Bill. It aimed at making free, as nearly as possible, that education which was already compulsory throughout the country. A sum of ten shillings is to be granted for every child in average attendance, between the ages of five and fourteen. Fees may be charged when absolutely necessary, but the Government estimated that two-thirds of the elementary schools in England and Wales would become free. Scotland had already obtained this benefit for herself. The bill passed through both Houses, with some slight amendments. A bill enabling trustees of religious bodies to acquire, compulsorily, the freehold of places of worship upon paying compensation therefor, was passed, the measure being intended to place the Dissenters on an equal footing with the Church of England. The condition of the tin plate industry in Wales was referred to in the House on July 17th, by the President of the Board of Trade, who said the Government was aware of the temporary stoppage of the works, involving the throwing of 20,000 men out of work. He thought over-production was the cause of this state of affairs, and quoted figures in support of this theory. By far the most important measure considered was Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill. It provides for the advancement from the Imperial Exchequer of £30,000,000 for the purchase of transference, under easy conditions of the larger land holdings, to the poorer class of tenants in Ireland. As

originally introduced it was objected to, on the ground that it would fail of its true effect, inasmuch as the class who would benefit by it most sensibly and directly would be the large landed proprietors and well-to-do farmers, and not the class whom it was presumably intended to assist—the mass of the smaller tenants. Mr. Balfour accordingly stripped the bill of those earlier provisions which would have rendered it practically inoperative, and re-introduced it so amended as to secure that the greater part of the total purchase money shall be advanced on holdings under the value of £30. By this change it was contended by Mr. Parnell that 150,000 tenants would be admitted to share in the benefits of the measure, who otherwise would have been excluded. Finally, by way of compromise, the limit was fixed at £50. Another important change in the bill was the introduction of a clause, enabling a landlord to sell a holding over the head of the man in possession to an evicted tenant, or his predecessor. Evicted tenants can claim a prior right, but will only be able to benefit by the clause within six months after the Act passes. The provision saves from ruin many a victim of the Plan of Campaign. The bill was read a third time in the House, on June 15th, a motion for its rejection being defeated by a vote of 225 to 96. It passed through the House of Lords, not without strong opposition and some amendments. In his speech at Plymouth, on August 10th, Mr. Balfour outlined the ideas of Irish Local Government which the Government proposed to embody in a bill. He argued that local self-government should not be withheld from Ireland for two reasons. The first, a sentimental one, because it had already been given in England and Scotland. The second, because it had been repeatedly promised to Ireland. It would be madness to allow councils to administer the funds of any class not represented in such councils by a controlling voice. Such permission would convert them into engines of tyranny and oppression.

It was announced, on September 21st, that Sir James Fergusson, Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, had been appointed to the office of Postmaster-General, vacant through the death of Henry Cecil Raikes. In the election for north-east Manchester, on October 8th, to fill the vacancy caused by Sir James' appointment to the Postmaster-Generalship, he was again returned by 4,058 votes, to 3,908 cast for Mr. C. P. Scott, editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, Liberal.

The question of a successor to the late Right Honorable W. H. Smith, as leader in the House of Commons was widely discussed, and it was officially announced on October 17th that Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had secured the leadership and First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Balfour, who is forty-three years of age, entered Parliament when he was twenty-six years old, and ever since he has risen in power. He has wealth, brains and education. He distinguished himself as a boy at Eton, and as a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, the *Alma Mater* of many men distinguished in English history, he showed himself worthy of its traditions. The



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

book which was issued under his name at the opening of his political career—"A Defence of Philosophic Doubt"—seemed scarcely to portend the one-sided firmness and inability to see anything but his own side of a question which have distinguished him in parliamentary and official life. He has, however, found time to be versatile; has followed up the game of golf with true British enthusiasm; has written exhaustive treatises on musical subjects, and been an appreciative patron of art. He is a man of wide culture, and it is noted of him that he has twice said in public that the true way to get cultivation is "to wander easily through books, reading what you like, and not taking too much pains about your Greek accents and irregular verbs." His apprenticeship to affairs has included the presidency of the Local Government Board, and the Secretaryship for Scotland. He was also private secretary to his uncle at the Foreign Office at the critical period of 1878-80, when the Berlin Treaty was being engineered. It may, therefore, be said that he was well qualified to take a prominent place in politics. He earned his high position by five years of the hardest work, while Chief Secretary for Ireland, that has ever found a place in political history. Since he introduced his Crimes Act of 1886, no man was more hated, and none had poured out upon him with greater profuseness the vials of vituperation. But he shewed himself a man of great courage, rare industry and consummate ability. His views may be wrong, but he holds them with the tenacity born of conviction. His method of governing Ireland cost an immense sum, and there was a vast proportion of repressive and coercive forces always located in the Emerald Isle. But his firmness and determination earned for him, at least, the worship of the land owning class, and the unwilling respect even of the Nationalists.

On November 7th, it was officially announced that Right Hon. William Lawes Jackson, M.P., for Leeds, had been appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, to succeed Mr. Balfour. The new Secretary is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Jackson, of Leeds, and was born at Otley, Yorkshire, in 1840. He is a leather merchant and tanner at Leeds, on an extensive scale. He is a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire and for Leeds, and a director of the Great Northern Railway Company. He is a staunch Conservative, opposed to any arrangements tending to sever Great Britain from Ireland. He has sat in the House of Commons since April, 1880, for Leeds, which he contested unsuccessfully in August, 1876. He was appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury, January, 1886, and again in August. He was admitted to the Privy Council in 1890. It was also announced that Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, had been appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury in succession to Mr. Jackson.

It was announced in November 16th, that Mr. George Curzon had been appointed successor to Sir John Gorst as Under Secretary for India. Mr Curzon is thirty-two years of Age, and an Oxford celebrity. He has travelled much in the East, has written a readable book of most solid merit, has been Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury, and has had five years' party experience.

Mr. W. Jackson, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, was, on November 23rd,

returned unopposed for North Leeds, the Liberals concluding that in view of the near approach of the general election it was not desirable to contest the seat.

The *Gazette* announced on November 27th, that Parliament would assemble on February 9, 1892.

It was announced on November 30th, that the Government, after consulting with the Law Lords, had decided to introduce a bill at the coming session of Parliament recasting the whole law of evidence, mainly with the object of allowing criminals to give evidence in their own behalf.

By the death of the Duke of Devonshire, on December 24th, the Marquis of Hartington, leader of the Liberal Unionists, who succeeded to the title, had to resign his seat in the House of Commons. Much speculation was indulged in as to who would be his successor as leader in the Commons, and it was ultimately conceded that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Radical Member for Birmingham, was the man to fill the position.

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### EXPULSION OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

FEW, if any, events of the present century so thoroughly aroused Christendom as the persecution and atrocities to which Jews have been subjected in Russia. It is the greatest outrage of the kind that Europe has seen since Louis XVI. persecuted the French Protestants, and drove from France vast numbers of the most industrious, intelligent and thriving of his subjects, a proceeding from the evil effects of which the country suffered for generations. There were about five millions of Jews in the Russian Empire. Being greatly superior to the Russians intellectually, and in habits of industry, they obtained such power and influence as to arouse first the jealousy and then the most bitter hatred of the Russians against the race. The Russian court joined issue with the masses, and all that was wanted was a pretext for getting rid of the hated race. That was soon found in the shape of a belief that the Jews were the greatest supporters of the Nihilist revolutionary movement. That was enough. Towards the end of April notice of expulsion was given to all the Jews in St. Petersburg, which was immediately followed by a similar notification to the Jews in Moscow. Business, in consequence, became utterly disorganized throughout the country, many traders in the Jewish quarters having to face bankruptcy, owing to the departure of the Jews. In many cases the Jewish emigrants sold their belongings for the merest trifle, while others destroyed them in preference to selling them at a sacrifice. Heartrending scenes were witnessed daily in the synagogues, the people weeping and praying to Jehovah to help them. All speeches and pamphlets in favor of the Jews were prohibited. Thousands joined the Greek and Lutheran Churches, each one embracing the orthodox faith receiving a

gratuity of fifteen roubles. Terrible scenes were of daily occurrence, many of the emigrants dying on the way. On May 6th the authorities suddenly suspended the decree of expulsion from Moscow, but two days afterwards the expulsions were continued with increased rigor, and the Jews kept flocking into England, France, Germany and other countries. A plausible statement was published, defending, on a novel ground, Russian persecution of the Jews. It was to the effect that at the rate of increase of Jewish families, compared with the increase of the Russians proper, the empire, in the course of a few generations, would be mainly Jewish, and the orthodox subjects of the Czar would be in a hopeless minority.

The sufferings and persecutions of their race roused the wealthy Jews in other lands to action. Baron Hirsch, who made a vast fortune in railway enterprises, decided to use it towards the alleviation of the condition of his expelled countrymen, as he believed that the Russian Ministry had determined as a matter of State policy, upon the expulsion of the whole of its Jewish subjects. He proposed to give \$15,000,000 to start a scheme for transporting them to other countries where they could enjoy the same rights as the people among whom they lived. He was prepared to buy vast tracts of land for the refugees in the republics of South America, where they would be formed into agricultural communities. He appealed to the Czar's personal "humanity, justice and mercy," to grant an extension of the period in which the work of expulsion should be completed, or in other words, that the work of banishing the poor Jews be proceeded with more slowly, and that their persecution be moderated by the absence of torture or confiscation, if they agreed to fly his dominions in a continuous stream for twenty years. If this were agreed to, the Baron gave the assurance that the necessary funds would be regularly forthcoming to convey them to new homes in other countries. Baron Hirsch and those associated with him in his philanthropic plans, sent Mr. Arnold White, the well-known Englishman, to Russia on a mission of investigation and inspection, and to open negotiations with the Russian Government on the lines laid down in the Baron's appeal. At a conference held at Limburg on July 8th, between Mr. Arnold White, representing Baron Hirsch, Herr Franzois, representing the Jews of Berlin, and Dr. Kuranda, of Vienna, it was agreed that the best direction in which to guide the tide of Jewish emigration was toward the Argentine Republic. It was decided that it was impossible to come to any arrangement by which the emigrating Jews could be allowed to settle in Palestine. Committees were formed at Odessa and other ports, with the object of carrying out the plans of the conference.

On his return to England about the end of July, Mr. Arnold White gave some particulars of the result of his mission to Russia. He was everywhere received in the kindest manner by the Russian officials, and found that they had been most grossly misrepresented. He had also found the Russian Government very willing to listen to him, and most sympathetic. Whatever had been done



in Russia, he was satisfied, had been done from a sense of principle and devotion to what they believed to be their duty. Russia had been the victim of innumerable lies, and as she was very proud she had contradicted nothing. The consequence was that Western civilization had ceased to have any very marked effect upon her. It was only natural that the Hebrews, who had suffered, should have exaggerated largely. Personally he had the greatest objection to the emigration to Palestine, chiefly because he considered the climate unsuitable. It was probable that colonies would be formed in Argentine, Brazil, Australia, and perhaps in Canada. The work of colonization would probably take twenty-five years to accomplish, and would not be begun with more than 30,000 emigrants at a time. But after the second year they would probably be increased to 50,000, and after the third year again increased. The ultimate result of all this work would be the deliverance of the Hebrews from a condition under which they were now suffering an assassination of their spirits—a condition of being regarded as pariahs—to a condition in which they could hold up their heads and enjoy all the advantage their extraordinary industrial and intellectual pre-eminence entitled them to. At the present time the possession of these virtues of temperance, frugality and industry by the Hebrews in Russia was not a stepping-stone to success. Thirty-six thousand Hebrews were taken into the army every year, and yet not one Hebrew was permitted to rise to the rank of officer. The Hebrews were not allowed to buy or sell land, and the consequence was that they were crowded into the towns, and took to commercial pursuits which were sometimes positively obnoxious to themselves and to the Russian nation.

Baron Hirsch, while at Carlsbad, for his cure, signed a document on August 14th, empowering Dr. Lowenthal and other gentlemen to purchase lands in the Argentine Republic to the value of \$10,000,000. The Czar gave an audience to Mr. Arnold White on September 4th, at Copenhagen, and it was reported that the interview was satisfactory.

On September 11th, the Jewish Colonization Association, was registered in London, England, under the Companies Act, with permission to dispense with the use of the word "limited," although its liability is limited. The capital is £2,000,000 in £100 shares. There were eight signatories, Baron Hirsch has 19,990 shares, and Baron Rothschild, Julian Goldsmid, Ernest Cassel, F. D. Mocutt, S. H. Goldschmidt, of Paris, and Benjamin Cohen, of London, have one share each. The objects of the association, which were set out at great length, may be briefly stated as to promote a vast emigration of Jews from Europe and Asia to any other part of the world, and to establish colonies in North and South America, and elsewhere for farming, commercial, and other purposes, the maintenance of public works of all kinds, roads, railways, bridges, harbors, watercourses, telegraphs, factories, and even forts are provided for, as well as synagogues, clubs, and everything conducive to the religious and social welfare of the colonists. The Association also reserves the right of a great

trading corporation. It may procure mining concessions, loan colonists money, and buy equipment for industries, act as bankers, and carry on any lawful commerce trade, or business.

The Conference of the Central Committee, formed for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Russian Jews, was opened in Berlin, Germany, on October 20th. Dr. Meyer was elected President, and Mr. Goldman, of New York, one of the Vice-Presidents. It was announced on the 27th that the Argentine Government had sold a track of land in the Grand Chaco, the northern part of the Republic, to Baron Hirsch, for the establishment of a Jewish settlement. \$1,000,000 in gold had been paid for 1,000 square miles of territory.

Serious anti-Semitic riots occurred in Starodoub during October. Twenty Jews were killed, and five young unmarried Jewesses were so barbarously outraged and maltreated that they afterwards died. The authorities took no measures to quell the riot. Rioting similar to that at Starodoub was also reported from Bulta, in Russian Poland, and its suppression was a matter of difficulty.

The Porte issued a decree in October, prohibiting Jewish families from entering Turkey, and several steamers having on board families of Russian Jews, seeking refuge from persecution, were refused permission to disembark at Constantinople.

The immigration scheme submitted by Baron Hirsch to the Russian Government provided for a central committee in St. Petersburg, and fifty sub-committees in the provinces. Towards the close of the year it was announced that there was good reason to believe the scheme would shortly pass the Council of Ministers.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES ASSEMBLY.

**N**OMINATIONS for the new Canadian North-West Assembly took place on October 31st, and the elections on November 7th. The chief issue of the contest was between the license and prohibitionist factors. The license men had a large majority. The members elected were as follows: Moosemin, J. R. Neff; Wallace, Joel Reaman; Whitewood, A. G. Thorburn; Souris, J. G. Turriff; Wolseley, B. P. Richardson; South Qu'Appelle; George S. Davidson; North Qu'Appelle, William Sutherland; North Regina, D. F. Jelly; South Regina, John Secord; Moose Jaw, J. H. Ross; Medicine Hat, Thomas Tweed; Macleod, F. W. G. Haultain; Calgary, John Lineham, and H. S. Cayley; Red Deer, R. G. Brett; Edmonton, H. C. Wilson, and Frank Oliver; Battleford, James Clinskill; Prince Albert, William Plaxton, and J. F. Betts; Batoche, Hilliard Mitchell; Kinistino, James Hoey.

The first session of the Assembly was formally opened on December 10th by Lieutenant-Governor Royal.

Mr. J. H. Ross, Member for Moose Jaw, was appointed Speaker.

On the 14th, the Lieutenant-Governor sent a message to the Assembly, transmitting a copy of an Order-in-Council which virtually conceded what the members had been agitating for during the last three sessions, namely, control of the funds voted from Ottawa for the Government in the Territories. A debate on the liquor question was commenced on a motion by Mr. Cayley for a special committee to prepare a license bill. Mr. Cayley favored a bill on the same lines as the McCarthy Act, with liberal local option provisions. The motion was carried on a division of 15 to 9. On the 17th, a letter was presented to the Assembly from Deputy Minister of Justice Sedgewick, the gist of which was that the Assembly had power to repeal Section 13 of the Act of 1888, creating an advisory council. Accompanying the correspondence was a letter from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, stating that it was not his intention to appoint an advisory council unless the Assembly said that business required it. His Honor said further that he was ready to work with the Assembly in any way that was for the public interest, an announcement which was received with cheers. A resolution was unanimously passed favoring voting by ballot. The bills creating a new form of Government were put through all their stages and received the Royal assent on the 25th. This gives the Territories what practically amounts to a Provincial Government, although the promoters named it "An Executive Committee." It will consist of only four members, to be selected by the Lieutenant-Governor, and on being called to office the members will not be required to seek re-election from their constituents.

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## UNION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

A UNION of the seaboard provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was on the tapis in 1865, when the larger project of Confederation came to the front and overwhelmed it. Dr. (now Sir Charles) Tupper, then Premier of Nova Scotia, had the matter in hand, and, partly, through his influence, the Charlottetown Conference, was called to draft a plan of legislative co-operation. The Upper Canadian delegates visited the Maritime leaders at this conference and succeeded in diverting their attention to Confederation. Since then the question had slumbered, to be aroused, however, now and then when the public mind had been directed to the large and growing provincial expenditures. This was particularly so last year. It was pointed out that Prince Edward Island had drawn upon its capital account and was still

December 10th

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the Assembly, needed what the, namely, control of ies. A debate y for a special the same lines e motion was esented to the which was that 8, creating an etter from His ion to appoint uired it. His y in any way ed with cheers. The bills creat- d received the ly amounts to xecutive Com- e Lieutenant- uired to seek

behind, while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had incurred large debts, and the former province was agitating for the assumption by the Dominion of a \$1,500,000 of its liabilities. The cause of the disparity between income and expenditure was not extravagance in the matter of salaries, which compared favorably with those in Ontario and Quebec, but it was owing to the multiplicity of Cabinets and Legislatures, each of which has a second Chamber, the trebling of all administrative work, the repetition for each province of the educational and legal machinery, and the growth of the public works policy in the little communities. That there should be three Governors and three Parliaments, three Cabinets, three sets of Judges, and so on, for a population of about one-third that of Ontario was looked upon as absurd. On November 30th the views of the Premiers of the three Provinces, and three of the Federal Ministers, on the question as to the possibility of a combination of interests, and the formation of one province out of the three, were published. Mr. Peters, of Prince Edward Island, said his province had evinced no desire for a change, and added the significant remark that if there were a change municipal government would have to be conferred upon the Island. As it was, the Government did what in Ontario was regarded as municipal work. Premier Blair, of New Brunswick, thought union was not popular in his province, but was too busy to discuss it. Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, did not entertain the opinion that the Nova Scotians would support union, but said that if Prince Edward Island would take the initiative he would be prepared to consider a fair scheme.

The Dominion Ministers were entirely favorable.

## THE YEAR'S FAILURES IN CANADA.

THE mercantile failures in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland for 1891, as reported to Bradstreet's, aggregated as follows :

	Failures.		Liabilities.		Assets.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
Ontario.....	834	837	\$5,371,000	\$5,657,000	\$2,143,000	\$2,459,000
Quebec.....	680	491	7,538,000	4,027,000	2,751,000	2,585,000
New Brunswick .....	93	66	599,000	1,108,000	342,000	736,000
Nova Scotia.....	122	114	594,000	607,000	310,000	353,000
Prince Edward Island	10	7	106,000	40,000	73,000	23,000
Newfoundland.....	7	6	96,000	141,000	50,000	96,000
Manitoba.....	51	53	340,000	565,000	225,000	303,000
North-West.....	17	17	159,000	158,000	85,000	85,000
British Columbia ...	23	35	81,000	178,000	55,000	101,000
	1,846	1,626	\$14,884,000	\$12,481,000	\$6,034,000	\$6,741,000

## THE ELECTION COURT RECORD.

NO fewer than 109 Dominion election protests were on the docket for trial, 47 in Ontario, 35 in Quebec, 16 in Nova Scotia, and the other 11 in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Manitoba. In Ontario 17 cross-petitions were also filed. At the close of the year the record stood as follows:

Members confirmed in their seats and petitions dropped :

### GOVERNMENT.

Ross, in Lisgar, Man.; Baker, Missisquoi, P.Q.; Roome, West Middlesex, Ont.; Hutchins, North Middlesex, Ont.; Pelletier, Laprarie, P.Q.; Langevin, Richelieu, P.Q.; Grandbois, Temiscouata, P.Q.; Caron, Rimouski, P.Q.; Mills, Annapolis, N.S.; Cameron, Inverness, N.S.; Burnham, East Peterboro, Ont.; Montague, Haldimand, Ont.

### OPPOSITION.

Leduc, in Nicolet, P.Q.; Mulock, in West York, Ont.; Campbell, in Kent, Ont.; Watson, in Marquette, Man.; Fremont, in Quebec, P.Q.; Bain, in Wentworth, Ont.; Charlton, in North Norfolk, Ont.; Rider, in Stanstead, P.Q.; Guay, in Levis, P.Q.; F. Langelier, in Quebec Centre, P.Q.; Amyot, in Bellechasse, P.Q.; Cartwright, South Oxford, Ont.; Semple, Centre Wellington, Ont.; Fraser, Guysboro, N.S.; Mills, Bothwell, Ont.; Bowman, North Waterloo, Ont.; Grieve, North Perth, Ont.; Dawson, Addington, Ont.; Monet, Napierville, P.Q.; Allen, in South Essex, Ont.

### DISQUALIFIED—OPPOSITION.

German, Welland, Ont.

### MEMBERS UNSEATED—GOVERNMENT.

Henderson, in Halton, Ont.; McDonald, in Victoria, N.S.; Miller, in Prince Edward, Ont.; Ingram, in East Elgin, Ont.; Fairbairn, South Victoria, Ont.; Dyer, Brome, P.Q.; Gillies, Richmond, N.S.; Marshall, East Middlesex, Ont.; McLennan, Glengary, Ont.; Dupont, Bagot, P.Q.; Kenny, Halifax, N.S.; Stairs, Halifax, N.S.; Dickey, Cumberland, N.S.

### OPPOSITION.

Trow, in South Perth, Ont.; Gibson, in Lincoln, Ont.; Borden, in Kings, N.S.; Tarte, in Montmorency, P.Q.; Forbes, in Queens, N.S.; Truax, East Bruce, Ont.; Spohn, in East Simcoe, Ont.; Brodeur, in Rouville, P.Q.; Bowers, Digby, N.S.; Baron, North Victoria, Ont.; Hargraft, West Northumberland, Ont.; German, Welland, Ont.; Proulx, Prescott, Ont.; Allison, Lennox, Ont.; Mousseau, Soulanges, P.Q.; King, Queens, N.B.; Featherstone, Peel, Ont.; Brown, Monck, Ont.; Harwood, Vaudreuil, P.Q.

## SEATS VACANT—LAST CARRIED BY GOVERNMENT.

Kingston, Ont.; Halton, Ont.; Richelieu, P.Q.; Quebec West, P.Q.; Victoria, N.S.; Prince Edward, Ont.; East Elgin, Ont.; South Victoria, Ont.; Brome, P.Q.; Richmond, N.S.; East Middlesex, Ont.; Glengarry County, Ont.; Bagot, P.Q.; Two Mountains, P.Q.; Halifax (2), N.S.; Cumberland, N.S.

## CARRIED BY OPPOSITION.

South Perth, Ont.; Lincoln, Ont.; Montmorency, P.Q.; Kings, N.S.; Queens, N.S.; East Simcoe, Ont.; East Bruce, Ont.; Digby, N.S.; North Victoria, Ont.; Rouville, P.Q.; West Northumberland, Ont.; Welland, Ont.; Prescott, Ont.; Lennox, Ont.; Soulanges, P.Q.; Queens, N.B.; Vaudreuil, P.Q.; Peel, Ont.; Monck, Ont.

The first bye-election took place on December 31st, in North Lanark, Ont., resulting in the return of Mr. Bennett Rosamond, Conservative, by a majority of over 400.

West Huron, Ont., was also rendered vacant by the court.

## SCANDALS AGAINST THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT.

BESIDES the Baie des Chaleurs railway scandal, referred to in another article, a fresh sensation was caused on November 10th by a charge of boodling being made against the Mercier Government in connection with the contract for the Quebec Court House. It was alleged that Mr. Mercier, his colleagues and political friends, had levied upon Mr. John P. Whelan, the wealthy contractor of the Court House, toll to the extent of \$115,000, and that he also contributed \$14,500 to assist the Liberals during the Dominion elections of 1887. It appeared that the original cost of the Court House was \$250,000, but before it was completed it had mounted up to about \$900,000. Mr. Whelan's claim was not settled until after a good deal of difficulty, and he threatened from time to time to split upon the Liberals. This he was credited with doing on the date mentioned above, but he subsequently denied making any such statements and that he never gave Mr. Mercier any money except for professional services. Mr. Mercier also publicly denied all the charges made by Mr. Whelan. Mayor McShane, of Montreal, whose name was mentioned as among those who obtained part of the alleged boodle, instituted an action on November 13th against the Toronto *Empire* for publishing that he had received such money. Mr. Mercier also threatened to institute proceedings for seditious libel against the proprietors, editors and correspondents of the Montreal and Toronto Conservative organs, who were responsible for the publication of Mr. Whelan's statement. Mr. Whelan on the 20th instituted an action for \$10,000 damages against Ernest Pacaud for the publication in *L'Electeur* of certain statements regarding his alleged charges. On November 24th, warrants were issued at Quebec, at the instance of Mr. Mercier,

for the arrest of Mr. Whelan and Mr. Richard White of the *Montreal Gazette*, and were served upon them the day following. The preliminary investigation into the case commenced before the Police Magistrate at Quebec on December 1st. Mr. White was, on the 2nd, committed for trial at the Assizes and admitted to bail. He lodged a protest against "the malicious conduct of the complainants in taking these proceedings away from the district of Montreal, where both the complainant and myself reside and the *Gazette* is published." So far as Mr. Whelan was concerned, the hearing was adjourned on December 17th till February 2nd. The hearing of another criminal libel suit at the instance of Mr. Mercier, against Mr. Berthiaume, publisher of *La Presse*, Montreal, was commenced in the Montreal Police Court on December 7th, and still another against Mr. Tardivel, proprietor of the *Verité*, at the Quebec Police Court on December 11th.

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### RECONSTRUCTING THE CABINET.

UPON the resignation of Sir Hector Langevin, as Minister of Public Works, Mr. Chapleau assumed the position as leader of the French-Canadian party, and commenced to agitate for the vacant portfolio, which he claimed had been promised to him by Sir John Macdonald. His demands were not then acceded to, although he and his friends made a most determined attempt to force the new Premier into carrying out the dead leader's alleged promise. So strained were the relations at that time between Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Abbott, that reports were set afloat that the former was to sever his connection with the Conservative party and transfer his support and that of his following to the Liberals. Mr. Chapleau continued as Secretary of State on a promise by Mr. Abbott, so it was alleged, that he would receive the portfolio of Railways and Canals at the close of the session. After the prorogation of Parliament the agitation was again started with more vigor than before. A grand rally of Mr. Chapleau's friends was held in the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on October 5th. Mr. Chapleau delivered a lengthy speech in which he made a spirited defence of the Government and himself, denounced the interference of the clergy in politics, and attacked the press, which he said was being degraded to the spreading of scandal and immorality amongst the people. A vote of confidence in Mr. Chapleau was passed amidst great applause. This was the first of a series of meetings held throughout the province, with the object of showing the Government and the people, that Mr. Chapleau's friends had decided that their chief must be recognized as the Quebec leader and receive the portfolio of Minister of Railways and Canals in the reconstructed Cabinet. All sorts of rumors were afloat on the important question of Cabinet reconstruction, and through them all



Mr. Chapleau's hopes of securing the coveted position did not, apparently, sink. But on October 26th, the *Empire*, the Government organ in Toronto, in a leading article—supposed to be inspired—dashed his hopes to the ground. This article declared that it was out of the question that in the reconstruction of the Cabinet Mr. Chapleau should be given charge of the Department of Railways and Canals, and that the exposures of dishonest practices in the Government Printing Bureau made it imperative that he should remain at the head of his present department until the state of affairs in that most important branch of the department was set to rights. The crisis had come and an interested public watched with curiosity the result of the struggle between the Premier and the Secretary of State. On the 27th it was reported that Mr. Chapleau had a conditional resignation of his portfolio placed in Premier Abbott's hands. It declared that unless the claims of the Province of Quebec, which were identical with his own claims as representative of that province, to a high place and power in the Dominion Government were recognized and granted, he would withdraw from the Cabinet. That evening Mr. Chapleau left Ottawa for Montreal to consult with his friends. Mr. Chapleau made another move by instituting in the Superior Court at Montreal an action for \$10,000 damages against the *Toronto Globe* for alleged libel. The basis of the action was a recent assertion of the *Globe* that Mr. Chapleau, during the last session of Parliament, offered through an intermediary to cross the floor of the Commons with his following and join the Liberals. On the 29th Mr. Chapleau returned to Ottawa accompanied by several of his supporters. The press devoted considerable attention to the struggle between Mr. Chapleau and the Premier, and all sorts of rumors were afloat. Finally, on November 5th, Premier Abbott gave an authorized statement for publication as follows:

"So many rumors having appeared in the press with reference to the position of Mr. Chapleau and the Cabinet, the following statement was authorized to-day to be made public by the Premier, with the concurrence of Mr. Chapleau. A conference took place a few days ago between the Premier and the Secretary of State on the subject of the Department of Railways and Canals. Some of Mr. Chapleau's friends have long been anxious that he should be placed at the head of that branch of the Government, but Mr. Chapleau, realizing that a transfer at the present moment from his Department of Secretary of State to that above mentioned would be attended with some embarrassment to the Government, finally decided to relieve the Premier from all such embarrassment, and to state that he would not press any claim which he might have for the portfolio of Railways and Canals. He was naturally anxious that the Province of Quebec should not be in a less advantageous position on the reorganization of the Government than if he had received that portfolio, and as it had been Mr. Abbott's intention from the first that Railways and Public Works should go to one of the Quebec Ministers, there was no longer any difficulty on that point. A great deal of surmise has attended the rumoured resignation of the Secretary of State, far more than has been justified by the facts. All the Ministers,

including Mr. Chapleau, yesterday placed their portfolios unreservedly at the disposal of the Premier, so as to leave his hands perfectly free as to the choice of those who are to assist him in the various departments when the reorganization takes place. All hold their portfolios in the meantime as before. It is impossible to say definitely at the present moment what position may be accorded to any particular Minister, but it will be found when the reorganization is completed, that Mr. Chapleau's past services to the country and his recognized influence among his fellow-countrymen have not been overlooked, and that his abilities will be made available for an important post in the Government."

It was also announced that ex-Speaker Ouimet had been taken into the Cabinet without portfolio, pending the reconstruction. Rumor also had it that Lieutenant-Governor Angers was to be taken into the Cabinet, and that Mr. W. R. Meredith was also to be made a Minister to satisfy Ontario's claims for representation. But before the close of the year it was apparent from the strenuous opposition of the French press to Mr. Meredith, owing to his stand on the Separate School question, that his chance of a portfolio was doomed.

### CANADA'S TRADE FOR 1891.

THE trade of the Dominion, for 1891, was satisfactory. Although the official figures had not been published at the close of the year, it was known that the aggregate trade of the Dominion during the fiscal year ending June 30th, had been \$218,384,934 as compared with \$218,607,390 for 1890. The exports for 1890 were \$96,749,149, and last year they had increased to \$98,417,296. The imports in 1890 were \$121,858,241, as compared with \$119,967,638 last year. The exports last year were the greatest on record since Confederation, with the exception of 1882, when they were \$102,237,203. The exports to the United Kingdom have grown from \$48,533,694 in 1890, to \$49,280,858, the largest in Canada's history, and by over \$8,000,000, the most sent to any one country. Exports to the United States have grown from \$40,522,810 in 1890, to \$41,138,785 in 1891. Those to the West Indies are \$3,122,770 in 1891, compared with \$2,719,411 in 1890, and to Newfoundland \$1,467,908 in 1891, compared with \$1,185,739 in 1890. The exports in detail are as follows:

Great Britain.....	\$49,280,858	Holland.....	\$14,741
United States.....	41,138,785	Belgium.....	72,672
France.....	253,734	Newfoundland .....	1,467,908
Germany.....	532,142	West Indies .....	3,122,770
Spain .....	67,110	South America.....	1,063,172
Portugal .....	120,611	China and Japan.....	78,791
Italy .....	90,999	Australia .....	589,100
Other countries.....		\$523,903	

Canada took from the United Kingdom imports valued at \$42,047,000, and from the United States imports valued at \$53,685,000.

For the five months since the close of the fiscal year, viz.: July to November, both inclusive, returns were published at the close of the year, which showed that the exports were \$63,085,287, against \$57,138,793 for the same period of 1890, or a gain of nearly \$6,000,000. The bountiful harvest had, of course, most to do with it, but the increases were nearly all round. The increase in agricultural products was \$6,862,125; in products of the mines, \$614,473; in fisheries, \$1,051,492; in animal produce, \$699,217; in manufactures, \$171,601. The imports were \$48,494,137, so that the exports for the five months were over \$14,500,000 greater than the imports during the same time.

### SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A SENSATION was created throughout Manitoba on December 5th by an application before Chief Justice Taylor, at Winnipeg, on behalf of the Church of England, to quash the by-law of the city of Winnipeg levying school assessment. Affidavits were filed, the most important being that of Bishop Machray, metropolitan of Rupert's Land. In it he expressed his belief that if Separate Schools did not receive State aid as well as schools under the Public Schools Act of 1890, children of the parents of the Church of England would be prejudicially affected; and he claimed that if Separate Schools were granted to any body of Christians because of rights secured owing to a practice existing prior to the union, the Church of England was peculiarly entitled to such Separate Schools. The Chief Justice appointed December 17th for the city to show cause why the by-law should not be quashed. Afterwards the Chief Justice, on application, agreed to have the motion argued before the full court at once, so as to save time. Accordingly the argument took place before the full court on the 14th. A number of affidavits were filed, among them being one from Dr. Bryce, the oldest Presbyterian minister in the Province, which set forth, on behalf of the Presbyterians, that they never complained of the injustice which they suffered under the present school system, and although they had denominational schools prior to the union, they never felt like complaining when the Public Schools were established, but hailed that event with delight. They did not set up any claim that their interests were prejudicially affected, and he believed the Public School system was generally approved by the great majority of Presbyterians in the Province. After argument of counsel, the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the court that the by-law must be declared to be illegal, and must be quashed.

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## PUNISHMENTS AND PROSECUTIONS BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

THE Dominion Privy Council, on October 6th, conferred on Sir John Thompson authority to take what action he might judge advisable in the prosecution of persons against whom the evidence, brought out before the investigating committees of Parliament, was reported by Messrs. Foster, Dewdney and Haggart, who were going over it, as of sufficient weight to demand that proceedings be taken against them. On the recommendation made by the three Ministers, the suspended officials in the Department of the Interior, Lynwoode Pereira, K. J. Henry and M. Palmer, were reinstated. Ernest Dionne, one of the clerks of the Department of Public Works who was implicated in irregularities in that department disclosed before the Public Accounts Committee, was suspended on the 9th. An action was instituted against Andre Senecal, ex-Superintendent of the Government Printing Bureau, in Montreal on the 19th, at the instance of the Government. The Department of Justice had instructed a legal firm in Montreal to take such action against Senecal as it judged best advised. The action was a civil one for the recovery of commissions received by Senecal amounting to \$14,317.

At a Cabinet Council on October 23rd, the sub-committee's report on the irregularities in the Department of the Interior was submitted. It stated that no less than sixty employees of this department had been found guilty of the same sort of irregularities and violation of the Civil Service Act as those which were exposed among so many other dishonest practices before the Public Accounts Committee last session. The report recommended that the resignation of A. M. Burgess, as Deputy Minister, should be accepted, and that as a punishment for his ill-advised action in irregularly paying his father-in-law \$100, which was justly due, he should be offered a place as a first-class clerk in the department. It was also recommended that each of the sixty clerks should be docked one month's pay.

On the same day Owen E. Murphy and Robert H. McGreevy disappeared from Quebec. They were to have been prosecuted for their frauds upon the Government, and were supposed to be under police surveillance. Besides, that afternoon, a verdict of guilty had been given in the Quebec Criminal Court against them in the suit for conspiracy to defraud Michael Connolly, and bench warrants were issued for their arrest.

On October 28th Michael Connolly, while in Ottawa, was served with a summons to appear at the Police Court of that city on November 4th, to answer to the charge of cheating and defrauding the Quebec Harbor Commissioners of "divers large sums of money." The following day summonses were served upon Thomas McGreevy, Nicholas Connolly and Patrick Larkin.

On November 3rd, Ernest Dionne, Horace Talbot and A. C. Larose were

arrested on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government out of \$644. Dionne and Talbot were the two officials of the Public Works Department whose dishonesty in having goods purchased from Larose, who was formerly a dry goods merchant in Ottawa, charged to the department and paid for by the Government, was exposed before the Public Accounts Committee. Larose was bailed out, but the others were not so fortunate. The prisoners appeared before the Police Magistrate on the 4th and were remanded until the 11th. The conspiracy cases against Michael and Nicholas Connolly, Thomas McGreevy, Captain Larkin, R. H. McGreevy and Owen E. Murphy were then taken up. All the defendants were present except R. H. McGreevy and Murphy. B. B. Osler Q.C., appeared for the prosecution and obtained a remand, the defendants being admitted to bail in \$1,000 each. On the 11th the Police Magistrate investigated the case of Dionne, Talbot and Larose. Dionne was discharged, and the other two were sent for trial at the assizes next January.

On November 14th, Lieut.-Colonel Tilton, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was suspended by his chief. It was alleged that he had made an improper use of Government funds which had been in his hands for the payment of fishery bounties. It was, apparently, not charged against him that he had misappropriated those funds to his own use. Mr. Tupper, after investigating the matter, reduced the whole case to writing, and submitted it to Messrs. Foster, Dewdney and Haggart.

The investigation into the charge of conspiracy respecting the cross-wall contract, against Larkin, Connolly & McGreevy, commenced before Judge Ross, at Ottawa, on November 17th. There was a large array of legal talent present. On the 18th Captain Larkin was dissociated from the other defendants, the Crown counsel formally acknowledging that no suspicion of wrong-doing attached to him. As the Crown counsel insisted upon the defendants producing the books and documents which had been forcibly taken from the Government officers at Quebec, an adjournment was made till the 26th to enable them to be filed with the Court.

John R. Arnoldi, late Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Public Works Department, was arrested on November 18th, on a warrant charging him with conspiring to defraud the Government. There were three distinct charges in the information. The first charged him with unlawfully conspiring, while in the employ of Her Majesty, with James R. Wilson, of Montreal, to obtain for his personal gain the sum of \$2,800. The second accused him of conspiring with F. Merritt, of Ottawa, to obtain and acquire for himself \$120. The third charge covered forty pages of foolscap, and related entirely to the alleged fraudulent and false pretences resorted to in obtaining various sums of money, aggregating close on \$3,500, for the services of the steamer *Joe*, which was used in connection with the dredging done on harbors and rivers. The information stated that he disregarded the duties of his office, while Mechanical Engineer, to make an undue and unlawful profit and advantage for himself. He was admitted to bail.



On November 24th, the Cabinet discussed a proposal made by Nicholas K. Connolly and Michael Connolly to Hon. Frank Smith, Acting Minister of Public Works, but no decision was arrived at. The proposal was to the effect that a full investigation be made into their different contracts with the Government by competent engineers, and if they found that they (the Connollys) ever obtained any moneys to which they were not justly entitled, they were quite ready to make good the full amount of such sum or sums to the last cent, and pay the entire cost of the investigation. If, on the other hand, the engineers' award should be in their favor, and it be shown that the different works referred to had been honestly constructed in accordance with the spirit of the contract and specifications of the same, then, in that case, they expected the Government to pay the amount of the award, the entire cost of the investigation, and to recompense them for the damages they had sustained by reason of the publication of the injurious statements against them.

On the same day the hearing of the Connolly-McGreevy case was resumed before Judge Ross. As the books had not been produced, Mr. Osler proposed to put in secondary evidence, to which counsel for the defendants objected. Judge Ross ruled that it had been clearly proved that the custody of the books, with power over them, had been traced to one of the accused, and that the order of the Court for their production must be obeyed. With regard to secondary evidence he ruled that it was admissible, but that all copies of books and documents produced for that purpose must be proved to be true copies. On the 30th, Judge Ross, having ruled that evidence taken before a Parliamentary Committee was not admissible, an adjournment was made till December 22nd, to enable an appeal on the point to be taken to Osgoode Hall.

John R. Arnoldi was, on December 2nd, committed for trial by the Police Magistrate at the County Assizes upon the charge of misconduct and wilful neglect of duty as an official in the public service, the other charges being dismissed. He was bound over in his own recognizance of \$500 to appear to answer the charge.

On the 3rd an Order-in-Council was passed formally dismissing from the service of the Government John R. Arnoldi, A. P. Bradley, Andre Senecal, H. J. Bronskill, Horace Talbot and Ernest Dionne.

The Connolly-McGreevy case was again proceeded with on the 22nd, when the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas on the admissibility as evidence of the testimony given by Thomas McGreevy before the Committee on Privileges and Elections was handed in, which dismissed the motion for a mandamus to compel Judge Ross to admit the evidence. Judge Ross, however, announced that he had come to the conclusion it was his duty to allow the evidence in question to be put in, which was accordingly done. On the 23rd the argument of counsel was heard, and the following day Judge Ross delivered his judgment committing Thomas McGreevy and Nicholas Connolly for trial at the next sessions of the Carleton Assizes. Michael Connolly was practically acquitted.

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## ERRATA.

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Page 72.—“Then he draws this glowing picture,” should read “gloomy picture.”

Page 172.—“In 1833-4,” should read “1883-4.”

Page 209.—“Elegant address,” should read “eloquent address.”

Page 261.—“Inaccepted doctrines,” should read “accepted doctrines.”

Page 274.—The date of the meeting in Toronto to hear Prof. James *re* University Extension, should read “November 5th,” instead of “October 5th.”

Page 313.—“Concealed by Great Britain,” should read “conceded by Great Britain.”